Directory of Language Planning Organizations

Joan Rubin
THE EAST-WEST CENTER—officially known as the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West—is a national educational institution established in Hawaii by the United States Congress in 1960 to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research. The Center is administered by a public, nonprofit corporation whose international Board of Governors consists of distinguished scholars, business leaders, and public servants.

Each year more than 1,500 men and women from many nations and cultures participate in Center programs that seek cooperative solutions to problems of mutual consequence to East and West. Working with the Center’s multidisciplinary and multicultural staff, participants include visiting scholars and researchers; leaders and professionals from the academic, government, and business communities; and graduate degree students, most of whom are enrolled at the University of Hawaii. For each Center participant from the United States, two participants are sought from the Asian and Pacific area.

Center programs are conducted by institutes addressing problems of communication, culture learning, environment and policy, population, and resource systems. A limited number of “open” grants are available to degree scholars and research fellows whose academic interests are not encompassed by institute programs.

The United States Congress provides basic funding for Center programs and a variety of awards to participants. Because of the cooperative nature of Center programs, financial support and cost-sharing are also provided by Asian and Pacific governments, regional agencies, private enterprise and foundations. The Center is on land adjacent to and provided by the University of Hawaii.

East-West Center Books are published by The University Press of Hawaii to further the Center’s aims and programs.

THE EAST-WEST CULTURE LEARNING INSTITUTE is one of five “problem-oriented” institutes at the East-West Center. The central concern of the Institute is that special set of problems of understanding that arise among peoples of the United States, Asia, and the Pacific when they interact cross-culturally. The objective of the Institute is to investigate the nature of cross-national interaction and to suggest ways of solving or dealing with the problems of understanding that accompany it.

Verner C. Bickley, Director
Editorial Board
  J. G. Amirthanayagam
  Jerry Boucher
  William Feltz
  Mark P. Lester, Chairman
  Robert Snow
DIRECTORY OF LANGUAGE PLANNING ORGANIZATIONS

by

JOAN RUBIN

RESEARCH INFORMATION SERVICES
EAST-WEST CENTER
1601 EAST-WEST ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96848-1601

East-West Culture Learning Institute
East-West Center
Honolulu, Hawaii
1979
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANGUAGE PLANNING ORGANIZATIONS</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Organizations</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Languages</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Country/Region</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

A. GENERAL

The idea of compiling a directory of language planning organizations has been with the editor of this volume since she first worked together with Joshua Fishman, Jyotirindra Das Gupta and Björn H. Jernudd at the East-West Center in Hawaii in 1968-69 to formulate a model of language planning and to prepare for the International Research Project on Language Planning Processes (Rubin et al., 1977). There she came across Richard Noss' listing and description of "instruments of policy" in Southeast Asia (1967). With his inventory as a first installment, she started collecting names of language planning organizations for her files, not quite knowing yet how such information could best be made useful. An opportunity to do something with it came when she was invited to the Culture Learning Institute, East-West Center in 1974 to develop a language planning program. As part of this program, she included the compilation of a directory of language planning organizations. In consultation with Jernudd, it was decided to circularize language planning organizations the world over with a questionnaire seeking basic information. Fortunately, in 1976, Jernudd was able to spend a year at the East-West Center, and working together with him, the editor reorganized and finalized this Directory as well as completing together References for Students of Language Planning which had also been started in 1975. Through the good offices of the East-West Culture Learning Institute, Merle Stetser was engaged to assist in corresponding with language planning organizations and compiling the replies.

B. PURPOSES

The main purposes of this Directory are:

(1) to help practitioners, laypersons and scholars alike discover how rich and varied the world of language planning activities is.
(2) to encourage exchange of experiences between organizations that might otherwise find it difficult to learn about each other's existence and to realize mutuality of interest because they go under different kinds of names, because some may be government ministries while others are voluntary, and privately constituted, because some may have been in existence for centuries while some were born only yesterday.

(3) to make it easier particularly for scholars of contemporary language planning theory to "come down to earth" and let their theorizing be guided by empirical fact. There is no better way than to observe people who do language planning!

It is the editor's intention to bring out a revised edition of the Directory on a regular basis. The world of language planning is in a constant state of change as more and more nations become aware of the importance of language in the development and modernization process. Additionally, future editions should contain organizations who for one reason or another did not respond or were not contacted. Seeing this Directory as an ongoing service, the editor strongly encourages readers to bother in contact with organizations which they feel should be included, or to correct errors or provide additions for those organizations already listed.

C. REFLECTIONS OF DEFINITIONS

It was a revelation to the editor of this Directory to compile it. In order to limit its scope, she began with an assumption that there would exist "language planning agencies" with clearly identifiable sources of authorization, responsibility and accountability in the polity, and with national terms of reference for implementation of language policy decisions that originate in the national government. Particularly, she assumed that one could clearly separate the individual effort, or voluntary association enterprise, from the kind of work that is represented by an "official" national-level agency.

When questionnaires were first sent out, many did not reply the editor now realizes, because terms such as "language planning agencies" were used about organizations that for some reason did not want to be so named, or that rejected the notion that they were "planning" bodies. Instead,
many organizations regard themselves as learned societies, as associations offering advisory language services regarding good usage, or providing outlets for people with interests in supporting particular languages. Further, because she started with, but later revised, the notion that government concerns with language were clearly separable from that of voluntary associations, the editor has not yet identified all those associations there might be. As a result, this Directory includes only those associations which happened to fall into the net. Future editions of the Directory will include as many associations as can be contacted.

Only the requirement that there should be an organizational permanence to the effort to influence language use now remains of the editor's initially "clear" criteria for which organizations to include or not. She has "come down to earth", indeed! The editor regards this breakdown of her initial criteria as an important insight into sociolinguistic theory, and as a challenge to it. She even finds that some of her earlier questions of research such as "what organizational forms are likely to succeed, given a particular language problem?" or "when can individuals affect language change?" are too ambitious because they are too wide, and therefore too imprecise. Individuals and their organizations, government and citizens, form widely varying networks of language correction (for a tentative typology of language correction, cf. Neustupný, 1978), yet in each there is direction and purpose to the overall system. While she firmly believes that generalizations can be found both about changing relationships between language use and language correction over time (cf. Jernudd, 1977 on the idea of stable speech communities, and Neustupný, 1978 on stages of language development), and about better or worse procedures—efficiencies—for performing many acts of language correction (cf. Rubin, 1971 on evaluation procedures, and Jernudd and Das Gupta, 1971 on the extent and mode of public organizational involvement), she also equally and firmly maintains that the exploration of theory must be tempered by adequate appreciation of how little is known about language correction in general and language planning organizations in particular. The fact that this is the first directory of its kind to appear brings this out.

The editor does have limits for the inclusion of organizations. Her concern was to include those organizations whose major function was to dispense advice on good usage, to attempt to change language and/or to promote a language. However, if an organization's main or only change is to teach
a language, or to promote it primarily through doing,
organizing or influencing language teaching, it has been
excluded. She has chosen not to list, for instance, the
Alliance Française or the British Council or similar national
agencies working abroad, because they work through language
teaching and language teachers. Also, should an organization
merely passively gather and dispense information on language,
e.g. serve as a documentation center for terminology on cer-
tain subjects in several languages, thus reflecting usage
without acting on it, it has not been included. There are two
exceptions to the latter rule. To illustrate the kind of organi-
ization which has been systematically excluded, the Banque de
Terminologie was included (page 14). Also the famous
Accademia della Crusca whose original function fell within the
terms of reference of this Directory but now seems mainly
concerned with gathering and dispensing information on lan-
guage was included. The Accademia is included because it
represents one of the older language correction organizations.
Further, in this first edition commercial organizations which
produce books on good usage (e.g. the Chicago Style Manual
and Dudens) have not been included. The major purpose of
these organizations seems not to be to change language usage.
Perhaps in future editions these latter organizations may be
included as their effect on good usage and language correction
is often the same as those who actively pursue change.

The interested reader can learn about language planning
organizations in their social, political and historical context
through books such as Das Gupta, 1970. For an overview of a
particular country, see the series of articles describing
language planning in different countries in the Language
Planning Newsletter which can be obtained free of charge
from the East-West Center, Culture Learning Institute.

D. ORGANIZATION OF THE DIRECTORY

The organizations have been listed by country of
operation; countries and organizations appear alphabetically.
Exceptions to this are "international" organizations that
coordinate language work for a profession on an international
basis, the Esperantist movement, and those that work on
international coordination for a specific language, e.g. French,
Arabic or Spanish. These are listed under "International" in
the country sequence.
For each of the organizations the editor has tried to provide the following:

name and address of the organization
name of its director and/or executive secretary
year of founding, source of authorization, funding and major affiliations
goals
internal organization and number of professional and support (i.e. clerical et. al.) staff
publications and periodicals
work in progress

For some of the organizations the editor does not have full information; for others it may already be out of date by the time this Directory is in print. There are many organizations that she knows exist but about which she has little or no information. A number of these seem to clearly fall within the terms of reference of this Directory. She lists these in the Directory with what she thinks is their current address. Since she intends to produce this Directory at regular intervals, she would like to encourage these organizations and others not yet mentioned to submit the necessary information for inclusion in future editions.

An asterisk by an organization's name means that full information was not available at the time of compilation of this volume; the editor has listed names and addresses for these imperfectly known organizations when she had such information, although she has not been able to verify it.

Some further details: the editor does not indicate whether publications that are listed are still in print because in most cases she does not know. Nor has she noted the number of editions of publications, although it may be advisable to do so in forthcoming editions of the Directory. At that time, it may also be possible to include full information on authorship and printing firm. The write-ups do not mention past work that has not resulted in a publication, i.e. she does not enumerate past acts of language promotion or reform.
Work in progress refers primarily to such work that will result in publication. If an organization engages in advisory language services or conducts workshops, then such activities may have been mentioned under organization and goals, but are not listed under work in progress.

The organizations are listed by their official title. Where possible or where provided, an English translation of the name has also been given. In some cases, this represents an official translation, in others it represents just the editor’s translation.

Most of the write-ups came directly from the questionnaire and other information provided by the organization. In two cases, the write-up was done by individuals knowledgeable about the organization. For a couple of other organizations, the editor wrote up the organization from library references because she felt it was important to include the organization and because she had enough information to do so (e.g. Real Academia Española). For whatever errors there might be, the editor is sorry and requests that the organization correct these for future editions.

E. THANKS

The editor is most grateful to Dr. Verner Bickley, Director of the East-West Culture Learning Institute for graciously providing her with time and staff to work on this volume. When she first proposed the volume, Dr. Bickley immediately saw the relevance of it for the field and for practitioners and encouraged her to go ahead. She wishes to extend her heartfelt thanks to him.

The editor wishes to express her especial thanks to Dr. Björn H. Jernudd for his many contributions to this volume which improved it immensely. She has also benefited greatly from our provocative and enlightening discussions on the definition and complexities of language planning organizations even when we did not always agree. For all his help, her thanks.

She also wishes to acknowledge the work of Merle Stetser who did most of the hard work. Merle helped send out the questionnaires, collate responses and handle follow-up correspondence. Her continued interest and loyalty is hereby
acknowledged with great thanks. Her insights into the field of language planning have been most helpful.

Many other people helped in providing names, putting the editor in contact with agencies and with write-ups. Some of these will be mentioned, others prefer to remain anonymous. In particular, the editor wishes to thank Jack Fellman for his write-up of the Hebrew Academy, Dayle Barnes for his write-up of the Taiwan Provincial Mandarin Promotion Commission, Jiří Neustupný for putting her in contact with Japanese and Czech scholars, Jonathan Pool for trying to get her in touch with Soviet organizations, Peter Münthauser and Peder Skyum-Nielsen for providing German organization names. To all, her thanks.

One more final thanks in advance. The editor wishes to thank her readers for their willingness to share any criticism and information with her. Please do write to me with any comments you, the reader, might have.

February, 1978

Joan Rubin
2011 Hermitage Avenue
Wheaton, Maryland 20902
U.S.A.
REFERENCES


AFGHANISTAN

PASHTO ACADEMY
Saratan 26th Avenue, Kabul

Mohd. Sidiq Rohi, President
Established in 1937
Funding: State
Goals: to develop the Pashto language and literature

The Academy is divided into several departments: lexicography, literature and folklore, correction, language courses, social science, publication office and personnel.

Publications:
English-Pashto Dictionary
Pashto-Pashto Dictionary
Dari-Pashto Dictionary
Da'jabou Atlas
Phonemic Alphabet of Pashto and Dari

Periodical publications:
Weekly Ziray
Kabul Monthly Magazine

ALBANIA

*UNIVERSITETI SHTETËROR I TIRANËS
Instituti i Historise dhe i Gjuhësë
Tirana

AUSTRIA

*INTERNATIONALER ARBEITSKREIS FÜR DEUTSCHE RECHTSCHREIBUNG
A 1190 Wien
Hameaustrasse 46
BANGLADESH

BANGLA ACADEMY
Burdwan House, Dacca 2

Dr. Mustafa Nur-Ul-Islam, Director-General
Established by the Government of Bangladesh in 1972 as an amalgamation of the former Bengali Academy (established in 1957) and the Central Board for the Development of Bengali (established in 1962).

Goals: to develop and promote Bangla language, literature and culture in accordance with the national aspirations;

- to facilitate the introduction of Bangla in all spheres of life in Bangladesh;
- to translate, coin, prepare, adopt, develop and popularize Bangla vocabulary for foreign words and phrases and scientific, technical and official terms;
- to produce, translate and make available in Bangla suitable reading materials including advanced treatises on the various branches of science and technology as well as reference works, dictionaries, bibliographies, and encyclopedias;
- to arrange for research on the development of Bangla language and literature and, for that purpose, to enter into contracts with experts and to maintain close relationships with the universities and other organizations;
- to set up branches of the Bangla Academy in different parts of the country with a view of fostering research, literary, cultural and other activities;
- to render financial help to indigent but meritorious Bangla writers and research workers;
- to commission individuals and/or organizations for undertaking specific work for the Academy;
- to award prizes and rewards to persons who have made notable contributions to the upliftment of Bangla language and literature or to the study of any other science;
- to organize, expand and control the activities of its Divisions and Departments.

The executive head of Bangla Academy is the Director General, and the authoritative bodies are the Board and the Executive Council. The Board consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Patrons, the Fellows, the Life Members and the Members. The Executive Council consists of twelve members: two experts on science and technology from the universities, two Heads of the Departments of Bangla (Bengali) from the universities, two outstanding writers of Bangla
literature, and six members elected by the Board from among its members. The Director General acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Council.
There are six Divisions in the Academy:
Research and Compilation; Translation; Cultural; Publication, Sales and Press; Textbook; and Folklore.

Publications:
Terminology booklets on various subjects, e.g. physics, chemistry, geography, linguistics, economics, commerce.
Dialectal Dictionary
Standard Functional Bangla Dictionary

Periodical publications:
Bangla Academy Gabeshona Patrika (quarterly)
Bangla Academy Journal (half-yearly)
Uttaradhikar (monthly)
Dhan Shatiker Desh (monthly children's journal)

Work in progress:
Encyclopedia of Bangla literature
Anthology of essays on the background of the freedom movement
Arabic-Bangla Dictionary
Bangla-Urdu Dictionary
Persian-Bangla Dictionary
Dictionary of foreign words used in Bangla literature
Biographical Dictionary
Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Islam in Bangla
General Encyclopedia
Linguistic Survey of Bangladesh
English-Bangla Dictionary
History of Education in Bangladesh
Children's Encyclopedia
A Dictionary of Words Used in our Puthis
A New Bangla Grammar

BELGIUM

*COMMISSION ROYALE BELGE DE TOPONYMIE ET DE DIALECTOLOGIE
Palais des Académies
Brussels
There are three categories of members: affiliated (about two hundred and fifty), honorary (a few), and titulary (forty); the latter are elected. A Board is chosen, composed of one chairman (two years), four vice-presidents (two years), a secretary and one adjunct to him, a treasurer (and sometimes an adjunct), a librarian, an archivist, and an adjunct. Professional staff: one full-time administrator and four part-time staff members.

Publications:
- Dialect dictionaries on Walloon, Picard, Lorrain, and French Flemish and German dialects (a few Walloon dictionaries are unpublished)
- A collection of philological works (four books)
- A literary collection (four books)
- Petite collection litteraire

Periodical publications:
- Bulletin de la Société de Langue et de Littérature Wallonnes (Bulletin du Dictionnaire Wallon since 1906; 23 issues)

**Academia Boliviana**
- Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara
  - La Paz
  - P.O. Box 2681
  - (Juan de Dios Yapita Moya)

**Brunei**
- Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Brunei
  - Bandar Sri Bengawan

---

**KONINKLIJKE ACADEMIE VOOR NEDERLANDSE TAAL- EN LETTERKUNDE**
- Koningstraat 18
- Ghent

**L'OFFICE DU BON LANGAGE** (The Office of Correct Language)
- c/o Fondation Charles Plisnier, Rue des Palais 47, 1030 Bruxelles

Joseph Hanse, President of the Fondation
Mme. Wathelet, Directrice Administrative
Established in 1954
Funding: Fondation Charles Plisnier
Goal: to purify the French used in Belgium

Has contacts with radio, television and part of the press; distributes posters annually, organizes spelling contests.

Publications:
- Chasse aux Belgicismes (Search for Belgianisms)
- Nouvelle Chasse aux Belgicismes (New Search for Belgianisms)

Periodical publication:
- L'Ethnie Française (quarterly journal)

**SOCIÉTÉ DE LANGUE ET DE LITTÉRATURE WALLONNES**
(Society for Walloon Language and Literature)
- Université de Liège, Place du XX Août B-4000 Liège, (Wallonia)

André Goosse, Chairman (Professor at Louvain University)
Established in 1856
Funding: membership dues and State grants
Goals: to collect and study linguistic and literary documents on all dialects spoken in Wallonia;
to publish works received for its competitions;
to promote the language by publishing in and on Walloon, by giving support to various societies developing teaching of the dialects, and by developing libraries and archives on dialectal culture.
There are three categories of members: affiliated (about two hundred and fifty), honorary (a few), and titular (forty); the latter are elected. A Board is chosen, composed of one chairman (two years), four vice-presidents (two years), a secretary and one adjunct to him, a treasurer (and sometimes an adjunct), a librarian, an archivist, and an adjunct.

Professional staff: one full-time administrator and four part-time staff members.

Publications:
Dialect dictionaries on Walloon, Picard, Lorrain, and French Flemish and German dialects (a few Walloon dictionaries are unpublished)
A collection of philological works (four books)
A literary collection (four books)
Petite collection litteraire

Periodical publications:
Bulletin de la Société de Langue et de Litterature Wallonnes
Dialectes de Wallonie (preceded by Bulletin du Dictionnaire Wallon since 1906; 23 issues)

BOLIVIA

*ACADEMIA BOLIVIANA
La Paz

*INSTITUTO DE LENGUA Y CULTURA AYMARA
P.O. Box 2681
La Paz
(Juan de Dios Yapita Moya)

BRUNEI

*DEWAN BAHASA DAN PUSTAKA BRUNEI
Bandar Sri Bengawan
BURMA

*BURMESE COMMISSION
Rangoon

Tin Aye, Chairman

CANADA

BANQUE DE TERMINOLOGIE
Terminology and Documentation Directorate, Translation Bureau
Secretary of State, 7th floor, Les Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull, Québec K1A OM5

Marcel Paré, special advisor to the Banque
Philippe Le Quellec, Director General of the Directorate
Established in 1970 by the Université de Montréal, transferred in 1975 to the Secretary of State. The University is still cooperating in the development of the Bank.
Goals: to collect and edit terms multilingually, and to make them available to translators and other users, for automatic consultation and access.

Over 40 terminals across Canada give access to the Terminology Bank, at the computer center of the Department of Energy and Resources, Ottawa. The Bank contains well over 1,000,000 bilingual terminology records (English-French reversible) accessible individually via 2,500,000 entries or collectively, through field, language level, geographic area, source, author or other parameters.
Professional staff: 100. Support staff: about 120.

Publications:
Term lists are automatically custom-built in one or more languages (presently French and English plus a number of Latin words in the natural sciences) including full information or any part of it recorded in computer memory. Subject areas will eventually reach many thousands.

Work in progress:
Manuel du redacteur (Editor’s handbook) is constantly being revised, up-dated and completed in line with development.
The Division is divided into a Policy Group and an Evaluation Group.

Staff: approximately twenty.

The Division prepares an annual report and memoranda to Cabinet (confidential) and policy papers, guidelines, circulars and directives to departments and agencies under the authority of the Treasury Board.

RESEARCH, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE, Official Languages Program
Public Service Commission of Canada
Esplanade Laurier, West Tower, 300 Laurier West, Ottawa, Ontario

Dr. Guy Plastre, Assistant Director General

Established in 1973

Goals: "... to take all actions and measures within his authority with a view to ensuring recognition of the status of each of the official languages (English and French) and compliance with the spirit and intent of the Official Languages Act in the administration of the affairs of the institutions of the Parliament and Government of Canada..." (Section 25 of the Official Languages Act).

The Commissioner of Official Languages has a staff of six, including the Deputy Commissioner, Director of Complaints Service, Director of Special Studies Service, Director of Administrative Services, Legal Advisor, and Secretary.

Periodical publication:
Annual Report (six to date)

POLICY AND EVALUATION DIVISION,
Official Languages Branch, Treasury Board
Place Bell Canada, 17th floor, 160 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A OR5

Pierre Billon, Director
Established in 1973

Forms part of the Treasury Board, Government of Canada

Goals: This Division identifies areas in the field of official languages where Treasury Board action is required, and prepares, recommends and issues policies and guidelines to give effect to the Government's Official Languages Policy. The Division is also responsible for developing means to assess the Government's progress in achieving the goals set out in a Resolution adopted by Parliament, and for evaluating progress made.

NOTE: This organization has been listed to remind the users of this Directory of the existence of many organizations supporting language use by collecting, editing and disseminating vocabulary and terms. (cf: World Guide to Terminological Activities, 1977, Munich: Verlag)

COMMISSIONER OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
171 Slater Street, Ottawa K1A

M. F. Yalden, Commissioner of Official Languages
Established in 1970.

Reports directly to the Parliament of Canada.

Goals: "... to take all actions and measures within his authority with a view to ensuring recognition of the status of each of the official languages (English and French) and compliance with the spirit and intent of the Official Languages Act in the administration of the affairs of the institutions of the Parliament and Government of Canada..." (Section 25 of the Official Languages Act).

The Commissioner of Official Languages has a staff of six, including the Deputy Commissioner, Director of Complaints Service, Director of Special Studies Service, Director of Administrative Services, Legal Advisor, and Secretary.

Periodical publication:
Annual Report (six to date)
The Division is divided into a Policy Group and an Evaluation Group.
Staff: approximately twenty.
The Division prepares an annual report and memoranda to
Cabinet (confidential) and policy papers, guidelines, circulars
and directives to departments and agencies under the authority
of the Treasury Board.

RESEARCH, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
DIRECTORATE, Official Languages Program
Public Service Commission of Canada
Esplanade Laurier, West Tower, 300 Laurier West, Ottawa,
Ontario

Dr. Guy Plastre, Assistant Director General
Established in 1973
Goals: to promote and ensure a just and equitable application
of the Official Languages Policy in accordance with the
provisions and principles of the Public Service Employment
Act and Regulation;
to formulate and evaluate policies and procedures related to
French and English;
to ensure effective coordination and control the application of
Official Languages programs and activities;
to perform and promote research in order to facilitate the use
of the two official languages in the Public Service;
to elaborate language standards for identified bilingual
positions;
to provide for language testing of public servants and special
evaluations of incumbents of bilingual positions in the Public
Service of Canada;
to provide scientific, technical, and general information in
support of the Official Languages.

Consists of a Standards Unit, a Test Development Unit, a
Research Unit, a Special Projects Unit, and a Policy Planning
and Evaluation Group.
Professional staff: thirty-four. Support staff: twelve.

Work in progress:
Surveys of the usage of French and English in the Public
Service in Canada.
Writing of second language tests (French and English)
Development of job-related selection standards in the two
official languages for bilingual Public Service
OFFICE DE LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE
800 Place Victoria, Tour de la Bourse, C.P. 316, Montréal

Jean-Guy Lavigne, Director General
Established in 1961 as Office de la langue française, and became Régie de la langue française in 1974. With the passage of Bill 101, the name was changed back to L'Office de la langue française in August 1977. Authorized and funded by the Executive Council Department of the Québec Government.
Regular cooperation with the International Committee of the French Language.
Goals: to ensure the progressive and systematic Gallicization of business establishments in Québec in order to make French their language of operation;
to give Québec something of French culture;
to work toward the correction and enrichment of spoken and written French and to ensure the standardization of vocabulary in use in Québec;
to periodically evaluate the situation of the French language in Québec.

The administrative structure consists of the President, two Vice-Presidents, and the Director General. Divisions include: Public Relations, Administration, Secretariat, Research and Evaluation, Terminology, and Gallicization. An office in Québec is mostly concerned with terminology, with a staff of one hundred sixty-nine.
Professional staff: one hundred fifty-nine. Support staff: fifty-eight.

Publications:
volumes on nutrition, insurance, the automobile, administration, technical and industrial terminology, French glossaries on everyday life, lists of neologisms, papers from colloquia on terminology, and a collection of studies, research and documentation, such as:
Éléments d'une théorie de l'aménagement linguistique
(Principles of a Theory of Language Planning) by Jean-Claude Corbeil
Essai de définition du bilinguisme fonctionnel: l'expérience québécoise (Towards a Definition of Functional Bilingualism: the Quebec Experience) by Jean-Claude Corbeil
L'aménagement linguistique du Québec (Language Planning in Quebec) by Jean-Claude Corbeil
Guide de travail en terminologie (Guidelines for Terminology) by Pierre Auger and others
Quel français devons-nous enseigner? (Which French Should We Teach?) by Roch Valin

Work in progress:
Terminology in the areas of nutrition, insurance, the automobile, forestry, law, mines, neology, pulp and paper, sports, clothes, and administration.

In 1973 the Office established a Banque de terminologie du Québec (700, boul. St-Cyrille est, Place Haute-Ville, 2e étage, bureau 203, Québec G1R 5A9). It is one of the three sections within the Terminology Division. The term bank employs forty full-time specialists. It is developing an integrated system of terminological information, for automated access by translators and other users. The data system is called TERMINOQ.

With the passage of Bill 101, and the name change from Régie back to L’Office de la langue française, two other organizations were also created by the Province of Quebec: La Commission de surveillance de la langue française and Le Conseil de la langue française. According to Bill 101:

A Commission de surveillance is established to deal with questions relating to failures to comply with this act.

The Commission de surveillance is under the direction of a chairman and is composed of investigation commissioners, inspectors and other necessary staff.

The chairman of the Commission de surveillance shall be appointed by the Government for not more than five years.

The investigation commissioners, inspectors and the other members of the staff of the Commission de surveillance shall be appointed and remunerated under the Civil Service Act.

The inspectors shall assist the investigation commissioners in the performance of their duties, verify and establish facts that may constitute offences against this act and submit reports and recommendations to the investigation commissioners on the facts established.

The Conseil de la langue française is established to advise the Minister on Quebec policy with regard to the French language and on any question relating to the interpretation and application of this act. The Conseil shall be composed of twelve members, appointed by the
Government, namely:
  a) the chairman and a secretary
  b) two persons chosen after consultation with the representative socio-cultural associations
  c) two persons chosen after consultation with the representative union bodies
  d) two persons chosen after consultation with the representative management groups
  e) two persons chosen after consultation with the universities
  f) two persons chosen after consultation with the representative associations of the ethnic groups

The Conseil shall:
  a) advise the Minister on the questions he submits to it relating to the situation of the French language in Quebec and the interpretation or application of this act
  b) keep a watch on language developments in Quebec with respect to the status and quality of the French language and communicate its findings and conclusions to the Minister
  c) apprise the Minister of the questions pertaining to language that in its opinion require attention or action by the Government
  d) advise the Minister on the regulations prepared by the Office

The Conseil may:
  a) receive and hear observations of and suggestions from individuals or groups on questions relating to the status and quality of the French language
  b) with the approval of the Minister, undertake the study of any question pertaining to language and carry out or have others carry out any appropriate research
  c) receive the observations of any agency of the civil administration or business firm on the difficulties encountered in the application of this act and report to the Minister
  d) inform the public on questions regarding the French language in Quebec
  e) adopt internal management by-laws, subject to approval by the Government
CHILE

*ACADEMIA CHILENA
Almirante Montt No. 453
Clasificador 1349
Santiago

COLOMBIA

ACADEMIA COLOMBIANA DE LA LENGUA (Columbian Language Academy)
Apdo. Aéreo 13322, Bogotá

Eduardo Guzmán Esponda, Director
Established in 1871
Forms part of the Association of Language Academies and the Permanent Commission of the Association of Academies of the Spanish Language which have ties with the Royal Spanish Academy in Madrid
Funding: Government, plus income from publication and rents from property
Goals: to act as a consultative body of the government on matters concerning language and native literature, and to promote fine literature

Consists of a Board, which has six members; twenty-nine regular members; and corresponding members, twenty-five in Bogotá, and twenty-five elsewhere.
There is an Office of Information/Public Relations, a Commission of Technical Vocabulary, and a Commission of Lexicography.

Publications:
Diccionario de la Real Academia Española (Dictionary of the Real Academia Española)
Breve Diccionario de Colombianismos (Brief Dictionary of Colombianisms)
Ortografía de la Real Academia Española (Spelling of the Real Academia Española)
Apuntaciones Idiomáticas y Correcciones de Lenguaje (Idiomatic Notes and Language Corrections) by Roberto Restrepo
The Centre is funded by the Ministry of Education. The Research Centre also has Historical, Ethnographic, Sociological, and Oriental Sections, plus an Administrative Council. Professional staff: two in the language section. The Ministry of Education provides for clerical services. Participates in the International Committee for the Standardization of place names.


Work in progress:
- A scholarly grammar and phonetics of the Cypriot Greek dialect.
- Extensive survey of the local forms of the Cypriot dialect.
- Materials collected for an historical dictionary of the Cypriot dialect.
- Standardization of the written form of the Cypriot dialect.

COSTA RICA

*ACADEMIA COSTARRICENSE DE LA LENGUA*

Biblioteca Nacional
Apdo 10008
San Jose

CUBA

ACADEMIA CUBANA DE LA LENGUA (Cuban Language Academy), Calle 19 no. 502, Vedado, La Habana 4

Dr. Ernesto Dihigo, Director
Established in 1926
A corresponding organization of the Royal Spanish Academy in Madrid
Goals: the study of the life, development and peculiarities of the Spanish language in Cuba, informing the Royal Spanish Academy about the local Cuban expressions
Consists of twenty-five members.

CYPRUS

PHILOLOGICAL AND LINGUISTIC SECTION OF THE CYPRUS RESEARCH CENTRE
P.O. Box 1436, Nicosia

Theodore Papadopoulos, Director
Established in 1967
The Centre is funded by the Ministry of Education. The Research Centre also has Historical, Ethnographic, Sociological, and Oriental Sections, plus an Administrative Council. Professional staff: two in the language section. The Ministry of Education provides for clerical services.

Participates in the International Committee for the Standardization of place names.

Periodical publication of the Centre:

Work in progress:
A scholarly grammar and phonetics of the Cypriot Greek dialect.
Extensive survey of the local forms of the Cypriot dialect
Materials collected for an historical dictionary of the Cypriot dialect
Standardization of the written form of the Cypriot dialect.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ÚSTAV PRO JAZYK CESKÝ ČSAV (Institute of Czech Language), Praha 1, Letenska 4

Professor Doctor Karel Horálek, Director
Established in 1946. Its predecessor was the Bureau of the Dictionary of Czech, established in 1911.
Affiliated with another branch in Brno, Grohova 6
Funded by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences
Goals: linguistic study of present-day Czech, its historical development, and its substandard variants;
preparation of the Academic Grammar of Contemporary Czech;
language codification and standardization, including codification of spelling;
practical efforts in language planning and culture.

Organized into nine departments, with nine to fifteen members in each: Lexicology and Lexicography, Grammar, Language Planning and Culture, History of Czech, Mathematical Linguistics, Laboratory of Phonetics, Onomastics,
Dialectology, and Documentation.
Professional staff: seventy. Support staff: thirty-two.

Promotes the national language through journals, newspapers and radio.
Investigates new developments in grammar standardization.
Consultants for the Czech Encyclopedia.
Works on spelling codification of Czech.

Publications:
Příruční slovník jazyka českého (9 vols.) (Quick Reference Dictionary of the Czech Language)
Slovník spisovného jazyka českého (4 vols.) (A Dictionary of the Czech Language)
Slovník spisovné češtiny (A Dictionary of Literary (Standard) Greek)
Slovník staročeský (A Dictionary of Old Czech)
Pravidla českého pravopisu (a textbook) (Rules of the Czech Spelling (Orthography))

Periodical publications:
Slovo a slovesnost (Word and Verbal Art)
Naše řeč (Our Speech)

Work in progress:
Czech dialect surveys in Czechoslovakia and abroad
Dictionaries of present-day Czech and Old Czech
Terminological dictionaries and a critique of terminology
Spelling codification of Czech

There is an equivalent Slovak agency:
Jazykovědný ústav L’šťura
Bratislava
Klemensova 26
Czechoslovakia

DENMARK

DANSK SPREGNAEVN (The Danish Language Committee)
Vester Voldgade 115, 3., DK-1552 Copenhagen V

Allan Karker, President, 1976 - 1979
Established in 1955 by authorization from the Ministry of Cultural Affairs.
Dr. Ibrahim Madkour, Executive Secretary
Established in 1932 by government decree.
Member of the Union of Arab Academies.
Goals: to conserve and develop the Arabic language, and to standardize Arabic scientific terms.
A Council and twenty committees meet weekly, and there is a yearly conference.
Professional staff: three full-time, two part-time. Support staff: six, all part-time.
Publications (selected):
Ny ord i dansk 1968 - 69 (New words in Danish)
Ny ord i dansk 1970 - 71
Retskrivningsordbog (1955) (Spelling manual)
Forkortelser (1975) (Abbreviations)
Periodical publications:
Nyt fra Sprogævnet (half-yearly)
Årsberetning 1955- (Annual Report)
Work in progress:
New edition of the spelling manual

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

*ACADEMIA DOMINICANA DE LA LENGUA
Felix Mariano Lluberes 18, Santo Domingo

ECUADOR

*ACADEMIA ECUATORIANA
Apdo. 3460, Quito

EGYPT

THE ACADEMY OF ARABIC LANGUAGE
26 Sharia Taha Hussein, Giza
Said Zayed, Director
Academy members are selected from experts in language and other fields. There are four Committees: Grammar, Syllabary, Lexicography and Terminology.

Professional staff: seven. Support staff: seven.

Publications:
The Great Dictionary (in Arabic)
The Medium Dictionary (in Arabic)
Other smaller specialized scientific dictionaries (in Arabic)
A Collection of Technical and Scientific Terms (in Arabic)
A Dictionary of Koranic Terms (in Arabic)
Kitab Al Geem

Periodical publications:
Bulletin of the Academy of Arabic Language (in Arabic)
Council session proceedings
Conference proceedings

ESTONIA

*DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE PLANNING
Institute of Languages and Literature
Sakala 3, 200 001 Tallinn, U.S.S.R.

ETHIOPIA

BIHERAWI MERHA LISSAN (National Academy of Languages)
P.O. Box 5639, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Dr. Hailu Fulass, Secretary-General
Established in 1973
Autonomous, but under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and Sports
Goals: to modernize and standardize Ethiopian languages; to alphabetize unwritten languages; to do grammatical and sociolinguistic research.
Academy members are selected from experts in language and other fields. There are four Committees: Grammar, Syllabary, Lexicography and Terminology. Professional staff: seven. Support staff: seven.

Publications:
- Literacy material preparation in two hitherto-unwritten languages.
- Quarterly reports of achievement, work-in-progress and problems.

Work in progress:
- Monolingual Dictionary (Amharic-Amharic)
- Ge'ez Poetry into Amharic
- Analysis of the Structure of Traditional Poetry
- Political and Linguistic Terms
- Studies on the Adequacy and Efficiency of the Ethiopian Syllabary

FØROYAR (FAROE ISLANDS)

MÁLSTOVNUR FØROYA FROSKAPARFELAGS
(the Faroese Language Institute)

Established in 1958.
So far without a secretariat.
Goals: to collect and correct vocabulary; to issue wordlists; to cooperate with the Faroese Academy language section in giving linguistic advice.

FØROYAMALSDEILDIN (Section on Faroese language and literature) of the Fróðskaparsetur Føroya (Academia Foeroensis)
3800 Torshavn, Faroe Islands, Denmark

Jóhan Hendrik W. Poulsen, Director
Through the academy responsible to the Faroese Governmental Council; there are two academic positions.
Goals: cultivation of the Faroese language by giving linguistic advice and through teaching of the language.
In Finland, there is a Board, the members of which serve in advisory capacity to the staff of the bureaus. The Boards also represent the bureaus internationally and regionally, e.g., for the Swedish bureau with Svenska spraknamnden (see Sweden) and for the Sami one with the Nordic Semi Institute.

Detailed information has been obtained for the Finnish and Swedish bureaus; KIELITOIMISTO (The Language Bureau, for Finnish)
Liisankatu 16 A 8, 00170 Helsinki 17

Esko Koivusalo, Director

The present bureau is the continuation of the (Finnish) Language Agency which formed a part of the Modern Finnish Institute (Nykysuomen laitos), which in turn belonged to the Finnish Academy, as established in 1949. There is now no direct relationship with the Academy.

Goals: to collect, organize, and publish materials on written and standard language as required by language planning research; to conduct research on written and spoken language for language planning and cultivation purposes; to compile dictionaries and guidebooks; to offer recommendations and suggestions concerning use of the Finnish language.

The Advisory Board referred to above has six members. The Bureau itself has eleven professional staff, of whom two are part-time.

Publications:
Nykysuomen sanakirja 1951-61 (Modern Finnish Dictionary)
Nykysuomen sivistys-sanakirja 1973 (Dictionary of Foreign Words)

Periodical publication:
Virittäjä: Kotikielen Seuran Aikakauslehti (Stimulator: Journal of the Finnish Vernacular Society)

Work in progress: sociolinguistic research of colloquial Helsinki language.

KOTIMAISTEN KIELTEN TUTKIMUSKESKUS/
FORSKNINGSCENTRALEN FOR DE INHEMSKA SPRAKEN
(Research Centre for the Domestic Languages)

The Ministry of Education formed one overall organization in 1976 for Finnish, Swedish and Sami language cultivation agencies. Its divisions are: The Language Bureau (Kielitoimisto), The Names Bureau (Nimittoimisto), The Swedish Language Bureau (Byrån för svenska spraket), The Research Archive (Suomen suku), The Research and Planning Agency, and the Administrative Division. For each of Kielitoimisto (for Finnish), Byrån för svenska spraket (for
Swedish), and Suomen suku (for Sami language), there is a Board, the members of which serve in advisory capacity to the staff of the bureaus. The Boards also represent the bureaus internationally and regionally, e.g., for the Swedish bureau with Svenska språknämnden (see Sweden) and for the Sami one with the Nordic Sami Institute.

Detailed information has been obtained for the Finnish and Swedish bureaus:

KIELITOIMISTO (The Language Bureau, for Finnish)
Liisankatu 16 A 8, 00170 Helsinki 17

Esko Koivusalo, Director
The present bureau is the continuation of the (Finnish) Language Agency which formed a part of the Modern Finnish Institute (Nykysuomen laitos), which in turn belonged to the Finnish Academy, as established in 1949. There is now no direct relationship with the Academy.
Goals: to collect, organize, and publish materials on written and standard language as required by language planning research;
to conduct research on written and spoken language for language planning and cultivation purposes;
to compile dictionaries and guidebooks;
to offer recommendations and suggestions concerning use of the Finnish language in whatever form judged suitable.

The Advisory Board referred to above has six members. The Bureau itself has eleven professional staff, of whom two are part-time.

Publications:
Nykysuomen sanakirja 1951–61 (Modern Finnish Dictionary)
Nykysuomen sivistysanakirja 1973 (Dictionary of Foreign Words)

Periodical publication:
Kielikello (The Information Journal)

Work in progress:
Nykysuomen perussanakirja (The Concise Dictionary of Modern Finnish)
A style manual
Slang research
Work on standardization of grammar, being planned
Work on technical and specialized terminology
Use of the computer for materials collecting
Kurt Zilliacus, Head
The present bureau is a strengthening of the earlier Svenska språkvardsnämnden which was established in 1942, and is also a continuation of the onomastic archive formerly run by Svenska litteratursällskapet i Finland and of the Folkmålskommissionen, an organization for collecting dialectological material and compiling the Dictionary of Swedish Dialects in Finland. The Svenska språkvardsnämnden has now become the Board of the Swedish Language Bureau, and its advisory function which was handled part-time earlier is now the full-time occupation of Mr. Mikael Reuter. The chairman of the Advisory Board is Professor Carl-Eric Thors. There are two other sections, namely one on dialectology (with three staff) and one for onomastics (with two staff).

Goals: to collect, order and keep archives for Swedish in Finland (dialects, social dialects, naming practice and other language materials) and to publish these materials; to conduct research on Swedish as used in Finland and on Swedish naming practice; to give advice on Swedish naming practice and to cultivate personal and place-naming practice in every way; to give advice and offer recommendations on Swedish as it is used in Finland.

The bureau operates an advisory telephone service on the use of Swedish, on a full-time basis. Other main tasks are to find suitable Swedish terms for new Finnish terms in various fields (e.g., administration, education, social welfare) and to record Swedish dialects in Finland and publish a dialect dictionary.

Publications:
Språkbruk och språkvård (Language use and language planning)
Contributions to the annual Språk i Norden, published by the Nordic Language Planning Agencies
Dictionary of Swedish Dialects in Finland, Part I
Finnish-Swedish Glossary of Education Terms

Forthcoming publication:
Finnish-Swedish Pronunciation Dictionary
FRANCE

*L'ACADÉMIE FRANÇAISE
23 Quai de Conti, Paris 6e

AFNOR: ASSOCIATION FRANÇAISE DE NORMALISATION
(The French Standards Organization)
Tour Europe, Cedex 7, 92080 Paris, La Défense,

B. Vaucelle, Director
Established in 1926
Funded by government grants and income from sale of norms, certification and members' fees.
AFNOR represents France in ISO and CEN (the European Standards Committee).
Goals: to centralize and coordinate, under the authority of the Commissioner for Standardization, all work and study in France concerning standardization;
to represent France at international meetings on standardization;
to assume responsibility for diffusion, information and propaganda for standardization.
Professional staff: twenty-one (in the division of documentation and terminology). Support staff: five (in the division of documentation and terminology).
(AFNOR has a total of three hundred sixty-nine on the staff)

AFNOR keeps a computerized data bank with information on standard (French-English) terminology, NORMATERM.

Periodical publications:
Courrier de la normalisation (six times a year)
Bulletin Mensuel de la normalization française (monthly)
Catalogue des normes françaises (annual)

Publications:
Series of standards (now more than 9,700) of which about 300 deal primarily with technical terminology. Among these are:
NF X 03-001-Mars 1967, Règles générales pour l'élaboration des vocabulaires techniques (General guidelines for technical terminological work)
NF X 03-003-Mars 1967, Les langues dans les vocabulaires techniques multilingues - Indicatifs pour les désigner - Ordre de présentation (The languages of technical multilingual
vocabularies - Symbols of representation - Order of presentation)
NF X 03-003-Mars 1968, Indicatif des pays et d'autorité dans les vocabulaires techniques (Symbols of country and agency in technical vocabularies)

Handbooks, including:
International vocabulary in automatic data processing
Testing methods and terminology in textiles

*SKOL AN EMSAV
Tangi Louarn
40 Rue de Chataigners, 44.000 Nantes, Bretagne

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

FACHNORMENAUSCHUSS TERMINOLOGIE (FNT) - GRUNDSATZEN UND KOORDINATION DES DEUTSCHES INSTITUT FUR NORMUNG E. V. (DIN) (Technical Terminology Committee - Principles and coordination of the German Standards Institution)
Burggrafstrasse 4-7, D-1000 Berlin 30

Wolfgang H. U. Schewe, Secretary of the DIN-FNT
Established in 1961, under the supervision of and funded by the DIN.
Goals: Elaboration of standardization principles for terminological work in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Organized into five subcommittees: Benennungsgrundsätze (Naming principles), Lexikographische Grundsätze (Layout of technical vocabularies), Terminologiepraxis (Practice of terminological work), Fachsprache und Rechtschreibung (Technical language and orthography), Datenverarbeitungsrechtene Terminologie und Lexikographie (Computational aids for terminology and lexicography).
Staff: two, both part-time. Each subcommittee has about thirty members.

Publications:
Standards containing terminological principles
Glossary of technical terms (German, English, French)
by W.H.U. Schewe
Fachsprachen. Terminologie - Struktur - Normung

Periodical publications:
SPRACH/TER/OR - Mitteilungsblatt für SPRACHfragen,
TERminologie und ORdnungsprobleme in Information und
Dokumentation. (Newsletter for linguistic questions,
terminology and systematic problems in Information and
Documentation)
Annual Report of ISO/TNC 46/SC 3 - Terminology of
Documentation

Work in progress:
Elaboration of a thesaurus of technical terms in the area of
engineering
Elaboration of a terminological data bank

GESELLSCHAFT FÜR DEUTSCHE SPRACHE
(German Language Bureau)
D-6200 Wiesbaden, Taunusstrasse 11, Postfach 2669
Established in 1947
Purpose: to promote the cultivation and exploration of
present-day German
Staff: four linguists

KOMMISSION FÜR FRAGEN DER SPRACHLICHEN
ENTWICKLUNG (Commission on Questions of Language
Development): c/o Institut für deutsche Sprache
D-6800 Mannheim, Friedrich-Karl-Strasse 12, Postfach 5409

Professor Siegfried Grosse (Ruhr-Universität, Bochum),
Chairman
Dr. Karl-Heinz Bausch (Institut für deutsche Sprache,
Mannheim), Secretary
Date of founding: 1974 (?)
The Commission represents a reorganization and continuation
of the now abolished Kommission für wissenschaftlich
begründete Sprachpflege.
Purpose: to coordinate West-German linguistics and language
praxis;
to make research results useful for the public and to suggest
socially motivated research tasks to linguists.

The Commission has around ten members from: DNA
(Deutsches Normenausschuss) Berlin; Institut für Deutsche

32
Sprache, Mannheim; Gesellschaft für Deutsche Sprache, Wiesbaden; a scholar working with German television and radio language; a representative from the educational system, a Swiss representative, an Austrian representative.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

*MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSBILDUNG
Unter den Linden 69-73
DDR-1040 Berlin

GREENLAND

GRØNLANDSK SPROG- OG RETSKRIVNINGSUDVALG
(The Greenland language and spelling committee)
Grønlands landsråd, DK-3900 Godthåb, Denmark

Established in 1959; responsible to and authorized by the Greenland Government Council.
Consists of five members. There is a subcommittee of three on spelling.
Goals: to develop the Greenlandic legal and administrative language;
to approve the language of textbooks;
to develop the Greenlandic vocabulary;
to evaluate suggestions for language change;
to provide wordlists, primarily for legal and administrative use.

GUATEMALA

ACADEMIA DE LA LENGUA MAYA-QUICHE (Academy of the Maya-Quiche Language)
Casa de la Cultura, Quetzaltenango

Adrián I. Chávez, President
Established in 1959 as a voluntary association
Authorized by government law in 1961
Goals: to establish linguistic genealogy, in order to discover the origin of the people indigenous to America; to make an accurate translation of the Pop Wuj, for which it was necessary to create an appropriate writing system; to accurately reconstruct the kí-che language using this writing system.

Consists of a president, a secretary, and three members.

Publications:
Escritura kí-che y Otros Temas (Quiche Writing and Other Topics)
El Idioma Kí-che y su Grafía (The Quiche Language and Its Spelling)
Méthodo Kí-che

Work in progress:
Bilingual Dictionary (Kí-che-Spanish and Spanish-Kí-che) Translation of the Pop Wuj (half finished)

*ACADEMIA GUATEMALTECA DE LA LENGUA
12 Calle 6-40, Zona 9, Edificio Plazuela, Guatemala City

HONDURAS

*ACADEMIA HONDUREÑA
Tegucigalpa

ICELAND

ÍSLENSK MÁLFNEFND (Icelandic language committee)
Háskóla Islands, Reykjavík

Established in 1964.
Government agency responsible to the Ministry of Education
The committee has four members; with power to co-opt specialists; it does not have its own secretariat.
Goals: general cultivation duties; amongst them particularly collecting, evaluating and forming new words; and cooperation with such terminological committees as other organizations
may establish.

INDIA

CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE AND COMMISSION FOR
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY
West Block No. VII, Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi-110022

Professor H.L. Sharma, Chairman (Commission) and
Director (Directorate)
H.R. Sood (Deputy Director)
Established in 1960.
Authorized by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare
Goals: 1) evolution, review, coordination and finalization of
terminology in scientific and technical subjects and the
humanities and social sciences;
2) preparation of scientific and technical glossaries (in Hindi
and other modern Indian languages) in cooperation with State
Governments and universities;
3) preparation of manuals on various scientific subjects;
4) publication of a Journal of Scientific and Technical
Terminology;
5) preparation of scientific and technical dictionaries;
6) scheme of original writing and translation of standard
works for use in the universities through the translating
agencies, universities, academic bodies, whole-time cells
and national organizations engaged in the work of publications,
e.g., Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian
Council of Agricultural Research, etc;
7) Teaching Hindi to non-Hindi speaking people and foreigners
in the country and abroad through correspondence courses;
holding workshops for new non-Hindi writers; study tours of
Hindi students in non-Hindi areas; lecture tours of Hindi
scholars from Hindi speaking areas to non-Hindi speaking
areas and vice versa; seminars; popularization of Devanagri
script; free distribution of Hindi books to schools, colleges,
public institutions and libraries in non-Hindi speaking areas;
preparation of dictionaries (Hindi-German, Hindi-Czech;
Hindi-Japanese); preparation, publication and translation of
Hindi books in collaboration with publishers; book exhibitions;
bringing out periodical journals with a view to enriching the
Hindi language and to popularize the terminology evolved in
the various subjects by C.S.T.T.; award of prizes to the
writers of non-Hindi speaking areas, in languages other than
Hindi, Sanskrit and their mother tongue; supervision of the work of the voluntary Hindi organizations through regional offices of the directorate; running the Hindi Information Centre to provide authentic information on various aspects of Hindi language and literature; sale of various publications brought out by the C.H. Dte./C.S.T.T.;
8) rendering of Secretariat assistance Sindhi Board for production of educational literature in Sindhi;
9) coordination of the university level book production programme of Hindi speaking states.

There are nine divisions: Central Subject Bureau, Fundamental Science Bureau, German Hindi Kosh, Social Science Bureau, Sindhi Board and Library Science, Administrative Wing, Publication Section and Extension Programme, Correspondence Courses Section, and Sales, Sales Promotion and Exhibition.
Staff: three hundred thirty-nine, full-time (excluding "Grade iv" staff)

To facilitate a changeover in the medium of instruction from English to Hindi, the Ministry of Education has begun a plan of translation and publication of standard works at the university level into Hindi. The objectives are: i) translation of standard books into Hindi and regional languages, ii) preparation, adaptation and reorientation from the Indian standpoint and eventual publication of standard works in Hindi by using the terminology evolved by the Ministry of Education, and iii) preparation of original books.

Publications:
Scientific and technical glossaries in all subjects of science and the humanities.
Bilingual Conversational Guides (Hindi-English and vice-versa)
Hindi Primer for Foreigners (4 parts)
Desk Book on Devanagri Script
Lingua Records (16 discs covering 32 lessons)
Self-taught Series through Hindi Medium - i) Tamil, ii) Telugu, iii) Malayalam, iv) Kannada (South Indian Languages)
Basic Hindi Grammar
Hindi Pravesh Glossary
Hindi Parichaya Glossary
Hindi Probodh Glossary
Technical Terms and Expressions for Bank Employees
Jebi Kosh (Pocket Dictionary) (bilingual and trilingual)
Hindi English Dictionary of Common Words
German-Hindi, Hindi-German Dictionary
Czech-Hindi, Hindi-Czech Dictionary
French Conversational Guide

Periodical publications:
Bhasa, Varshiki, Bhartiya Sahitya Mala (Review Journals)
Doot (COURIER – UNESCO) (Hindi translation)
Annual report of the Directorate

*COMMITTEE ON THE LAW TERMINOLOGY
Fort St. George
Madras 600 001
Tamilnadu

*OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA
Language Division
P-64, Dr. Sundari Mohan Avenue, POB No 11222
Calcutta 700014

THE STATE INSTITUTE OF LANGUAGES, KERALA
'Nalanda', Trivandrum 695 003

Dr. A.N.P. Ummerkutty, Director
Established in 1968
The Institute is registered with the State Government of
Kerala as a Society. It is funded by 1) grants-in-aid from
the Central Government and the State Government,
2) a revolving fund fed by the sale proceeds of publications.
Goals: 1) to promote the development of the regional language
of the State (i.e., Malayalam), so that it grows rapidly in
richness and functional efficiency and becomes an effective
means of communicating modern knowledge;
2) to strengthen effectively the communication among various
Indian languages;
3) to help the development of Malayam language as a vehicle
for bringing about emotional and social integration in the
country;
4) to adopt/adapt in the regional language of the State the
terminology prepared by the Commission for Scientific and
Technical Terminology and other official organizations.
5) to coordinate and encourage by way of prizes and other
incentives the production of books in Malayam for the
university level, especially in science and technology;
6) to coordinate, encourage and organize orientation courses
for university and college teachers to enable them to teach effectively in Malayalam;
7) to compile vocabularies for various standards and prepare a descriptive grammar of Malayalam;
8) to evolve methodology and aids for the study and teaching of Malayalam as a mother tongue and as a second language at different levels;
9) to prepare bilingual and/or multilingual dictionaries and other works of reference;
10) to translate and transliterate outstanding books;
11) to organize courses for training bilingualists and multilingualists and interpreters;
12) to collect and publish folklore and other literature connected with the development of and research in Malayalam;
13) to undertake research in linguistics of practical application to Malayalam and other Indian languages;
14) to organize seminars, conferences, etc. for the development and promotion of Malayalam and other Indian languages;
15) to cooperate with the Government in the switch-over to Malayalam as the official language for purposes of administration, and with the Universities in the switch-over to Malayalam as a medium of instruction at all stages of higher Education;
16) to work for the promotion, development, reform and advancement of Malayalam script and to publish the literature of other Indian languages in the Malayalam script;
17) to undertake and provide for the publication of books, periodicals, journals and research papers in furtherance of the objectives of the Institute.

The Board of Trustees consists of fourteen members, and directs and controls the affairs of the Society and its income and property. The Board appoints a Standing Committee and delegates powers to this Committee, and appoints subcommittees as may be required for fulfilling the various objectives of the Institute. The Government appoints a Director of the Institute, who may in consultation with the Standing Committee nominate various committees of academic and technical personnel for specific purposes. There are four wings: Academic, Publication, Administrative, and Sales. Academic staff: thirty-three (including Publication and Sales Wings). Administrative staff: approximately twenty.

Funding: The Government of Indonesia and other sources, domestic and international.

Goals: development and implementation of Indonesian national language policy in relation to Indonesian, the vernaculars of Indonesia and foreign languages used or taught in the Indonesian school system.

The Center has a Secretariat (Internal Affairs, Personnel, and Finance), and four Departments: Indonesian and Regional Literature, Indonesian and Regional Languages, Lexicography and Terminology, and Language and Literature Development. There are also Provincial Offices which focus their activities on research and development of surrounding regional languages and literatures.

Professional staff: forty-five full-time, seven part-time.

Support staff: eighty-three full-time.

Short training programs are given in general linguistics, lexicography, sociolinguistics, dialectology, translation, and literature.

Publications:

Revised Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia (General Dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia) by Poerwadarminta

Dictionaries of vernacular languages, mostly in manuscript form

Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Disempurnakan (General Handbook of Indonesian Reformed Spelling)

Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Tstilah (General Manual of Terminology)

Conference, seminar and workshop proceedings (mainly mimeographed)

Periodical publications:

Bahasa dan Sastra (Language and Literature)

Pengajaran Bahasa dan Sastra (Teaching of Language and Literature)

Work in progress:

Terminological work in physics, mathematics, biology, chemistry, civil engineering and architecture, agriculture and forestry, education, linguistics, literature, and religion (in cooperation with Malaysia through the Indonesian-Malaysian Language Council).

Style manual

*TAMIL DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

Kuralagam

Madras 600 001

Tamilnadu

*TAMIL NADU TAMIL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH COUNCIL

Fort St. George

Madras -9

INDONESIA

PUSAT PEMBINAAN DAN PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA
(National Center for Language Development)

Jalan Diponegoro 82, Jakarta Pusat

Dr. Amran Halim, Director

The present organization was established in 1975. Predecessors were the Lembaga Bahasa dan Kebudayaan (Institute of Language and Culture), 1950–54, affiliated with the University of Indonesia, Jakarta; the Direktorat Bahasa dan Kesusastraan (Directorate of Language and Culture), 1954–70, division of the Directorate General of Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture, Jakarta; and the Lembaga Bahasa Nasional (National Language Institute), 1970–75,
Funding: The Government of Indonesia and other sources, domestic and international.
Goals: development and implementation of Indonesian national language policy in relation to Indonesian, the vernaculars of Indonesia and foreign languages used or taught in the Indonesian school system.

The Center has a Secretariat (Internal Affairs, Personnel, and Finance), and four Departments: Indonesian and Regional Literature, Indonesian and Regional Languages, Lexicography and Terminology, and Language and Literature Development. There are also Provincial Offices which focus their activities on research and development of surrounding regional languages and literatures.
Professional staff: forty-five full-time, seven part-time.
Support staff: eighty-three full-time.

Short training programs are given in general linguistics, lexicography, sociolinguistics, dialectology, translation, and literature.

Publications:
Revised Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia (General Dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia) by Poerwadarminta
Dictionaries of vernacular languages, mostly in manuscript form
Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Disempurnakan (General Handbook of Indonesian Reformed Spelling)
Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah (General Manual of Terminology)
Conference, seminar and workshop proceedings (mainly mimeographed)

Periodical publications:
Bahasa dan Sastra (Language and Literature)
Pengajaran Bahasa dan Sastra (Teaching of Language and Literature)

Work in progress:
Terminological work in physics, mathematics, biology, chemistry, civil engineering and architecture, agriculture and forestry, education, linguistics, literature, and religion (in cooperation with Malaysia through the Indonesian-Malaysian Language Council).
Style manual
INTERNATIONAL

*CENTER FOR RESEARCH, ORAL TRADITIONS AND NATIONAL LANGUAGES
(international coordination)
Director for Research on Oral Tradition
Box 4284, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

*COMMISSION ON ANALYTIC NOMENCLATURE (IUPAC)
Department of Chemistry
University of New Orleans
New Orleans, Louisiana 70122, U.S.A.
(Professor G.G. Guibault, Secretary)

COMMISSION ON MACROMOLECULAR NOMENCLATURE, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY (IUPAC)
Dr. R.B. Fox, Secretary, Code 6120 U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C. 20375, U.S.A.
Dr. Kurt L. Loening, Chairman, Chemical Abstracts Service, P.O. Box 3012, Columbus, Ohio 43210, U.S.A.

Established in 1967
Affiliated with other IUPAC Nomenclature Commissions, and with ISO (International Standards Organization) TC 61
Goals: to investigate and make recommendations for action on polymer nomenclature and terminology matters of international concern that need regulation, standardization or codification.

The Commission is one of two components (the other is the Commission on Polymer Characterization and Properties) of the IUPAC Macromolecular Division, which is one of six IUPAC Divisions (Physical Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, and Applied Chemistry).
Staff: eight titular members and three associate members, all part-time. Support staff: two, plus clerical services of the IUPAC Secretariat or various institutions.

Publications:
List of Standard Abbreviations (Symbols) for Synthetic Polymers and Polymer Materials
Basic Definitions of Terms Relating to Polymers
Nomenclature of Regular Single-Strand Organic Polymers
Periodical publications:
Annual reports published in IUPAC Information Bulletin which can be obtained from:
IUPAC Secretariat
Bank Court Chambers
2-3 Pound Way, Cowley Centre
Oxford OX4 3YF
England

*COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE, DIVISION OF POLYMER CHEMISTRY
American Chemical Society
Office of the Dean of Mathematics, Science and Engineering
California State University
Fullerton, California 92634, U.S.A.

*COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (IUPAC)
Department of Chemistry
Queen Mary College
Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, United Kingdom

COMMISSION ON NOMENCLATURE OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PURE AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY (IUPAC)
S.P. Klesney, Secretary, Central Report Index, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan 48640, U.S.A.

Professor N. Lozac'h, Chairman
Established in 1922
Affiliated with other IUPAC Nomenclature Commissions
Goals: to investigate and recommend nomenclature and terminology for organic chemistry in matters of international concern.

The Commission is part of the IUPAC Organic Division, along with Commissions on Chemical Taxonomy, Organic Photo-chemistry, and Medicinal Chemistry.
Staff: eight titular members and six associate members.
Support staff: three, plus clerical services for the IUPAC Secretariat or various institutions.

Funding: Government, sales of publications, membership dues, and contracts for research and study.

Goals: 1) to preserve the French language in its international character, fully adapted to the needs of a constantly evolving world, and to promote better understanding among the peoples who speak French.
2) to undertake research on scientific and technical terminology.
3) international scientific communication.

Consists of a multinational Administrative Council and a General Assembly consisting of life members, regular members, corresponding members and associated members (including organizations). There are three hundred members on the working committees.

Staff: twenty full-time, two half-time.

Since 1971 the CILF has supervised the Comité d’Étude des Termes Médicaux Français, which regularly publishes lists of anglicisms.

Conferences are held almost every year, e.g., 1976 - On African Languages; 1975 - On Relations Between English and French; 1974 - On Relations Between Arabic and French; 1971 - On Lexical Elaboration and Creativity in French (in cooperation with the Centre national de la recherche scientifique).

Publications:
Lexicon of Photography (French, English, German)
Enrichment of French
Mutilingual Dictionary of Forestry (German, Spanish, English, French)
Dictionary of French Pronunciation in Actual Usage
Glossaries of Administration, Broadcasting, Modern Medicine, Hunting, Ecology, Public Relations, the Environment, Oceanography, Industrial Concrete and Cement, and Pediatry.


Copies of the Comptes Rendus are available from the IUPAC Secretariat, Bank Court Chambers, 2-3 Pound Way, Cowley Centre, Oxford OX4 3YF, United Kingdom.

COMITÉ D’ÉTUDE DES TERMES TECHNIQUES FRANÇAIS
(Committee on the Study of French Technical Terms)
11 avenue du General Pershing, 78 000 Versailles, France

Pierre Agron, Secretary
Established in 1954 as a voluntary association. About three hundred corresponding members in forty countries and about fifty regular members in Europe and Canada now constitute it. Funded by contributions and donations from the Académie Française, universities, industry and the French government. Goals: to improve the quality of technical and scientific vocabulary.

The Committee meets monthly. Normally about fifteen members attend.

Publications:
Terminological notices and pamphlets
Termes techniques français: essai d’orientation de la terminologie.

CONSEIL INTERNATIONALE DE LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE
(International Council of the French Language)
105 ter, rue de Lille, 75007 Paris, France

Joseph Hanse, President
Hubert Joly, Secrétaire général
Established in 1967.
Affiliated with the Régie de la langue française du Québec, Institut d’Études et de Recherches pour l’Arabisation du Maroc, and the Bureau de traductions du Secretariat d’État au Canada.

Funding: Government, sales of publications, membership dues, and contracts for research and study.

Goals: 1) to preserve the French language in its international character, fully adapted to the needs of a constantly evolving world, and to promote better understanding among the peoples who speak French.
2) to undertake research on scientific and technical terminology.
3) international scientific communication.

Consists of a multinational Administrative Council and a General Assembly consisting of life members, regular members, corresponding members and associated members (including organizations). There are three hundred members on the working committees.

Staff: twenty full-time, two half-time.

Since 1971 the CILF has supervised the Comité d’Étude des Termes Médicaux Français, which regularly publishes lists of anglicisms.

Conferences are held almost every year, e.g., 1976 – On African Languages; 1975 – On Relations Between English and French; 1974 – On Relations Between Arabic and French; 1971 – On Lexical Elaboration and Creativity in French (in cooperation with the Centre national de la recherche scientifique).

Publications:
Lexicon of Photography (French, English, German)
Enrichment of French
Multilingual Dictionary of Forestry (German, Spanish, English, French)
Dictionary of French Pronunciation in Actual Usage
Glossaries of Administration, Broadcasting, Modern Medicine, Hunting, Ecology, Public Relations, the Environment, Oceanography, Industrial Concrete and Cement, and Pediatry.
Translation of The Resistance of Plants to Diseases
A Series on Oral Tradition

Periodical publications:
La Banque des Mots (The Word Bank)
La Clé des Mots (The Word Key)
Géomorphologie Dynamique (Dynamic Geomorphology)
Annual Report of Activities

ESPERANTO LEAGUE FOR NORTH AMERICA, INC.
P.O. Box 508, Burlingame, California 94010, U.S.A.

Charles R.L. Power, Director, Central Office
Established in 1952.
ELNA is the national section for Universala Esperanto-
Asocio (Rotterdam), and is with UEA in consultative relations
with UNESCO.
Funding: membership dues, donations, and bequests.
Goal: to promote and spread the use of the international
auxiliary language Esperanto worldwide, and thereby advance
friendly relations among all the peoples of the world.

Elected officers are the president, vice-president, secretary,
treasurer, and board of directors (nine members, not
including named officers). The director of the Central Office
is salaried. There are five committees: International
Friendship Week, UN Affairs, Central Office, Finances,
and Publishing.

Periodical publication:
ELNA Newsletter (bimonthly)

ELNA also publishes a catalogue and address directory of
members. Many books are available through their book
service.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE TERMINOLOGY OF
THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
Neue Weltgasse 3/3, A-1130, Wien, Austria

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL
NOMENCLATURE
c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road,
London SW7 5BD, United Kingdom

45
R.V. Melville, Secretary
Established in 1893.
Affiliated with the International Union of Biological Sciences.
Funding: Sales of publications by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature.
Goals: to administer and maintain the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and the Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology, and to give judicial opinions in disputed cases of zoological nomenclature. The aim is to achieve a stable and uniform system of zoological nomenclature.
Staff: one full-time, two part-time (one vacant).

Publications:
International Code of Zoological Nomenclature
Official Lists and Indexes of Names and Works in Zoology

Periodical publications:
Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE FOR TERMINOLOGY (INFOTERM)
c/o Austrian Standards Institute, Leopoldsgasse 4, a-1021 Wien 2, P.O. Box 130, Austria

Mr. Helmut Felber, Director
Established in 1971.
Authorized by UNESCO - UNISIST (World Information System)
Funding: Austrian Ministry of Building and Technology, Austrian Chamber of Commerce, Austrian Standards Institute, Unesco.
Goals: to coordinate terminological activities carried out throughout the world, including: 1) collection and analysis of terminological publications from all over the world, particularly of terminological standards and principles, and of specialized dictionaries;
2) preparation of bibliographies of vocabularies;
3) information on terminological libraries and their holdings.
4) dissemination of information on terminological publications in existence or in preparation.
5) information on terminological courses; providing advice to institutions, particularly in developing countries whenever terminological projects are being undertaken.
6) investigation into the possibility of interconnection of terminological data banks.
Professional staff: two full-time, one part-time.
Support staff: one full-time, one part-time.

Publications:
Road to Infoterm (Series 1)
International Bibliography of Standardized Vocabularies (Series 2)
First Infoterm Symposium (Series 3)
World Guide to Terminological Activities (Series 4)

Periodical publication:
Infoterm Newsletter, part of "Lebende Sprachen", published as a quarterly by Langenscheidt-Verlag, Crelestr. 29-30, 7000 Berlin 62 (Schoneberg), Federal Republic of Germany.

*INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE TERMINOLOGY
Forstenrieder Allee 26, D-8000 Munich 71
Federal Republic of Germany

*INTERNATIONAL TAMIL LEAGUE
c/o Thenmozhi
Cuddalore 1, S.A. Dt. Tamilnadu, India

NORDISKA SPRÅKSEKRETARIATET (Nordic Language Committee)
c/o Norsk Språkråd, Oslo, Norway

Ståle Løland, Executive Secretary
Established in 1978.
Authorized and funded by the Nordic Council of Ministers.
Goals: to strengthen the Nordic languages community;
to further cooperation on language in the Nordic countries;
to handle language problems that concern more than one Nordic language.

Consists of an executive secretary, a working committee and a board. The board consists of representatives from each of the following organizations:
Dansk Sprognaevn, Forskningscentralen för de inhemska språken i Finland (both from the Swedish and Finnish bureaus), Frødskaparsetur Føroya, the Greenland Government Council,
Íslensk Málnefnd, Norsk Språkråd, the Sami Language Board, Svenska Språknämnden, Sverigefinska Språknämnden. The working committee has four members representing Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

SÁMI GIÉLLALÁV'DEGÅD'DI (Sami Language Board)  
Box 93, 9520 Kautokeino, Norway

Ole Henrik Magga, Chairman  
Established in 1971. 
Authorized and funded by the Nordic Sami Council, affiliated with offices at the Nordic Sami Institute (Sámi Institut'ta). 
Functions as Secretariat for all Sami Language Committees in the Nordic countries. 
Goals: language planning and protection; 
development of terminology and orthography; 
development of Sami place names. 
Professional staff: one part-time. Support staff: as available when required. 
The Board consists of nine members, representing the five major Sami dialects. For each dialect area, there is in each Nordic country a subcommittee with three members. Today there are nine subcommittees altogether. 

Periodical publications: 
Biannual reports

Work in progress: 
Development of language texts

IRAN

FARHANGESTAN-E-ZABAN-E-IRAN (Iranian Academy of Language)  
43 Iranshahr St., Tehran 
Dr. Sadeq Kia, President 
Established in 1970. 
Under the supervision of the Administrative and Coordinating Council of the Imperial Foundation of Iranian Academies. The Minister of Culture and Arts is head of the Council. 
Goals: 1) to preserve the Persian language at its long-standing cultural level, and keep it up-to-date to meet modern
scientific, technical and cultural needs;
2) to investigate and study old and modern Iranian languages and dialects to facilitate the solution of linguistic problems and to enrich and expand Persian vocabulary.

Consists of the High Council and nine research departments: Word selection for modern sciences and technology, Persian vocabulary, Old and Middle Iranian languages, Iranian dialectology, Grammar and orthography of Persian language, Contacts between Persian and other Iranian languages and dialects and non-Iranian languages, Technical terms relating to arts and crafts, The colloquial variants of the Persian language, and Iranian proper names. There is also a library, Phonetic laboratory, Secretariat, and Department of Computer Services.

Professional staff: thirty-eight full-time, thirty-eight part-time. Support staff: fifty-nine full-time. In addition, two hundred twenty scientists cooperate with the Academy.

Publications:
A frequency vocabulary of the Introduction to Abu-mansuri Shahname.
A frequency vocabulary of Avicenna's Me'yar-al-qul.
A frequency vocabulary of Avicenna's Resaleye Judiyye.
A frequency vocabulary of Avicenna's Ragshenasi.
A frequency vocabulary of Shahid Balxi's Poems.
Some technical terms relating to gas industry and to education.
Some technical terms relating to library science.
Some technical terms relating to social sciences.
Some technical terms relating to medical sciences.
Arabicized Words in Sorah.
Arabicized Words in Montahal-erab.
The Written Vocabulary of Iranian School Children.
Persian equivalents of some terms relating to education.
An orthographic study on a manuscript of Surabadi's Commentary on the Koran.
A study of some dialects spoken around Kashan.
A descriptive inventory of arts and sciences.
Persian equivalents of some terms relating to gas industry.
New words (approved by the former Academy), third printing.
Report on the former Iranian Academy.
The Iranian Academy and the Iranian Academy of Language.
Computer terminology.

Periodical publication:
Journal of the Iranian Academy of Language
Work in progress:
Survey of Iranian dialects.
Compilation of concordances and frequency lists for individual classical Persian literary and scientific texts.
Preparation of a comprehensive dictionary of synonyms, and dictionaries on special subjects.
Investigation of Old and Middle Persian with the objective of selecting suitable terms from these languages, and adopting and incorporating them into modern Persian.
Utilization of Persian lexical items which have been borrowed into other languages, and are now obsolete in modern Persian. Possibilities of spelling reform and grammar standardization.

IRAQ

IRAQI ACADEMY
Waziria, Baghdad

Dr. Abdul Razaq Muhy al-Din, Director
Dr. F.A. Al-Tali, Secretary General
Established in 1948.
Funded by the Iraqi government.
The Minister of Education represents the Academy in the Cabinet of Ministers.
Member of the Union of Arab Academies.
Goals: research and studies in the Arabic and Islamic heritage. The Iraqi Academy develops principles of Arabic grammar and acts to promote the Arabic language.

Consists of an Administration Board and various Standing Committees.
Professional staff: twenty-four members, all part-time.
Support staff: twenty full-time.

Publications:
Principles of dictionaries in various scientific fields.
Dictionary of Medical Terminology.
Dictionary of Hydraulics.
Dictionary of Geography.

Periodical publication:
Majalet al-Majma al-Ilni al-Iraqi (Journal of the Iraqi Academy)

IRELAND
BORD NA GAEILGE (Irish Language Board)
71, Sraid Liosan, Iocht, Baile Atha Cliath, 2
Sean De Freine, Director
Tomas O' Cuilinn, Secretary
Established in 1975. Funds are from the Roinn na Gaeltachta (Department of the Gaeltacht), which has primary responsibility for implementing the popularization of the use of Irish, but the Bord operates independently. Goals: to develop and test measures designed to promote the use of Irish in ways acceptable to the public; to promote interest in and appreciation of the language; to improve general competence in Irish; to promote occasions and facilities which support the use of Irish. Structural development is as yet incomplete. Staff: seven. Work in progress: Monolingual dictionary, Botanic dictionary, General dictionary, Dictionary of social traditions, derived from folklore terms, Terminology lists (philosophy, logic, psychology), Dialect surveys, Survey of Kurdish Folklore (songs, ballads, traditions and local crafts), Map of Kurdish dialects, Modification of the Kurdish alphabet.

THE KURDISH ACADEMY
Waziria, Baghdad
Mas'oud Mohammed, Acting President

SYRIAC ACADEMY
Park al-Sadoun, Baghdad
Mgr. Andre' Sana, President
Y.K. Al-Bazi, Secretary
Established in 1972. Affiliated with the Iraqi Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Associated Institution of
St. Ephrem's Institute, Sweden/Norway, and a member of Société Astitique de Paris.
Funding: annual grants from the Iraqi Ministry of Finance, plus income from publications.
Goals: consultative body on Syriac; revival of Syriac literary and cultural heritage; promotion of classical Syriac; investigations in the area of the relationship between Syriac and Arabic languages.

Consists of the Council of the Academy, the Council of the Presidency, and the Sub-committees, with six, three, and twenty-five members respectively.
Professional staff: six. Support staff: four.

Periodical publication:
Journal of the Syriac Academy, Vols. I and II

Work in progress:
Arabic–Syriac School Dictionary
Syriac Encyclopedia

IRELAND

BORD NA GAELIGE (Irish Language Board)
71, Sráid Líosan, Iocht, Baile Átha Cliath, 2

Séan De Fréine, Director
Tomás O' Cuilinn, Secretary
Established in 1975.
Funds are from the Roimn na Gaeltachta (Department of the Gaeltacht), which has primary responsibility for implementing the popularization of the use of Irish, but the Bord operates independently.
Goals: to develop and test measures designed to promote the use of Irish in ways acceptable to the public; to promote interest in and appreciation of the language; to improve general competence in Irish; to promote occasions and facilities which support the use of Irish.

Structural development is as yet incomplete.
Staff: seven
Work in progress:
Bibliography of works in, or concerning Irish
Anthology of Poetic Heritage
Popular summary of Language Attitudes Report
Assistance to community groups prepared to plan the
introduction of the use of some Irish in their normal
activities.

COMH Dháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge (Central Body of
Voluntary Irish Language Organizations)
86 Sráid Gardner Íochtar, Baile Átha Cliath 1

Col. Eoghan Ó Néill, Director
Established in 1943.
Some fifteen language promotion organizations are members
of the Comhdháil Náisiúnta, including for example the Conradh
na Gaeilge, Gael-Linn, Cumann na Sagart, Na Teaghlach
Ghaelacha, and the Comhar na Muinteoirí Gaeilge.
Funding: government subvention
Goals: to act as the federal body of language promotion
organizations;
to coordinate activities of member bodies;
to undertake special tasks beyond the capacity of individual
organizations;
to support activities and encourage cooperation between
organizations and groups in furthering the Irish language;
to represent and speak on behalf of the Irish language
movement.

It also examines and makes detailed proposals to the
Government and other official bodies concerning various
aspects of language use or promotion; promotes literature in
Irish, by running book clubs, sponsoring literary competitions,
and selling books and magazines; promotes the An Fáinne Nua
(the badge of Irish speakers); promotes the all-Ireland Góir-
án na nGáel competition (a competition to discover the commu-
nity, village or town which does most to promote the Irish
language); gives Irish-speaking courses for children and
teachers; and runs special events, recitals, seminars,
lectures, folkschools, weekend festivals, poetry tours,
recitals, civics competition in schools, promoting Irish
medium schools, spreading information amongst the general
public.

Consists of a Directorate, a Secretariat, and four sections,
each responsible for a number of the above-mentioned
activities.
Professional staff: six. Support staff: eight.

CONRADH NA GAEILGE (The Gaelic League)
6 Sraíd Fhearchair, Dublin 2

Sean Mac Mathúna, Secretary
Established in 1893.
Member of Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge; parent body of Oireachtas na Gaeilge (National Festival of Gaelic Culture) and Ógras (Youth Movement).
Funding: Government grant-in-aid; national collection, subscriptions, sale of publications, book shop.
Goals: to restore the Irish language as communal language throughout Ireland, and thus contribute to the freedom of Ireland; to campaign for a Bill of Linguistic Rights.

There is a Secretariat. District and Provincial Committees each nominate one member to the National Executive, the remaining members of the Executive are elected at the annual general meeting (Árdfheis). The Árdfheis also elects a National Standing Committee. The President is elected annually at the Árdfheis. Subcommittees of the National Standing Committee deal with Personnel, Budgeting, and Building's Administration. The National Executive's Subcommittees deal with Broadcasting and mass media, Development, Training, Publicity and Propaganda, Irish-speaking areas, Education, Publications, Árdfheis, and Linguistic Rights (one of whose functions is the operation of a Language Rights' Bureau). The Organization's publishing house, Clódhanna Teo., publishes books in Irish both for children and adults, as well as books of a propaganda nature in English.

Many of the functions are carried out by the administrators or voluntary workers. At the national level, there are up to sixty voluntary workers on central committees. There are 250 Branches, 20 District Committees (composed of at least three branches), and 2 Provincial Committees in Ireland. There is a small number of branches in Britain and the U.S.A. Membership of the organization is about 10,000. There is also a system of associate membership. Ógras, the youth organization of Conradh, has 60 branches and five regional committees. Membership is approximately 4,000.
Support staff (of the Secretariat): ten
Periodical publications:
FEASTA (monthly Irish-language revue of literature, economics, politics, art, etc.)
Rosc (monthly, bilingual--news, reviews, articles mainly for beginners and supporters)
An t-Ulacht (monthly Irish-language revue of literature, economics, politics, folklore--mainly of Ulster interest)
Nasc (quarterly Irish-language journal of Ogras)

ISRAEL

HA-AQADEMIA LA-LASHON HA-IVRIT (The Academy of the Hebrew Language)
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Givat Ram Campus,
P.O. Box 1033, Jerusalem

Professor Ze'ev Ben Hayyim, President
Established in 1953 as the official continuation of the Hebrew Language Council, which was established in 1890.
Funding: The Israeli government (Ministry of Education and Culture), and some private sources, such as the World Zionist Organization and the Rothschild Fund.
Goals: to assemble and to carry out research on the Hebrew vocabulary of all periods;
to carry out research on the structure of the Hebrew language, its history, and its evolution;
to direct the development of the Hebrew language, in accordance with its original spirit, its requirements and possibilities in all theoretical and practical fields, its vocabulary, grammar, script, spelling, and transliteration.

Consists of an Executive Board; Supervisory Committees for Grammar, Publications, Terminology, Historical Dictionary of the Hebrew Language, and Finance; Sub-committees; and the Plenum.
Staff: the maximum number of Academy members is forty-six (half, full members; half, associate members).
Support staff: six full-time, four part-time.

Publications (does not include those of the Hebrew Language Council):
Terminology lists on chemistry, law, baking, physical culture, geography, psychology, insurance, oceanography, public administration and archives, accounting, education,
zoology (of Israel), weightlifting, metallurgy (hand-tools), and drainage.
Multilingual dictionaries (mostly Hebrew–English–French–German, or some combination of them) on mathematics, the automobile, music, the telephone, anatomy, welding, hydraulics, engineering, measurements, sanitation, engineering and various engineering sciences, photography, oceanography, hydrology, meteorology, electronics and communication, mechanics, graphics, botany (of Israel), and astronomy.
Booklets on grammatical matters, especially in recent years on spelling and vocalization matters.

Periodical publications:
Leshonenu (Our Language) (quarterly journal)
Leshonenu La-Am (Our Language for the People) (monthly)
Meḥqarim Leshonīm (Linguistic Studies)
Zikhronot Ha-Aqademica La-Lashon Ha-İvrit (The Records of the Academy of the Hebrew Language - annual report)
Periodic reports on the Historical Dictionary of the Hebrew Language

ITALY

ACCADEMIA DELLA CRUSCA
Villa di Castello 46, Florence 50141

Professor Giovanni Nencioni, Director
Established in 1582; suppressed in the late 18th century;
reestablished by Napoleon in 1808; and autonomous in 1811.
The Centro di Grammatica was established in 1969.
Funded by the Ministero Beni Culturali.
Goals: originally to purify Tuscan, the literary language of the Italian Renaissance;
now occupied with linguistic and literary studies and publications.

Consists of a Director, two Vice-Directors, five Consultants, and students.
Staff: all voluntary and part-time

Publications:
Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca (1612; 5th impression, 1863–1963, A–O only).
An anthology of poets.
Periodical publications:
Studi di grammatica italiana (annual review)

Work in progress:
New editions of ancient Italian grammars
Study of relations between logic and natural languages

*THE ÌÅSCIÌ LI PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Udine

In support of Friulian

JAPAN

*GENGO SEISAKU NO KAI
3-24 Kanda-Ogawacho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101 and
Fufii Bldg. Bekkan
1-9-2 Nagata-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

KANAMOUJKAI
4-12-16 Hongo, Apt. 108, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113

Fumio Yamashita, President
Established in 1920.
Authorized by the Ministry of Education.
Funding: contributions
Goals: to abolish the use of Chinese characters and to
establish katakana as the only means of writing Japanese.

This is a foundation which is governed by a Board of Trustees
(seventeen members), which is elected by a Board of Advisors
(sixty-nine members), which in turn is nominated by the
Trustees. Twenty Advisors constitute an Executive
Committee. There are about eight hundred members.
Support staff: three full-time.

Periodical publication:
Kana no Hikari (monthly)
*KOKUGO MONDAI KYÔGI KAI*
2-141-9 Kami-Soshigaya
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 157

KOKUGO SHINGIKAI (National Language Council)
c/o Monbusho, Toranomon, Tokyo

Established in 1934, reorganized in 1949.
Funding: Ministry of Education
Goals: policy making regarding language.

The Council is divided into committees and sub-committees

Periodical publication:
Kokugo shingikai hokokusho (not strictly annual)

Work in progress:
Revision of post-war spelling reforms

KOKURITSU KOKUGO KENKYUJO (National Language Research Institute)
Nishigaoka 3-9-14, Kita-ku, Tokyo

Oki Hayashi, Director
Established in 1948.
Funding: Ministry of Education

The Institute is governed by an advisory council (a chair and 19 members). The regular staff includes a director, a research and an administrative staff. There are 5 divisions: language system division, language behavior division, language change division, language education division, and language computation division. There is also a Center for the teaching of Japanese as a Foreign Language. There is also a library.
Staff: 85

Publications:
Reports of the National Language Research Institute (59 vols.)
Source materials of the NLRI (9 vols.)
Collected papers of NLRI (5 vols.)
Materials for teaching Japanese as a foreign language Linguistic Atlas of Japan (5 vols.)
Periodical publications:
National Language Yearbook (12 vols.)
Annual Report (28 vols.)
Gengo seikatsu (edited by a board nominated by the director of the NLRI, but published by a commercial publisher)

MONBUSHO KOKUGOKA (National Language Section, Ministry of Education)
Monbusho, Toranomon, Tokyo

Established about 1952.
Part of the Ministry of Education
Goals: Surveys and administration of language policy on behalf of the Japanese government. Gives administrative and budgeting assistance to the National Language Council and the National Language Research Institute.

Publications:
Monolingual Dictionaries for foreign students of Japanese (2 vols.)
Series of Popular books on language problems (including handbooks used in public service)
Materials for teaching of Japanese as a foreign language
Spelling regulations (for public service use only)

NIPPON RÔMAZI KYÔIKU KYÔGIKAI (Council for Education in Japanese Romanization)
Nippon, 101 Tsukuba-ku, Kanda Ogawamachi 1-24

Kitta Hirokuni, Chairman
Established in 1949.
Authorized by the Ministry of Education.
Funding: membership dues and contributions
Goals: dissemination of education in Romanization; research in how to teach Romanization.

Consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, a Permanent Committee (several members), a General Secretariat (one member), an Aide to the General Secretariat, and the Members (about two hundred and forty).

Periodical publication:
Kotoba no Kyôiku (annually)
NIPPON RÔMAZIKAI (Japanese Society for Roman Letters)
27 Yoshida-Honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto-shi 606

Zyum'iti Ogata, President
Kyôzô Saltô, Director
Minoru Tanaka, Executive Director
Established in 1926.
Authorized by the Department of Education.
Goal: to promote Romanized Japanese.
There are about three hundred members.

Periodical publication:
Rômazi-Sekai (two or three times a year)

ZAIDAN-HÔZIN NIPPON-NO-RÔMAZI-SYA (Non-profit Japanese Romanization Society)
Nippon, 101 Tôkyô-to Tiyoda-ku, Kanda Ogawamati 3-24

Uetake-Haruhioko, Director
Established in 1909.
Authorized by the Ministry of Education.
Funding: membership dues and contributions.
There is a Board of Trustees consisting of seven members.

Periodical publication:
Rômazi no Nippon (monthly)

JORDAN

THE JORDAN ACADEMY OF ARABIC LANGUAGE
P.O. Box 13268, Amman

Dr. Abdul Kareem Khalifa, President
Member of the Union of Arab Academies.
Funded by the Jordanian government and other sources.
Goal: to promote the Arabic language.

Organized into a Council with 13 members, an Executive Board with 5 members and six specialized Committees with 4 to 5 members each.
Professional staff: in addition to the above, one librarian.
Support staff: four.


KENYA

*LANGUAGE COMMITTEE
Kenya Institute of Administration
P.O. Box Lower Kabete, Nairobi

Mr. Peter Itebete, Director

LESOTHO

*SESOTHO LANGUAGE ACADEMY
P.O. Box 47
Maseru 100

MALAYSIA

DEWAN BAHASA DAN PUSTAKA (Language and Literature Agency of Malaysia)
P.O. Box 803, Kuala Lumpur

Haji Hassan bin Ahmad, Director General
Hassan bin Ibrahim, Deputy Director General
Established in 1956.
Independent corporation and government agency under the Ministry of Education. It is controlled by a Board of Governors appointed by the Minister of Education. There are branches in Kuching (Sabah) and Kota Kinabalu (Sabah). The Borneo Literature Bureau is under the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
Funding: Government annual allocation under the Five Year Plan, and book sales.
Goals: (Act of Parliament, April 1959; Ordinance 1959, amendments 1972) to develop, enrich, and promote the
national language;
to promote literary talents, especially in the national language;
to print, publish, or assist in the printing or publication of books, magazines, pamphlets and other forms of literature in the national language as well as in the other languages;
to standardize the spelling and pronunciation, and to coin appropriate terminologies in the national language;
to compile and publish a national language dictionary.

The Board of Governors is over the Director General and Deputy Director General, and there are eleven departments, with an average of fifty to sixty members in each: Language Development Planning and Research, Literature Development Planning and Research, Textbook and Translation, General Books, Library, Administration, Finance, Business, Illustrations and Art, Printing and Publishing, and Store. The Language Development Planning and Research Department is concerned with Spelling, Terminology, Lexicography, Documentation, Research, the Mass Media Secretariat, and the Malaysia/Indonesia Joint Committee.
Total staff: six hundred. Professional staff: eighty-two. Support staff: about five hundred.

The Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka acts as the Secretariat for grammar standardization. They collaborate with Malaysian linguists and grammarians, the five Malaysian universities, and with their counterpart in Indonesia, the Pusat Bahasa, and with Indonesian linguists and scholars. Secretariat for The Permanent Joint-Committee on Bahasa Malaysia and Bahasa Indonesia, which meets twice a year, once in Malaysia and once in Indonesia. It began in 1972 and is functioning until the present.

Publications:
Register of Recommended Spelling System in Bahasa Malaysia
General Guide to Bahasa Malaysia's Recommended Spelling System
General Guide to the Coining of Technical Terms in Bahasa Malaysia
Guide to the New Romanized Spelling System
Kamus Dewan (monolingual)
Kamus Bahasa Malaysia (monolingual) edited by T. Iskandar
Kamus Dwi-Bahasa: Bahasa Inggeris-Bahasa Malaysia (bilingual English-Malay Dictionary)
Secondary school books: 91 titles
Primary school books: 13 titles
Books of higher learning: 28 titles, 36 in press
Translations: 29 titles
The Third Malaysia Plan (Govt. of Malaysia Five Year Planning)
Atlas Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia's National Atlas)
Atlas Menengah Malaysia (Atlas for Secondary Schools)
Ensiklopedia Sains (20 vols.)
Ensiklopedia Perintis (16 vols.)
DBP Editorial Housestyle
DBP Printing and Publishing Housestyle
42 books on creative writing, literary research and translation
30 in general book section--translating and producing stories from Asia--UNESCO Project and general books on Malaysia
23 terminology books (establishment and departmental, economy, education, geography, physics, mathematics and chemistry, linguistics, history, art, music, sociology, anthropology, etc.)

Periodical publications:
Dewan Bahasa (monthly)
Dewan Sastra (monthly)
Dewan Masyarakat (monthly)
Dewan Pelajaran (monthly)
Nusantara
Journal Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia
Rintisains

Work in progress:
Children's Illustrated Dictionary (monolingual)
Dictionary of Chemistry (bilingual)
Malay-English Dictionary (bilingual)
English-Malay Dictionary (bilingual)
Textbooks and translations (close to 200)
Kepelbagaian Fonologi Dialek-Dialek Melayu (Phonological Diversity of the Malay Dialects)
Istilah agama Islam (Arab-Mal-Arab) (Terminology of Islamic Religion)
Istilah Kimia (Ing-Mal-Ing) (Terminology of Chemistry)
Istilah Pendidikan (Ing-Mal-Ing) (Terminology of Education)
Istilah Penerbitan, Percetakan dan Komunikasi Massa (Ing-Mal-Ing) (Terminology of Publication, Printing and Mass Communication)
Istilah Perpustakakan (Ing-Mal-Ing) (Library Terminology)
MEXICO

*ACADEMIA MEXICANA DE LA LENGUA
Donceles 66
Mexico 1, D.F.

MOROCCO

INSTITUT D'ÉTUDES ET DE RECHERCHES POUR
L'ARABISATION (Institute of Arabization)
Avenue Ibn Battouta B.P. 430, Rabat

Ahmed Lakhdar-Ghazal, Director
Established in 1960 by the Ministry of Education at the
University of Rabat.
Funding: government grants, gifts and donations
Goal: to bring Arabic up to the level of the main languages of
technology in all subject areas.

It is organized into five sections: administration, linguistic
research, linguistic applications, techniques of communica-
tion, and informatics.
There are today seventeen professional staff.
The Institute recently finished a project (in cooperation with
UNESCO/UNDP) which led to the devising of a system of
vowelled standard Arabic characters known as VSA, and a
binary coding system for these characters known as CODAR,
which have made it possible to introduce, on the one hand,
typographical characters, type molds for type-setting
machines, photocomposition and typewriters, and on the other,
an Arabic/Latin computer terminal and latex compatible with
the systems used in informatics and the dissemination of data
in Latin characters, all using standardized international
equipment.

Publications:
Glossaries of geography, natural sciences, administration, etc.
Various translations.
Methodologie generale de l'arabisation de niveau (General
Methodology of Arabization through standard Arabic) by
Ahmed Lakhdar-Ghazal

The Institute is also engaged in dialect study, production of
dictionaries, and standardization of grammar.

NETHERLANDS

*FRYSKE AKADEMY
Ljouwert/Leeuwarden
Coulhus Doelestrijite 8

NICARAGUA

*ACADEMIA NICARAGUENSE DE LA LENGUA
Apdo 2711
Managua

NIGERIA

KANURI LANGUAGE BOARD
and
KANURI RESEARCH UNIT (Department of Languages and Linguistics, University of Maiduguri)
address for both institutions:
P.M.B. 1069
Maiduguri, Borno State

Dr. Norbert Cyffer, Correspondent for Kanuri Research Unit
The Kanuri Language Board was founded in 1974 when the Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages of Bayero University College (head office in Kano) opened a state office in Maiduguri. The Centre itself was established in 1971 and carries out research work on the major northern Nigerian languages (Hausa, Kanuri, Fulfulde). In February, 1977 the Centre's office in Maiduguri and its research staff were transferred to the newly established University of Maiduguri. It became known as the Kanuri Research Unit within the Department of Languages and Linguistics. The University of Maiduguri sponsors the projects of the Unit. The Kanuri
Language Board was set up by the Council of the Borno Local Government and has been recognized by the Ministry of Education, which will accept only those Kanuri school books which are reviewed and approved by the Board. The cooperation between the Research Unit and the Board is very close. While the Board is the policy-making body, the Research Unit carries out all research, publication and teaching work. The Board has set up several working committees: Orthography committee, Publication Review committee, Curriculum Development committee, and New Terms committee. The Research Unit does administrative work for the Board.

Goals: Preparation of materials in the Kanuri language for primary schools and teacher training; encouragement of potential authors to write Kanuri books; review and revision of existing materials; encouragement of Kanuri research.

Professional staff: at the Kanuri Research Unit, Maiduguri, four, plus assistants who work with the Unit on a part-time basis.

Publications:
Standard Kanuri Orthography
Several textbooks
Complete writing and reading programme for class 1-3.

Work in progress:
Kanuri-English Dictionary
Survey on Kanuri dialects
Textbooks
Kanuri Reference Grammar

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING IGBO LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
11, Central School Road, P.O. Box 386, Onitsha

David O. Okeke, Secretary
Established in 1949.
Funded by private contributions by members.
Goal: to promote the language and the culture of the Igbo people, including:
a) demonstrating the capability of the Igbo language to serve as a language of communication and transaction at all levels of governmental, educational and commercial concerns.
b) showing the desirability of encouraging the use of oral and written Igbo in daily affairs.
c) removing any obstacle to the development of a standard Igbo capable of being understood everywhere in Igboland.
d) encouraging the teaching and study of Igbo in schools, colleges and universities in Nigeria.

e) bringing the Igbo language into popular everyday use to a wider body of people through publishing and encouraging writers in Igbo.

f) organizing Igbo language and culture festivals so as to present the language and culture of the Igbo people in a favorable light.

There are branches of the S.P.I.L.C. in educational institutions from primary schools to universities (e.g. the Department of Igbo Language and Culture at the Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Owerri, Imo State, under the chairmanship of F. Chidozie Ogbalu), and divisional branches embracing membership outside educational institutions in addition to individual memberships. There are five committees: Standardization, Editorial, National Press, Executive, and Almanac. Professional staff: forty-one. Support staff: twelve.

Publications:
Igbo Language and Culture
Igbo Standardization and Culture Seminar Papers

Periodical publication:
Asụsụ Igbo

(There are also many publications issued by members and branches of the S.P.I.L.C., e.g. courses in and handbooks on Igbo by F.C. Ogbalu; also the periodicals Onuora Igbo Monthly Magazine and Igbo Ga-adi published by the Alvan Ikoku College of Education.)

Work in progress:
Igbo Dictionary
Survey of Igbo dialects and of the emergence and development of a Standard Igbo
A language map
NORWAY

DET NORSKE AKADEMI FOR SPROG OG LITTERATUR
(Norwegian Academy for Language and Literature)
c/o Lars Roar Langslet, M.P., Permanent Secretary of the Academy, Norwegian Parliament, Oslo

Professor A. Aarnes, President (Praeses)
Established in 1953 as an independent organization in protest against the official language policy of merging riksmål with nynorsk into a unified samnorsk. Now, the Norwegian Academy is represented by two appointed members in Norsk Språkråd to contribute towards changing the official language norm for schools and administration.
Funding: private grants
Goals: to protect the Norwegian riksmål language and to establish the norm of that language through dictionaries, grammars, etc.

Direction is by a presidium (a praeses, deputy praeses, and permanent secretary). There are presently twenty-eight members (authors, researchers, actors, journalists, etc.).

Publications:
Riksmålsordlisten (many editions, published by the Riksmålsforbundet, authorized by the Academy) (word-list)
A series of books and pamphlets, among them a grammar
Many translations of European literary classics
A short annual report is issued informally every year

Work in progress:
Norsk Uttaleordliste (Norwegian Pronunciation Wordlist)
Ordbok over det Norske Riksmål (Wordbook of Norwegian Riksmål)

NORSK SPRÅKRÅD (The Norwegian Language Council)
Postboks 8107 Dep., Oslo 1

Lars Sødal, Director
Established in 1972 by the Norwegian Parliament
External department under the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs. Cooperates closely with Rådet for teknisk terminologi (especially on petroleum terminology) and with Norges Standardiseringsforbund (The Norwegian Standardization Organization). The Sami Language Commit-
tee has been represented by an observer in Norsk språkråd since 1977.

Goals: 1) to safeguard the cultural heritage that Norwegian literary and spoken language represent, encourage projects that can increase knowledge about Norwegian language, its history and character, encourage tolerance and mutual respect between all people using Norwegian language in its different variants, and safeguard the individual citizen's rights concerning his use of the language.

2) to keep informed about the development of Norwegian literary and spoken language and on this basis encourage cooperation in the cultivation and regulation of our two languages (bokmål and nynorsk) and support tendencies which will bring the two languages closer together.

3) to give advice to the authorities on linguistic questions, especially concerning language in school, in the Norwegian Broadcasting System and in Government service, express opinions about principles for the regulation of the written language and of place names, and suggest legislation on linguistic questions.

4) to give advice and guidance to the public.

5) to encourage and participate in Scandinavian cooperation in linguistic matters.

6) to ensure that the results of the Council's work are made known.

Organized into a Council, consisting of forty-two members, appointed for four years; a Board, consisting of six members who represent the Council, taking care of administrative matters and questions of linguistic policy; and a "Fagntemnd" (the advisory committee on linguistic questions), consisting of eight experts in linguistics. The members of each section are half for bokmål and half for nynorsk, competing varieties of Norwegian. The director chosen alternates between bokmål and nynorsk each year. There is a Secretariat consisting of ten linguists.

Support staff: six (of whom three are part-time)

Professional staff: 10

Publications:

- Måttform og normering i lese- og sangbøker (Language and language regulation in textbooks and songbooks)
- Lånord-problemet (The problem of loanwords) by Alf Hellevik
- Skriftspråk i utvikling (Written language in development. Norwegian Language Committee 1952-1962)
- Turistord i Norden (Tourist words in the Nordic countries. Danish-Finnish-Faroese-Icelandic-Norwegian-Swedish wordlist)
Work in progress:
Multilingual glossaries of water supply, sewer systems and water purification, electrical energy, beating, sanitary flies, telecommunications, automatic control and regulation (cybernetics), petroleum industry, alarm systems, waste treatment, steam and water turbines, steam boilers, nuclear power plants, and corrosion.

PAKISTAN
ANJUMAN
Q C Q
I -R-URDU PAKISTAN (Literally: Society for Promotion of Urdu, Pakistan)
Baba-e-Urdu Road, Karachi-1
Akhter Husain, President
Jamiluddin A'Ali, Honorary Secretary
Established in 1903 in pre-partitioned India; migrated to Pakistan in 1947 under the supervision of Baba-e-Urdu, Dr. Abdul Haque, Honorary Secretary and later President of the Society.
Independent organization having branches in Pakistan (Lahore and Hyderabad).
Receives yearly grant-in-aid from the Central Government and also from the provincial Government.
Goal: promotion and advancement of Urdu language and literature.
Consists of a Board of Trustees and Representatives from each province.
Professional staff: seven full-time. Support staff: seven full-time, one part-time.
Anjuman has done pioneering research on the history of Urdu language and literature. It also awards prizes, cash and medals to Urdu students, occasionally helps foreign students, and supplies books to various countries through Pakistan embassies.

Publications.
An Urdu grammar
Dictionaries (English to Urdu, vice-versa, and monolingual Urdu)
Textbooks (four, for upper classes)
Translations from English and from regional languages.

RÅDET FOR TEKNISK TERMINOLOGI
Riddervolds gate 3, Oslo 2

Bernhard Christiansen, Secretary General
Established in 1956.
Independent organization.
Funded by governmental, industrial and research sources.
Goal: to prepare multi-lingual glossaries in technical fields for use by industry, technical students, and translators.
Consists of a Secretariat and presently ten sub-committees, each sub-committee with three members who are not officially listed with the organization. One member represents Norsk språkrad in Rådet's committees.
Support staff: five full-time.

Publications:
Multilingual glossaries of work studies, wood products, rock blasting technics, dams, water supply and sewer systems, plastics, railway technics, machine elements, rubber, building and real estate administration, electric energy, radiotechnology, road and traffic, ventilation, and the petroleum industry.
Work in progress:
Multilingual glossaries of water supply, sewer systems and water purification, electric energy, heating, sanitary tech
nics, telecommunications, automatic control and regulation (cybernetics), petroleum industry, alarm systems, waste
treatment, steam and water turbines, steam boilers, nuclear power plants, and corrosion.

PAKISTAN

ANJUMAN TARAQQI-E-URDU PAKISTAN (Literally: Society for Promotion of Urdu, Pakistan)
Baba-e-Urdu Road, Karachi-1

Akhter Husain, President
Jamiluddin 'A'ali, Honorary Secretary
Established in 1903 in pre-partitioned India; migrated to Pakistan in 1947 under the supervision of Baba-e-Urdu,
Dr. Abdul Haque, Honorary Secretary and later President of the Society.
Independent organization having branches in Pakistan (Lahore and Hyderabad).
Receives yearly grant-in-aid from the Central Government and also from the provincial Government.
Goal: promotion and advancement of Urdu language and literature.

Consists of a Board of Trustees and Representatives from each province.
Professional staff: seven full-time. Support staff: seven full-time, one part-time.

Anjuman has done pioneering research on the history of Urdu language and literature. It also awards prizes, cash and medals to Urdu students, occasionally helps foreign students, and supplies books to various countries through Pakistan embassies.

Publications:
An Urdu grammar
Dictionaries (English to Urdu, vice-versa, and monolingual Urdu)
Textbooks (four, for upper classes)
Translations from English and from regional languages to
to clarify the special ways of speaking and writing Spanish in Panama, without minimizing the unity of the common language; promote the literary works of the great Panamanian writers.

The Academy has seven commissions: Language Promotion, the Press and Academic information, the Bulletin and Other Publications, Lexicography, Grammatical Matters, the Development and Establishment of the Library, and Relations with Schools, Colleges, and the University. Each Commission has three members.

Professional staff: three. Support staff: ten.

Publications:
- Diccionario de Anglicismos (Dictionary of Anglicisms) by Ricardo U. Alfaro
- Diccionario de Panamenismos (Dictionary of Panamenisms) by Ricardo U. Alfaro and Baltazar Isara Calderon
- Notas sobre el Lenguaje y Correcciones he Lenguaje (Notes on Language and Language Corrections)

Periodical publications:
- Boletín
- Cuaderno Informativo

PARAGUAY

ACADEMIA DE LA LENGUA Y CULTURA GUARANI (Academy of Guarani Language and Culture)
Espana No. 271, Asuncion
Dr. Amadeo Baez Allende, present head of the Governing Council
Established in 1920 with the name Academia de la Lengua Guaraní. Adopted the present name in 1942 when it merged with the Academia de la Cultura Guarani. Authorized by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Funding: private contributions and donations by members. Goals: defense, study, and development of the Guarani language and culture; the recognition of Guarani as a national language along with Spanish.

Composed of a Governing Council and the regular members (about forty).

*CENTRAL URDU DEVELOPMENT BOARD
1-A Gulberg 11
Lahore

*URDU DEVELOPMENT BOARD
41D Block B
N. Nazimabad
Karachi 33

PANAMA

ACADEMIA PANAMEÑA DE LA LENGUA (Panamanian Language Academy)
Apartado Postal 1748, Panamá 1

D. Ernesto de la Guardia Navarro, Director
Dr. Ismael García S., Substitute Director
Established in 1926.
Member of the National Institute of Culture of Panama's Ministry of Education, The Association of Academies of the Spanish Language, and a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Language Academy in Madrid.
Funding: National Institute of Culture of the Ministry of Education.
Goals: to promote the study, the correct and appropriate use, and the defense of the Spanish language;
to clarify the special ways of speaking and writing Spanish in Panama, without minimizing the unity of the common language; promote the literary works of the great Panamanian writers.

The Academy has seven commissions: Language Promotion, the Press and Academic Information, the Bulletin and Other Publications, Lexicography, Grammatical Matters, the Development and Establishment of the Library, and Relationships with Schools, Colleges, and the University. Each Commission has three members.

Professional staff: three. Support staff: ten.

Publications:
Diccionario de Anglicismos (Dictionary of Anglicisms) by Ricardo J. Alfaro
Diccionario de Panamenismos (Dictionary of Panamenisms) by Ricardo J. Alfaro and Baltazar Isara Calderón
Notas sobre el Lenguaje y Correcciones de Lenguaje (Notes on Language and Language Corrections)

Periodical publication:
Boletín
Cuaderno Informativo

PARAGUAY

ACADEMIA DE LA LENGUA Y CULTURA GUARANI
(Academy of Guarani Language and Culture)
España No. 271, Asunción

Dr. Amado Baez Allende, present head of the Governing Council
Established in 1920 with the name Academia de la Lengua Guarani. Adopted the present name in 1942 when it merged with the Academia de la Cultura Guarani.
Authorized by the Ministry of Education and Culture.
Funding: private contributions and donations by members
Goals: defense, study, and development of the Guarani language and culture;
the recognition of Guarani as a national language along with Spanish.

Composed of a Governing Council and the regular members (about forty).
Support staff: three

Periodical publication:
Boletín informativo (appears irregularly)

*ACADEMIA PARAGUAYA DE LA LENGUA ESPAÑOLA
Luis Alberto de Herrera casi Tacuari
Centro Cultural Juan de Salazar
Asunción

Dr. Julio Cesar Chaves

PERU

*ACADEMIA PERUANA
Beto lotto 230, San Miguel
Lima

*ACADEMIA PERUANA DE LA LENGUA QUECHUA
Galerías Turísticas
Avenida Sol
Cuzco

PHILIPPINES

*ACADEMIA FILIPINA
Apdo Postal 1522
Manila

LUPTON SA AGHAM (Science Committee)
c/o Araneta University Foundation, Victoneta Park, Metro,
Manila

Dr. Rogelio N. Relova, Overall Chairman
Engr. Gonsalo del Rosario, Chairman, Research
Subcommittee and Director for Administration
Established by the UNESCO National Commission of the
Philippines in 1964 as a committee of the Linangan ng Wikang
Pilipino (Academy of the Filipino Language).
Also recognized as a faculty organization in the Araneta University Foundation.
Funding: contributions by members
Goal: to develop a consistent and interrelated (maunayin) scientific and technical terminology in Pilipino using disyllabic word bases, affixes, combining forms and the characteristic morphology of the Tagalog language.

Divided into eight subcommittees; two are service subcommittees for coordination and research; six are science subcommittees: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Social Science, and Philosophy. There are eleven members in the first two Subcommittees, and ten each in the other six.
Professional staff: ten full-time, three part-time.
Support staff: one full-time, six part-time.

Publications:
Maunayin Talasaritaan Pang-agham, Ingles-Pilipino
(Consistent and Interrelated Science Vocabulary, English-Pilipino)
Word lists on architecture, internal combustion engines, algebra, logic, dangerous drugs, music, geology, astronomy, and other specialized activities, professions or areas of knowledge.

Work in progress:
Bilingual English-Pilipino science dictionary (15,000 terms)
Textbooks
Translation of various essays

SURIAN NG WIKANG PAMBANSA (Institute of National Language), Arroceros St., Manila 2801

Dr. Ponciano B.P. Pineda, Chairman and Executive Director
Established in 1937
The Institute of National Language is one of the cultural agencies under the Department of Education and Culture.
Goals: development of the national language;
adapting the national language for national development.

A Board, composed of seven members and a chairman, formulates top level policies and decides major language issues. It meets regularly once a month, and holds special meetings as often as necessary. There is also an Administrative Organization, which the Executive Director oversees with
the Assistant Executive Director; a staff of Linguistic Specialists; and five operating divisions, viz., Research, Translation, Lexicography and Textbook Linguistic Review, Promotion, and Administration.

Staff: one hundred and eighty, which includes the division chiefs and assistants, linguistic specialists, supervisors, language researchers, lexicographers, translators, information officers, editors, textbook reviewers, promotions officers, and administrative personnel, 98% of whom hold permanent appointments in the civil service. By divisions: Research - twenty-six; Translation - about twenty; Lexicography - about fifteen; Textbook - about ten; Promotion - twenty; Administration - the rest.

The Institute of National Language is the government's highest policy-making body for national language development and propagation. It is the only official language planning agency in the Philippines.

The INL conducts seminars/institutes/workshops for teachers on the effective teaching of Filipino; official correspondence for government officials and employees; Filipino shorthand for court stenographers; art/technique of translation for pertinent personnel in different government departments, bureaus and offices, including government-owned and controlled corporations; and provides editorial consultation services on translation and correct usage. The INL sponsors yearly literary contests on poetry and essay writing for professionals and for beginners. The INL maintains linkages with the public and private sectors, including the mass media, in the form of Sanib-Lupon sa Pilipino (Interagency Ad Hoc Committee on Pilipino), to ensure the use of the National Language in the domains pertaining to a particular agency or body.

A plan to regionalize the agency is pending approval in the Office of the President.

Publications:
Balarila ng Wikang Pambansa (Grammar of the National Language)
National Language - English Dictionary
English - Pilipino Dictionary
Composite Vocabulary of Eight Major Philippine Languages
Patnubay sa Korespondensya Opisyal (Manual on Official Correspondence)
Pilipino sa mga Piling Disiplina (Pilipino in Selected Disciplines)
Mga Katawagan sa Edukasyong Bilinggwal (Terminologies in
Bilingual Education)
Pilipino - English Dictionary
A series of pamphlets dealing with cognates (Pilipino and about
eighteen native languages)
Mga Halimbawang Banghay-Aralin sa Iba't Ibang Asignatura
(Sample Lesson Plans in Teaching Different Subjects)
Madaling Pag-aaral ng Pilipino (Self-Learning Kits in Pilipino
for Non-Tagalog Adults)
Regular bulletins on specific studies touching on language,
linguistics, literature and teaching the national language
Booklets of terminologies in different branches of knowledge
as well as in various occupations.

Periodical publications:
Wikang Pambansa (National Language)
Wika (Language)
Ang Surian (The Institute)
Mga Taunang Ulat (Annual Reports)

Work in progress:
Pilipino - English Dictionary (Second Part of English - Pilipino
Dictionary)
School grammars (Elementary and secondary levels)
Occupational Vocabulary Listing
Technical Terminologies
Revision of the source grammar - Balarilang Wikang Pambansa
Manila dialect survey
Sampling of Pilipino in representative urban and rural areas
Thesaurus
Encyclopedia for children
Monolingual (Pilipino), bilingual (English-Pilipino and vice
versa), and trilingual (Pilipino-Cebuano-English and vice
versa) dictionaries
Translation of government documents, papers, and other
written instruments, informative/teaching/learning materials,
the classics.

---

PUERTO RICO

*ACADEMIA PUERTORRIQUEÑA DE LA LENGUA ESPAÑOLA
P.O. Box 3946
San Juan 00904
ROUMANIA

*ROUMANIAN ACADEMY
Bucharest

EL SALVADOR

*ACADEMIA SALVADOREÑA
San Salvador

SCOTLAND

AN COMUNN GAIDHEALACH (The Highland Association)
Abertarff House, Inverness IV1 1EU, Scotland, United Kingdom

Norman Burns, Director
Established in 1891
Coordinating body for organizations such as the Gaelic Drama Society, numerous Highland Societies, Gaelic Choirs, etc. Funding: Scottish Education Department, local authorities, membership fees.
Goals: to ensure the continuance and growth of the Gaelic-based communities;
to get the principle of the Gaidhealtachd accepted by the authorities;
to promote awareness nationally of the language and culture of the Gaidhealtachd to the enrichment of Scottish life.

There is a full-time Directorate for the three offices (Inverness, Stornoway, and Glasgow). A voluntary structure through local branches to four Regional Councils (North, South, Argyll, and Western Isles), leads to the governing body (Management Committee).
The total membership is about five or six thousand.
Professional staff: five full-time. Support staff: six full-time.

Promotion of Gaelic includes teaching of courses in summer schools, weekend courses, correspondence courses, etc.
Translation is done for outside agencies, such as government
translations of world literature, history, education, and other works in various languages into Somali and vice versa.

The Academy of Culture is composed of the Departments of Literature, Folklore, History and Geography, Administration, the Somali Language Commission, and the Section of the Academy. Each department has services, sections, and units. The largest division, the Somali Language Commission, has twenty-nine members, divided into four groups: the executive, the Somali elders or advisors (experts in oral literature, tradition, etc.), and the University graduates.

Most of the members of the Somali Language Commission work for the Academy on a part-time basis.

Professional staff: twelve. Support staff: fourteen.

Publications:
- Two monolingual dictionaries in Somali
- Twenty-one textbooks on various subjects
- A handbook of terminology (in English, Italian and Somali) covering administration, education, economics, science and technology
- Naxwaha Al' Soomaaiiga - a pamphlet on grammar
- Naxwaha Af Soomaaliga - a Somali grammar book

Periodical publications:
- Dhamhaalka Akadeemiyaha Dhaganka (the Messenger of the Academy)
- Cilmiga (Science journal)
- Naxwaha Af Soomaaliga - a Somali grammar book

SIERRA LEONE

*PROVINCIAL LITERATURE BUREAU

SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SOMALI LANGUAGE COMMISSION
Akadeemiyaha Dhaqanka Soomaaliyeed (The Academy of Culture)
P.O. Box 1228, Mogadishu

Shire Jama Ahmed, Director General
Autonomous organization. The Ministry of Higher Education and Culture forwards to the Government proposals for funding the Academy, which must be approved by the Council of Ministers.
Goals: preservation of national oral literature, collection of cultural heritage; development of the Somali language, oral and written; writing the history of the country in relation to world history;
b) encourage the maintenance of good standards of English in schools and universities;
c) encourage improvement in the standard of English in journalism, commerce, advertising, and entertainment;
d) strive for the attainment of widespread literacy in English;
e) institute examinations of proficiency in English;
f) cooperate with other cultural or educational organizations and foster cooperation between school and university teachers of English;
g) make awards in recognition of achievement in English writing, speech, and drama;
h) make available books and other publications in English, especially in the fields of science and education;
i) defend the rights of free speech and publication;
j) oppose trends and policies inimical to a full and free education in English and a full and free use of English as an official language in the Republic of South Africa.

There is no paid staff except for the Administrative Officer. The English Academy has a Sub-Committee, English Language Teaching Information Centre (ELTIC), which exists primarily to assist African teachers of English. ELTIC employs a part-time administrative secretary and a full-time African Field Officer who visits schools and holds workshops and seminars for teachers.


Publications:
Two monolingual dictionaries in Somali
Twenty-one textbooks on various subjects
A handbook of terminology (in English, Italian and Somali) covering administration, education, economics, science and technology
Naxwaha Af Soomaaliga - a pamphlet on grammar
Naxwaha Af Soomaaliga - a Somali grammar book

Periodical publications:
Dhambaalka Akadeemiyaha Dhaqanka (the Messenger of the Academy)
Cilmiga (Science journal)

SOUTH AFRICA

THE ENGLISH ACADEMY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA
Ballater House, corner Sliemens and Melle Streets, Braamfontein, Johannesburg 2001

Mrs. Moyra Skead, Administrative Officer
Established in 1961.
Funded by subscriptions from members (individual corporate members) and municipal grants-in-aid.
Goals: to maintain and improve the standard of English used in Southern Africa, both written and spoken, by endeavoring to:
a) stimulate interest generally in the English language and its literature;
b) encourage the maintenance of good standards of English in schools and universities;
c) encourage improvement in the standard of English in journalism, commerce, advertising, and entertainment;
d) strive for the attainment of widespread literacy in English;
e) institute examinations of proficiency in English;
f) cooperate with other cultural or educational organizations and foster cooperation between school and university teachers of English;
g) make awards in recognition of achievement in English writing, speech, and drama;
h) make available books and other publications in English, especially in the fields of science and education;
i) defend the rights of free speech and publication;
j) oppose trends and policies inimical to a full and free education in English and a full and free use of English as an official language in the Republic of South Africa.

There is no paid staff except for the Administrative Officer. The English Academy has a Sub-Committee, English Language Teaching Information Centre (ELTIC), which exists primarily to assist African teachers of English. ELTIC employs a part-time administrative secretary and a full-time African Field Officer who visits schools and holds workshops and seminars for teachers.


Publications:
Four papers from the 1973 Conference are in The Teaching of English in African Schools.
Papers from the 1977 Conference on Teaching English as a First Language in Schools, to be published in Crux 1977-78 and separately.

Periodical publications:
The Academy publishes an Annual Review.
ELTIC publishes the ELTIC Reporter three times a year.
A.D. de V. Cluver, Director
Established in 1950.
Authorized by and funded through the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns. Affiliated with the Terminological Section of the Department of National Education, and the Language Bureau of South African Railways. *
Funding: subscriptions of members and grant-in-aid from municipalities
Goals: collection, creation, and distribution of Afrikaans and English terms;
standardization of scientific and technical usage;
working out a theory of terminology and setting up guidelines
for the production of technical dictionaries;
editing of two technical and scientific journals.

Besides the Director and Assistant Director, there are two
Class 1 Terminologists who each head a major dictionary of
more than 10,000 terms. They may use junior members
during compilation, editing, etc. Three Class 2 Terminolo-
gists head smaller dictionaries. The procedure is that each
term is subjected to a "jury" of scientists or technicians who
"judge" its acceptability. Each dictionary has an editorial
committee consisting of about twenty members, who comment
on terms by mail. From this group a final committee of about
ten is selected. They meet about twice a month and discuss
the comments on each term until finality or agreement is
achieved.
Professional staff: eight. Support staff: two.

Publications:
Afkortings van Fisiële en Verwante Eenhede
Pharmaceutical Dictionary/Aptekerswoordeboek
Dictionary of Library Terms/Bibliotheekwoordeboek
Building Dictionary/Bouwoordeboek

*A merger between the Vaktaalburo and the Terminological Section of the Department of National Education will soon take place.*
Chemical Dictionary/Chemicawoordeboek
Dictionary of Economics/Economiewoordeboek
Physics Dictionary/Fisikawoordeboek
Music Dictionary/Musiekwoordeboek
Survey Dictionary/Opmeetwoordeboek
Paper Terms/Papiertermes
Botanical Dictionary/Plantkundewoordeboek
Plastics Dictionary/Plastiekwoordeboek
Explosives Terms/Springtongterme
Statistical Dictionary/Statistiekwoordeboek
Astronomical Dictionary/Sterrekundewoordeboek
Insurance Dictionary/Versekeringswoordeboek
Voorlopige Geneeskundige Woordelys
Criminological Dictionary/Kriminologiewoordboek
Water and Sewage Works Terms/Watter- en Riolwerketerme
Theatrical Dictionary/Theaterwoordeboek
Mathematics Dictionary/Wiskundewoordeboek
Economics Dictionary/Ekonominiewoordeboek
Nuclear energy terms
Physics Dictionary/Fisikawoordeboek

Articles are published on the development of Afrikaans as a technical language; technical aids for the terminologist; the relationship between modern linguistics and terminology; the theory and function of language planning in:
Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe vol. 11, No. 4; vol. 13, No. 3; Vol. 15, No. 4 (Published by S.A. Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, P.O. Box 538, Pretoria
Technikon vol. 21, No. 1, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Published by S.A. Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns)
Journal for Technical and Vocational Education in South Africa No. 60
IUSL (forthcoming edition)
1977 Conference on Teaching English as a First Language in Schools (in Crux, October and January; and as a separate collection)
REAL ACADEMIA ESPAÑOLA (Royal Spanish Academy)
Calle de Felipe IV 4, Madrid

Dámaso Alonso, President
Alonso Zamora Vicente, Secretary
Established in 1713.
The Royal Academy and the language academies in Latin America and the Philippines meet periodically to maintain the unity of the Spanish language, to organize the efficient collaboration of the dictionaries, and to propose resolutions on grammatical and lexicographical problems. This group is the Asociación de Academias de la Lengua Española.

Goals: purification, stabilization, and enhancement of the Spanish language;
promotion of literary excellence;
preserving the tradition of the Spanish language in Latin America.

Consists of the President, Secretary, and Corresponding Members (based on literary merit): twenty-eight Spanish, ten Spanish-American, and thirty-six foreign.

Publications:
Diccionario de Autoridades (Authoritative Dictionary)
Diccionario de la Lengua (Dictionary of the Spanish Language)
(reaching 19th edition in 1970)
Ortografía española (Spanish Orthography)
Gramática de la Lengua Castellana (Grammar of the Spanish Language)
Ortografía (Orthography)
Gramática (Grammar)
Diccionario histórico de la lengua castellana (Historical Dictionary of the Spanish Language) (Vols. I and II were published in 1933 and 1936, but work stopped and a new Diccionario histórico was begun following a different plan. These started to be published in 1960.)

Sources of information:
World of Learning, 1975-6, p. 1087
ORTNAMNSARKIVET I UPPSALA (The Institute of Place-Name Research, Uppsala)
Sankt Johanesgatan 11, S-752 21 Uppsala

Allan Rostvik, Director
Svante Strandberg, Chief Archivist
Founded in 1928. Since 1970 the Institute in Uppsala and other institutes for research in the field of dialectology, onomastics and ethnology form an administrative unit, Dialekt- och ortnamnsarkiven samt svenskt visarkiv (DOVA) (The Institutes of Dialect and Place-Name Research and the Swedish Centre for Folk Song and Folk Music Research). The chairman of the Committee of DOVA is Kerstin Sonnerlid (Head of Division). Since 1977, DOVA is subordinate to a joint board for Swedish archives and institutes, Statens arkivstyrelse, the chairman of which is the Swedish Keeper of Public Records, Åke Kromnow. DOVA is funded by the government.

Goals: the Institute is the main centre of scholarly research work as well as investigations with a practical purpose concerning place-names in Swedish, i.e. Swedish, Lappish and Finnish place-names.

The Institute collects and keeps information with respect to place-names, especially name forms from old documents and dialect pronunciation. The material is worked up in the Institute and published in the series Sveriges ortnamn (The Place-names of Sweden), the official account of Swedish place-names. Proposed measures concerning official Swedish place-names are always referred to Ortnamnsarkivet i Uppsala for consideration.

In cases with reference to standardization of place-names and consultations about official place-names the Institute has to consult a special committee of scholarly advisors, the chairman of which is the director of the Institute.

The Institute supplies authorities, newspapers, scholars, students, the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation and other interested people with information about place-names and place-name research. The records are accessible to both scholars and the public. The records are divided into the following sections:
Topografiska registret (The topographical card index), the central card index, which consists of approximately 5 million

85
Professional staff: five full--time, plus extras for special, temporary jobs. Support staff: two part-time.

Publications:
- Dansk-svensk ordbok (Danish-Swedish Dictionary)
- Vara ord, däres uttal och ursprungg (Our Words, Their Pronunciation and Origin. A Concise Etymological Dictionary)
- Svensk handordbok. Konstruktions ords och fraseologier (Swedish Style Dictionary. Constructions and Phrases)
- Skolordlista (School Dictionary, Published by the Swedish Academy and the Swedish Language Committee)
- Also sixty-two other publications, such as:
  - Nordisk rattstavning (Nordic Orthography) by Carl Sigfrid Lindstern
  - Skrivregler (Rules of Writing)
  - Ägonamn i Rönnebergs härad (Names of properties of real estate in Rönneberg's county) by Erik Bruhn
  - Reports (4 volumes)
  - Written sources (one volume)

*SPRÅKVÅRDSSAMFUNDET I UPPSALA

C/o FUMS

Thunbergsvägen 7, 752 38 Uppsala

Bengt Nordberg

SVENSKA SPRÅKNÄMNDEN (The Swedish Language Committee), Birger Jarlsgatan 9, 111 45 Stockholm

Professor Dr. Bertil Molde, Director

Established in 1944 as the Nämnden för svensk språkvård, becoming the present organization in 1974.

Affiliated with the Swedish Academy and the Language Committees of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and the Faroe Islands, and Sami Language Committee.

Funding: yearly grant from the Swedish government, grants from the Swedish Academy and other private institutions, and income from sales of publications.

Goals: study of the development of spoken and written Swedish; language cultivation activities; cooperation with other similar Nordic agencies in order to maintain and strengthen Nordic language unity.

There is a managing board of seven members, one of whom is appointed chairman by the government. Thirty members represent institutions and organizations interested in the development and cultivation of Swedish.
Languages)

Periodical publications:
Språk i Norden (yearly)
Språk i Norden (Language Cultivation) (quarterly)

Work in progress:
Swedish Pronouncing Dictionary
Norwegian-Swedish Dictionary
Style Manual (in collaboration with the Swedish Government)

SVERIGEFINSKA SPRÅKNAMNDCN/ROUNTSINAINEN
KIELILAUTAKUNTA (The Language Committee on Finnish in
Sweden)

Birger Jarlsgatan 9,5-111 45 Stockholm
Established in 1975.
Funded by appropriations from the Swedish and Finnish
governments and from the Kutturfonden for Sverige och
Finland (a foundation).
Consists of a board of twelve members from Finland and
Sweden, including representatives from language committees
in these countries; supervises work through an executive
committee of three members.

Goals: to cultivate and develop the Finnish language in
Sweden, particularly by dealing with problems of rendering
into Finnish of new Swedish terms, translation into Finnish
of public information etc.

Professional staff: five full-time, plus extras for special,
temporary jobs. Support staff: two part-time.

Publications:
Dansk-svensk ordbok (Danish-Swedish Dictionary)
Våra ord, deras uttal och ursprung (Our Words, Their
Pronunciation and Origin. A Concise Etymological Dictionary)
Svensk handordbok. Konstruktions och fraseologi (Swedish
Style Dictionary. Constructions and Phrases)
Skolordlista (School Dictionary. Published by the Swedish
Academy and the Swedish Language Committee)

Also sixty-two other publications, such as:
Nordisk rättstavning (Nordic Orthography) by Carl Sigfrid
Lindstam
Skrivregler (Rules of Writing)
Aktuella språkvårdsfrågor (Current Language Problems) by
Gösta Bergman
Uttalsordlista (Short Pronouncing Dictionary)
Sydsvenskt riksspråk (Southern Standard Swedish) by Ingmar
Ingers
Teknikens språkvårdsfrågor (Problems of Technical Language)
by John Wennerberg
Språkvård. Redogörelser och studier utgivna till språknäm-
dens tiolårsdag. (Language Planning. Reports and Studies in
Observance of the Tenth Anniversary of the Swedish Language
Committee)
Nordiska språkfårsor 1955 (Nordic Language Questions 1955)
Språkriktighet och stil (Grammatical Correctness and Style)
by Elias Weissen
Kan våra myndigheters språk moderniseras? (Can We Modern-
itize the Language of the Administration?) by Björn Kellin
Språkvården och skolan (Language Planning and the Schools)
by Rolf Hillman
Rätt och fel i språket (Right and Wrong in Language)
Svenska förnamn (Swedish First Names) by Roland Otterbjörk
Språk och språkvård (Language and Language Planning) by
Erik Wellander
Ryska namn. Samnordiska stavningsregler. Namnlista.
(Russian Names. Common Nordic Orthographic Rules. List of
Names)
Massmedierna och språket (Mass Media and Language) by
Karl-Hampus Dahlstedt
Amerikasvenska (Swedish in America) by Nils Hasselmo
Offentlig svenska (Official Swedish) by Bertil Molde and
Margareta Westman
De nordiska språkens framtid (The Future of the Nordic

87
Languages)

Periodical publications:
Språkvård (Language Cultivation) (quarterly)
Språk i Norden (yearly)

Work in progress:
Swedish Pronouncing Dictionary
Norwegian-Swedish Dictionary
Style Manual (in collaboration with the Swedish Government)

SVERIGEFINSKA SPRÅKNÄMNDEN/ROUTSINUOMALAINEN
KIELILAUTAKUNTA (The Language Committee on Finnish in
Sweden)
Birger Jarlsgatan 9, S-111 45 Stockholm

Established in 1975.
Funded by appropriations from the Swedish and Finnish
governments and from the Kulturfonden för Sverige och
Finland (a foundation).
Consists of a board of twelve members from Finland and
Sweden, including representatives from language committees
in these countries; supervises work through an executive
committee of three members.
Goals: to cultivate and develop the Finnish language in
Sweden, particularly by dealing with problems of rendering
into Finnish of new Swedish terms, translation into Finnish
of public information etc.
Professional staff: one (part-time). Support staff: one (part-
time)

TEKNISKA NOMENKLATUREN CENTRAL (Swedish Centre
of Technical Terminology) (TNC)
Box 5243 102 45 Stockholm

Lars Algotsson, Director
Established in 1941. Authorized and partly funded by the
Ministry of Industry, through the National Swedish Board for
Technical Development (STU) in cooperation with the Swedish
Council of Scientific Information and Documentation (SINDOK).
Funded also through grants and members' fees (governmental
authorities, representing many different ministries, private
enterprises, commercial, academic and other organizations
are subscribing members of TNC).
Goal: elaboration of a technical language suitable to Swedish
conditions. TNC's terminological work is mainly carried out
through working groups and committees established especially for the purpose of elaborating each new glossary project, such as for example, recently on corrosion, waste management, etc.

Professional staff: four. Support staff: three.

Publications:
to date more than 60 multilingual glossaries on various scientific fields, such as rivers and canals, enamelling, plastic, powder metallurgy, paint, rubber, geotechnics, timber construction, and municipal engineering.

Periodical publications:
TNC-Aktuell
TERMDOK-bullitinen (TERMDOK is a system for collection, storing and dissemination of terms)

SWITZERLAND

SOCIETA RETORUMANTSCHA
Rohanstr. 5, 7000 Chur/CH, Coire/Grisons

Dr. Gion Deplazes, President
Founded in three phases, 1863, 1870, and 1885, the last being the most important. Basically a private cultural organization to which belong Rhaeto-Romans from all over the world.

A member of the Romansh League (Cover Organization of the Rhaeto-Romans) and of the Swiss Humanities Organization.

Funding: for the dictionary: National Foundation for Scientific Research, and the Graubünden Kanton;
for the Annals: Swiss Organization for the Arts.

Goals: promotion and development of the Romansh language and culture and a comprehensive presentation of the language and culture on a lexicographic basis.

The Societa Retorumantscha consists of a Head (Suprastanza) with fourteen members, including the President, which oversees:

1) The Institute of the Rumantsch Grischun Dictionary, which began collecting a library and card file in 1904 and began publishing the Dictionary in 1938. Six volumes have been published to date (up to the letter G). It has two lexicographers and one support staff, full-time. Professor Dr. Alexi Decurtins is Editor-in-chief of the Dicziunari Rumantsch Grischun.
2) The Yearbook or Annals, which have been published since 1886 (88 volumes).
There are two editors.

Publications:
Dizziunari Rumantsch Grischun (six volumes of 700-800 pp. each) (bilingual: Romansh – German)
Annala da la Societa Retorumantscha (88 volumes)
Numerous publications on Romansh linguistics, literature, and cultural history, as listed in Ediziuns Romontscha, e.g., Vocabulari da Surmeir (rumantsch-tudestg/tudestg-rumantsch)
Vierl ladin
Polyglott-Sprachführer
Difficultats ortograficas el lungatg romontsche-sursilvan
J'apprends le Romanche quatrième langue nationale
Bibliografía Retorromantscha (Vols I and II)

Work in progress;
Pledari da la Sutseliva
Rumantsch Grischun Dictionary

SYRIA

MAJMA' AL-LUGHAH AL-'ARABIYYAH BI-DIMASHQ
(Arab Academy of Damascus)
P.O. Box 327, Damascus

Dr. Hussni Sabah, President
Misbah Ghalawanji, Director
Established in 1919.
Authorized by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.
Affiliated with the Ministry of Higher Education and a Member of the Union of Arab Academies (composed of Academies of Syria, Egypt, Iraq and Jordan).
Goals: studies on Arab-Islamic culture and literature;
Arab history and Arabic linguistic studies;
Arabic scientific and cultural terminology;
edition of important Arabic manuscripts relating to Arab-Islamic heritage;
supervision of National Library (Dar al-Kutub al-Zahiriyyah);
protection of purity and authenticity of the Arabic language.
Consists of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-General, Supervisor, and four committees, namely, the Administrative Committee, Publications Committee, Heritage Committee and
Tahitian-French dictionary
Tahitian grammar

TAIWAN

TAIWAN PROVINCIAL MANDARIN PROMOTION ADVISORY COMMISSION
Bureau of Social Education (Section 5) Department of Education, Taiwan Provincial Government, Wu-feng, Tai-chung
Helene Provincial Governor is the nominal Commissioner
Deputy Commissioners: Ho Jung and Caho Keng-yang
Established in 1946 and called the Taiwan Provincial Mandarin Promotion Commission (TPMPC). The TPMPC is the provincial counterpart of the Nationalist Government's Ministry of Education Mandarin Promotion Commission (MOEMPC). Although its mandate was considerably broader than the TPMPC, the MOEMPC has been inactive in Taiwan since 1949.

Funding: Provincial Government
Goals: "To promote the national language and to contribute to language education in the school system."

Before 1959, sub-units included (1) research and experimentation relative to Mandarin Promotion among speakers of other dialects and of non-Chinese languages; (2) inspection and certification of Mandarin language teaching materials; codification through dictionaries; and (3) supervising and assisting in-service language teachers and promotion of adult literacy programs. After 1959, duties did not extend to adult literacy activities. More recently, the sub-units were dissolved and the organization now exists in an advisory capacity only. The Advisory Commission consists of a Commissioner (the provincial governor), two deputy commissioners (volunteers, unsalaried), and five commissioners (volunteers, unsalaried). The Chief of the Social Education Bureau of the Department of Education and his associates now attend all monthly TPMPC meetings.

Publications:
Bilingual medical dictionary
Trilingual medical dictionary
Trilingual dental dictionary
Trilingual agricultural dictionary
Trilingual dictionary of art terms
Bilingual archeological dictionary
Quadrilingual dictionary of forestry terms

Periodical publication:
Revue de l'Académie Arabe de Damas (Majallat Majma' al-Lughah al-Arabiyah bi-Dimashq)
Annual reports are regularly published by the Academy and the National Library

Work in progress:
Terminological work is being done by committees in the areas of botany, zoology, geology, physics, chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, statistics, anatomy, philosophy, and geography.

An inter-academy committee has recently worked on Arabic grammar simplification.

TAHITI

ACADÉMIE TAHITIENNE (Fare Vana'a)
B.P. 2609, Papeete, Tahiti, French Polynesia

Maco Tevane, Director
Established in 1974.
Funded by Government subsidy.
Goals: conservation and enrichment of the Tahitian language.
Consists of twenty academicians from whom are annually elected a Director, Chancellor, Secretary, Treasurer, and three assessors.
Support staff: one.
Works in close collaboration with the National Education Authority.

Work in progress:
lists of technical terminology
TAIWAN

TAIWAN PROVINCIAL MANDARIN PROMOTION ADVISORY COMMISSION
Bureau of Social Education (Section 5) Department of Education,
Taiwan Provincial Government, Wu-feng, Tai-chung Hsien

Provincial Governor is the nominal Commissioner
Deputy Commissioners: Ho Jung and Caho Keng-yang
Established in 1946 and called the Taiwan Provincial Mandarin Promotion Commission (TPMPC). The TPMPC is the provincial counterpart of the Nationalist Government's Ministry of Education Mandarin Promotion Commission (MOEMPC). Although its mandate was considerably broader than the TPMPC, the MOEMPC has been inactive in Taiwan since 1949.

Funding: Provincial Government
Goals: "To promote the national language and to contribute to language education in the school system."

Before 1959, sub-units included (1) research and experimentation relative to Mandarin Promotion among speakers of other dialects and of non-Chinese languages; 2) inspection and certification of Mandarin language teaching materials; codification through dictionaries; and 3) supervising and assisting in-service language teachers and promotion of adult literacy programs. After 1959, duties did not extend to adult literacy activities. More recently, the sub-units were dissolved and the organization now exists in an advisory capacity only. The Advisory Commission consists of a Commissioner (the provincial governor), two deputy commissioners (volunteers, unsalaried), and five commissioners (volunteers, unsalaried). The Chief of the Social Education Bureau of the Department of Education and his associates now attend all monthly TPMPC meetings.

Publications:
Comparative lexical lists between Mandarin and Taiwanese Kuo-yin piao chun tzuhui (Vocabulary of Common Characters in the National Pronunciation)
from different organizations dealing with Kiswahili, and the Planning Committee of about ten members reports to the Board. There are five divisions: 1. Exegography (8 members), Grammar (5 members), Literature (5 members), Publications (1 member), and Administrative (18 members). Professional staff: nineteen. Support staff: eighteen.

Publications:
- Kiswahili/Kiswahili Dictionary
- Kiswahili/English Dictionary
- English/Kiswahili Dictionary
- Nautical Dictionary

Textbooks:
- Nataka Iwe Siri
- Mwada Kwao
- Salum Abdulla
- Hisi Zelu (Parts 1 and 2)
- Dialectal Studies
- Fasihi Simulizi ya Mtanzania (Oral Literature)

Periodical publications:
- Kiswahili (twice a year)
- Mulika (twice a year)

A summary of the annual reports is produced in the overall University Annual Report.

Work in progress:
- Special subject dictionaries, e.g. for biology
- Dialect studies
- Textbook production
- A new Swahili-Swahili dictionary, to include recent political and educational terms used after independence.

BARAZA LA KISWAHILI LA TAIFA (The National Kiswahili Council)
P.O. Box 4766, Dar-es-Salaam
S.J. Maina, Executive Secretary
Established in 1968 by the Government of Tanzania (by act of Parliament). Affiliated with the Institute of Kiswahili Research, the Department of Kiswahili - University of Dar-es-Salaam, UKUTA (Union of Writers and Poets Tanzania), the Department of National Language, Ministry of Culture and Youth.

Funding: Government grant.

Goals: to promote the development and usage of Kiswahili.

TANZANIA

*ARTS AND NATIONAL CULTURE
Language Promotion Office
Ministry of National Culture and Youth
Box 4284
Dar-es-Salaam

F.D. Ntemo

INSTITUTE OF KISWAHILI RESEARCH
University of Dar-es-Salaam
P.O. Box 36110
Dar-es-Salaam

A.M. Khamisi, Director
Established in 1964. Its predecessor was the Interterritorial Language Committee, 1930-1964 (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zanzibar).
Forms part of the University of Dar-es-Salaam. Has close links to the National Kiswahili Council of Tanzania, with a representative there.
Funding: Government subsidy, occasional donor contributions, sales of publications.
Goals: research into Kiswahili and related languages with the objective of developing the language in all its aspects so that it can serve as a tool for social, educational, economic and political development.

This development includes enabling the language to be used in all domains, and standardizing terminology. The Institute, with scientists in various fields and linguists, suggest standard labels (terms) and their definitions; then these labels are submitted to the National Swahili Council for approval.

The Board of the Institute consists of about twenty members
from different organizations dealing with Kiswahili, and the Planning Committee of about ten members reports to the Board. There are five divisions: Lexicography (8 members), Grammar (5 members), Literature (5 members), Publications (1 member), and Administrative (18 members).
Professional staff: nineteen. Support staff: eighteen.

Publications:
Kiswahili/Kiswahili Dictionary
Kiswahili/English Dictionary
English/Kiswahili Dictionary
Nautical Dictionary
Textbooks:
Nataka Iwe Siri
Mwada Kwao
Salum Abdulla
Hist Zelu (Parts 1 and 2)
Dialectal Studies
Fasihi Simulizi ya Mtanzania (Oral Literature)

Periodical publications:
Kiswahili (twice a year)
Mulika (twice a year)
A summary of the annual reports is produced in the overall University Annual Report.

Work in progress:
Special subject dictionaries, e.g. for biology
Dialect studies
Textbook production
A new Swahili-Swahili dictionary, to include recent political and educational terms used after independence.

BARAZA LA KISWAHILI LA TAIFA (The National Kiswahili Council)
P.O. Box 4766, Dar-es-Salaam

S.J. Maina, Executive Secretary
Established in 1968 by the Government of Tanzania (by act of Parliament). Affiliated with the Institute of Kiswahili Research, the Department of Kiswahili - University of Dar-es-Salaam, UKUTA (Union of Writers and Poets Tanzania), the Department of National Language, Ministry of Culture and Youth.
Funding: Government grant.
Goals: to promote the development and usage of Kiswahili
throughout the United Republic;
to cooperate with other bodies in the United Republic which are concerned with promoting Kiswahili, and to endeavor to coordinate their activities;
to encourage the usage of Kiswahili in the conduct of official business and public life generally;
to cooperate with the authorities concerned with establishing standard Swahili language and literature;
to establish standard Swahili translation of technical terms;
to publish a Swahili newsletter or magazine.

The Council consists of forty members from mainland Tanzania (35) and Zanzibar (5), plus representatives from Institutions and Departments dealing with promotion and development of Kiswahili at the national level. There are presently four Committees: Executive (6 members), Language Standardization (20 members), Publicity and Publications (10 members), and Grammar (10 members). A Translation Department is now in operation. There is also an Executive Board, and the head of the Council, plus the Executive Secretary.

The Council runs weekly teaching programmes on National Radio, which are later transcribed in the local newspapers.

Publications:
More than 4000 technical terms have been translated which are published in booklets half-yearly, mostly prepared by the Institute of Education (mathematics, political science, domestic science, geography, history, physics, chemistry, biology, commerce, economics, Parliamentary debates, education - research and evaluation).

Many pamphlets are translated from English to Kiswahili, to provide services to government, public authorities and individuals.

Periodical publications:
Lugha Yetu (Our Language) (four times a year)

Work in progress:
Research in words, idioms, stories and sayings in tribal languages
Study of the effect of tribal language on pupils mastering Kiswahili
Translation of educational, economic, political, and cultural documents into Kiswahili
Supplementary readers for primary school pupils
Translation of technical terms
THAILAND

RATCHABANDITTAYASATHAN (The Royal Institute)
Thanon na Pra That, Krung Thep - 2

Dr. Serm Vinicchayakul, President
Dr. Tab Nilanidhi, Vice President
Charoen Intarakaset, Secretary General
Established in 1933.

An independent department responsible to the Minister of Education.
Goals: to research, encourage, and be a caretaker of knowledge that will benefit the nation and its people; to keep in touch with and exchange knowledge with other institutes, organizations, or societies.

The academic activities are divided into five sections:
Thai Dictionary: Revision of Thai Dictionary (15 members)
Compilation of Current Thai Dictionary (15 members)
Gazetteer (15 members)
Word Coinage (10 members)
Thai Encyclopedia (7 members)
Text (9 members)
Professional staff: ten full-time, twenty-six part-time.
Support staff: ten full-time.

Publications:
Coined Word Dictionary (mathematics, psychology, philosophy, medical science, sociology, science, statistics, industry, geography)
Thai Dictionary: Monolingual (Thai)
Dictionary of Geography (English-Thai) with Explanation of Terms
Dictionary of Medical Terms (English-Thai)
Dictionary of Mathematics and Forestry (Part I) (English-Thai)
Thai (National) Encyclopedia (Vols. 1-13)
Thai Gazetteer (Vols. 1-4 with a book of maps)
Romanization Guide for Thai Script (in English)
Romanization of Names of Provinces, Cities, Towns and Villages in Thailand
The Spelling Guide for Names of Countries, Capitals, Oceans,
Seas and Islands (English–Thai)
Many various texts, e.g. A Study of Thai Customs, English–Thai Dictionary of Words of Arts with Their Meaning (trans.), Khmer Language, Sources of Indian Tradition (trans.), Khmer Language, Sources of Indian Tradition (trans.), Sources of Chinese Tradition (trans.), Sources of Japanese Tradition (trans.), Knowledge of Arts, Philology.

Periodical publication:
Journal of the Royal Institute (at present quarterly)

Work in progress:
Revision of Thai Dictionary
Compilation of Thai Current Dictionary
Thai Encyclopaedia - Vol. 14 (About 30 volumes are planned)
Revision of the Thai Gazetteer
Coinage and definition of additional words of geographical and sociological terms (and later, philosophical terms).
Dictionary of Geographical Proper Names (in future)
Research on "Pali–Sanskrit in the Thai Language"

TURKEY

TÜRK DİL KURUMU (Turkish Linguistic Society)
217 Ataturk Bulvari, Ankara
Professor Dr. Macit Gökberk, Director
An independent agency funded by the legacy of Atatürk, founder and first President of the Turkish Republic.

Goals: the turkification of the Turkish language.

There are seven Departments.
The Board of Directors (26 members) meets three times a year, and the Congress (532 members) meets every other year, at which time scholarly papers are read.

Professional staff: nineteen (of which six are part-time)
Support staff: thirty-four.

Publications:
Tarama Sözü (Gleanings from Old Ottoman Turkish, only words of Turkish origin, seven volumes so far)
Derleme Sozlugu (Dialect dictionary, eight volumes so far)
Türkçe Sozluk (Turkish Dictionary)
Fransızca–Türkçe Sozluk (French–Turkish Dictionary)
İngilizce–Türkçe Sozluk (English–Turkish Dictionary)
Translations from Arabic, Yakut Turkish, and Kirghiz Turkish Terimological dictionaries in thirty-six fields.

Spelling guide Dilbilgiri (Grammar)

Periodical publications:
fi Türk Dili (monthly)
fi Türk Dili Araştirmaları Yıllığı (annually)
Biannual Report (with Proceedings of the Congress)

Work in progress:
Dialect and sub-dialect survey in Turkey
Terminological dictionaries in twelve fields

TOGO

EWEGBE AKADEMI (Academy of Ewe Language)
B.P. 2, Lome

Pastor J.K. Adzomada, Director
Established in 1961.
Authorized by the Government of the Republic of Togo.
Funding: gifts and donations; membership fees.
Goal: to promote the Ewe language through various publications.

Consists of a General Assembly (17 members, including representatives of the Roman Catholic Church and Protestant Church) and an Executive Body (5 members, none paid).

Publications:
Dictionary of Ewe Homonyms (quadrilingual) by Pastor Adzomada
Dictionaries (French–Ewe and Ewe–French) by Pastor Adzomada
Syllaible Ewé, La Clé d'un monde nouveau
Quadrilingual inventory of authentic Togo names (Ewe, Kabiyé,
Ben, Tem) by Pastor Adzomada
Equivalents in Ewe of first names borrowed from abroad

Work in progress:
Ewe grammar

TURKEY

TÜRK DİL KURUMU (Turkish Linguistic Society)
217 Atatürk Bulvarı, Ankara

Professor Dr. Macit Gökberk, Director
Independent agency funded by the legacy of Atatürk, founder and first President of the Turkish Republic.
Goal: the re-Turkification of the Turkish language.

There are seven Departments.
The Board of Directors (35 members) meets three times a year, and the Congress (532 members) meets every other year, at which time scholarly papers are read.
Professional staff: nineteen (of which six are part-time)
Support staff: thirty-four.

Publications:
Tanrıma Sözlüğü (Gleanings from Old Ottoman Turkish, only words of Turkish origin, seven volumes so far)
Dereleme Sözlüğü (Dialect dictionary, eight volumes so far)
Türkçe Sözlük (Turkish Dictionary)
Fransızca-Türkçe Sözlük (French-Turkish Dictionary)
İngilizce-Türkçe Sözlük (English-Turkish Dictionary)
Translations from Arabic, Yakut Turkish, and Kirghiz Turkish
Terminological dictionaries in thirty-six fields.
Spelling guide
Dilbilgisi (Grammar)

Periodical publications:
Türk Dili (monthly)
Türk Dili Araştırmaları Yelliği (annually)
Biannual Report (with Proceedings of the Congress)

Work in progress:
Dialect and sub-dialect survey in Turkey
Terminological dictionaries in twelve fields
UNITED KINGDOM

*YN CHESAGHT YHAILCKAGH
c/o Brian Mac Stoyll
10 Oakland Vale
New Brighton
Wallasley
Merseyside L45 1LQ

In support of Manx Gaelic

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*LA ACADEMIA NORTEAMERICANA DE LA LENGUA ESPAÑOLA, New York City, N.Y.

*LIGA NACIONAL DEFENSORA DEL IDIOMA ESPAÑOLA DEFENSA
Consejo de Redacción
4225 N. 23rd Street
Arlington, VA 22207

U.S. BOARD OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Donald J. Orth (Domestic names) and Richard R. Randall (Foreign names), Executive Secretaries
Created in 1890 and established in its present form by Public Law in 1947. Federal interdepartmental body sharing responsibilities with the Secretary of the Interior. Works closely with State boards or committees and Federal and State agencies.
Funding: U.S. Geological Survey (staff assistance for domestic names), Defense Mapping Agency (foreign names), plus assistance from other Federal agencies.
Goals: to establish and maintain uniform geographic-name usage throughout the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local governments and citizens (for domestic names) and with the United Nations and other governments (in the case of foreign names, Antarctica names, undersea-feature names, and extraterrestrial names).
Consists of one representative from each of the Departments of State, Interior, Defense, Agriculture, and Commerce; from the Government Printing Office, Postal Service, Central Intelligence Agency, and Library of Congress. Members are appointed by their respective heads of Departments or agencies for a two year term. The Chairman is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on nomination of the Board. The Board may establish such working committees as it deems desirable. The Secretary may establish, upon recommendation of the Board, advisory committees of recognized experts in their respective fields to assist in the solutions of special problems arising under this act. The present working committees include: Domestic Names Committee, Foreign Names Committee, Publications Committee, Executive Committee, and Advisory Committees on Antarctic, Extraterrestrial, and Undersea Feature Names.

Professional staff: twenty-six full-time. Support staff: five full-time.

Publications:
Dictionary of Alaska Place Names (monolingual) (U.S. Geological Survey Prof. Paper 567)
Series of foreign gazetteers
Docket Lists and other minor publications

Periodical publication:
Decisions on Geographic Names in the United States (quarterly)

Work in progress:
Dictionary of Topographic Terms (monolingual)
Series of state gazetteers (in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey)

U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, Office of Bilingual Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Reporters Bldg., Rm. 421,
Washington, D.C. 20202

Dr. Josué González, Director
Established in 1969 by the U.S. Congress
Affiliated with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
Funding: The Office of Bilingual Education receives an appropriation from Congress, which money is used to fund Title VII programs nationwide.
Goals: (from Public Law 93-380) nationally assess the educational needs of children and other persons with limited
English-speaking ability and the extent to which their needs
are being met from Federal, State, and local efforts;
plan bilingual education program extensions, including cost
estimates and assessment of personnel and training needed;
report on and evaluate preceding bilingual education activities;
describe bilingual program personnel, their functions, and
information available at the regional offices of the Department
of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Office of Bilingual Education is divided into three
divisions: Elementary and Secondary (20 members), Post
Secondary (9 members), and Program Development (9
members). The Office of the Director (8 members) is
charged with the overall management of the Office of Bilingual
Education, and is also responsible for coordination of the
National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education. The
Division of Elementary and Secondary Education is responsible
for all funds going to basic demonstration. There is a mini-
mum of 15% of each grant award which is spent for training
of the program personnel in each school district. The Division
of Post Secondary Education contains two branches:
1) Personnel Training Branch - monitors Title VII activities
designed to train personnel to participate in or conduct
programs of bilingual education (para-professionals, adminis-
trators, counselors, parents, etc.) and 2) Fellowship Branch-
awards funds to individuals at the M.A. and Ph.D. levels to
participate in programs at approved universities and colleges
in degree programs. The Division of Program Development
has the primary responsibility for the annual Office of
Bilingual Education Report to Congress as well as the National
Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education (still in the planning
stage). Its two branches are: 1) Centers Branch - responsible
for Materials Development, Resource Training, and Assess-
ment and Dissemination Centers, and 2) States Assistance and
Equal Educational Opportunity Branch - monitors State
programs and provides liaison between the Office of Bilingual
Education and the State Educational Agencies. The Equal
Educational Opportunity portion has not yet been established.

The National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education was
created by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of
1965, as amended in 1974 (ESEA Title VII). The Council is
composed of fifteen members who are appointed by the
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare on the basis of
their experience in various areas. The Council is mandated
to advise the Commissioner of Education on policy matters
arising under ESEA Title VII and other programs for persons
of limited English-speaking ability. In particular, the Council is directed to submit an annual report to the Congress and the President "on the condition of bilingual education in the nation" and on the administration of Title VII and other bilingual education programs.

UNION OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

*COMMITTEE FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY
Academy of Sciences, Moscow

*SPEECH-CULTIVATION SECTION
Institute of Russian Language
Academy of Sciences
Moscow

VENEZUELA

*ACADEMIA VENEZOLANA DE LA LENGUA
Palacio de las Academias
Antigua Universidad Central
Caracas

WALES

CYMDEITHAS YR IAIHT GYMRAEG (Welsh Language Society)
5 Maes Albert, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, Cymru (Wales), U.K.

Established in 1962.
Funding: voluntary donations and fund-raising activities by members.
Goal: to secure the future of the Welsh language by means of non-violent action.

The Society has a "cysylltawr" in each part of Wales who is responsible for the local "cell" and who carries out the policy
locally. At the Annual General Meeting a Senate is elected, which meets once a month, and which has various committees, each dealing with specific aspects of the goal, e.g., Status, Broadcasting, Education, Finance, etc.

Support staff: three.

Publications:
Bywyd I'r Iath (Welsh Must Live), pamphlet
Statws yr Iaith: Swyddogaeth y Swyddfa Gymreig (Status of the Language: The Role of the Welsh Office), duplicated report
Y Cynghorau Dosbarth a'r Gymraeg (The District Councils and the Welsh Language), duplicated report
Tynged yr Iaith (The Fate of the Language), radio lecture by Saunders Lewis
Cymdeithas yr Iaith Manifesto

Periodical publication:
Tafod y Ddraig (Tongue of the Dragon) (monthly)

CYNGOR YR IAITH GYMRAEG (Council for the Welsh Language)
Welsh Office, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NQ, Wales, U.K.

Eirwyn Thomas, HMI, Secretary
Established in 1973 by the Secretary of State for Wales.
Funded by the Welsh Office which also provides its Secretariat.
Goals: to examine and keep under review social and other factors affecting the use and welfare of the Welsh Language and the relationship between these and the use of both languages in Wales;
to promote understanding and cooperation between groups of people and public authorities in Wales regarding the use and encouragement of the Welsh language by giving guidance and making recommendations;
to advise the Secretary of State on matters he may refer to it;
to make recommendations to him on matters affecting the language; and
to report to him from time to time.

The Council consists of a chairman, Mr. Ben G. Jones and twelve members appointed by the Secretary of State for Wales.
Support staff: two full-time and one part-time.

Publications (in both English and Welsh):
A Report on the Welsh Language in Nursery Education
Periodicals in Welsh for Children and Young People
Television Broadcasting in Wales
Welsh for Adults

Work in progress:
The Council is currently (1977) preparing for the Secretary of State for Wales a report which could form the basis of an all-Wales policy for the Welsh language, and also a report on Publishing in Welsh.
### Organizations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Academia Boliviana</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Chilena</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Colombiana de la Lengua</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Costarricense de la Lengua</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Cubana de la Lengua</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia de la Lengua Maya-Quiche'</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia de la Lengua y Cultura Guaraní</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Dominicana de la Lengua</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Ecuatoriana</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Filipina</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Guatemalteca de la Lengua</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Hondureña</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Mexicana de la Lengua</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Nicaraguense de la Lengua</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Academia Norteamericana de la Lengua Española</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Panameña de la Lengua</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Paraguaya de la Lengua Española</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Peruana</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Peruana de la Lengua Quechua</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Puertorriqueña de la Lengua Española</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Salvadoreña</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia Venezolana de la Lengua</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Académie Tahitienne (Faré Vana'a)</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Academy of Arabic Language (Cairo)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accademia della Crusca</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFNOR</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anjuman TARAQI-e-URDU Pakistan</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts and National Culture, Language Promotion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office, Ministry of National Culture and Youth</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ascoli Philological Society</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha-Aqademia La-Lashon Ha-Ivrit</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangla Academy</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banque de terminologie</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraza la Kiswashili la Taifa</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biherawi Merha Lissan</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bord na Gaeilge</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burmese Commission</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byrån för Svenska Språket</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Research, Oral Traditions and National Languages</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(international coordination)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Hindi Directorate and Commission for</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific and Technical Terminology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centralen för teknisk terminologi</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Urdu Development Board</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comhdháil Naísíúnta na Gaeilge</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comité d'études des termes techniques français</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Analytic Nomenclature (IUPAC)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Macromolecular Nomenclature (IUPAC)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(IUPAC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission royale belge de Toponymie et de</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialectologie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioner of Official Languages</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee for Scientific and Technical Terminology</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee on the Law Terminology</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee on Nomenclature, Division of Polymer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee on Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(IUPAC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Comunn Gaidhealach</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conrath na Gaeilge</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conseil internationale de la langue française</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council for the Welsh Language</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyngor yr Iaith Gym-Raeg</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dansk Sprognaevn</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Language Planning, Institute of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages and Literature</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Det Norske Akademi for Sprog og Litteratur</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Language and Literature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency of Malaysia)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Brunei</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The English Academy of Southern Africa</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esperanto League for North America, Inc.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewege Akademi</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fachnormenausschuss Terminologie (DIN)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farhangestan-e-Zaban-e-Iran</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Føroyamalsdeildin</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fryske Akademy</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gengo Selsaku No Kai</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gesellschaft für Deutsche Sprache</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grønlands sprog- og retskrivningsudvalg</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFOTERM</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut d'Études et de Recherches pour l'Arabisation</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Kiswahili Research</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Ayamará</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International Centre for the Terminology of the Social Sciences 45
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 45
International Institute for Legal and Administrative Terminology 47
International Tamil League 47
Internationaler Arbeitskreis für deutsche Rechtschreibung 9
Iraqi Academy 50
Íslensk Málnefnd 34
Jazykovédný Ústav L'Štúra 23
The Jordan Academy of Arabic Language 60
Kanamojikai 57
Kanuri Language Board and Kanuri Research Unit 65
Kielitoimisto 28
Kokugo Mondai Kyōgikai 58
Kokugo Shingikai 58
Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyujo 58
Kommission für Fragen der Sprachlichen Entwicklung (at Institut für Deutsche Sprache) 32
Koninklijke Academie voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde 12
Kotikielen Seura 27
Kotimaisten Kielen Tutkimuskeskus 27
The Kurdish Academy 51
L'Academie Française 30
Language Committee, Kenya Institute of Administration 61
Liga Nacional Defensora del Idioma Espanolà 99
Lupon sa Agham 74
Majma' al-Lughah al-'Arabiyyah bi-Dimashq 90
Málstovnur Føroya Fröðskaparfelags 26
Ministerium für Volksbildung 33
Monbusho Kokugoka 59
Nippon Rōmazī Kyōiku Kyōgikai 59
Nippon Rōmazikai 60
Nordiska Språksekreteratet 47
Norsk Språkråd 68
Det Norske Akademi for Sprog og Litteratur 68
L'Office du bon langage (at Fondation Charles Plisnier) 12
Office de la langue française 17
Office of Bilingual Education (at the U.S. Office of Education) 100
Office of the Registrar General of India, Language Division 37
Ortnamnsarkivet i Uppsala 85
Pashto Academy 9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afrikaans</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albanian</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amharic</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymara</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangle (Bengali)</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodo</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgarian</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buryat</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cebuano</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cebuano</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cebuano</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Tshuapa</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corsican</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esperanto</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonian</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faroese</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frisian</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friulian</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fula</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenlandic</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guarani</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hausa</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icelandic</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Igbo</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Languages</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanuri</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurdish</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysian</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandarin</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manx</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjabi</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quechua</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanian</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbian</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindhi</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinhalese</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenian</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbek</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages:</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afrikaans</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albanian</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amharic</td>
<td>25, 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>24, 50, 64, 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aymara</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangla (Bengali)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breton</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypriot Greek dialect</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>23, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>14, 15, 16, 80, 82, 99, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esperanto</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonian</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopian languages</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faroese</td>
<td>26, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino (See Pilipino)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>27, 28, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish (in Sweden)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 30, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friisian</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friulian</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulfulde</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>9, 31, 32, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenlandic</td>
<td>33, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guarani</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hausa</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icelandic</td>
<td>34, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Igbo</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Languages</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>52, 53, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>57, 58, 59, 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanuri</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurdish</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysian (Bahasa Melayu)</td>
<td>13, 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandarin</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manx Gaelic</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian languages</td>
<td>47, 68, 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian variety: Riksmål</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Page(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pashto</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilipino (Filipino)</td>
<td>74, 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiché</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quechua</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romansh</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumanian</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sami (Lappish)</td>
<td>27, 47, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Gaelic</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sotho</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>13, 20, 21, 24, 34, 64, 65, 72, 74, 77, 78, 84, 99, 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swahili</td>
<td>61, 93, 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>27, 29, 47, 85, 86, 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syriac</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahitian</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>37, 39, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscan</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>71, 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welsh</td>
<td>102, 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walloon dialects</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/Region:</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus (Greek part)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia (U.S.S.R.)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Färøyar (Faroe Islands, Denmark)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Republic of Germany</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Democratic Republic</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(International)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roumania</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland (U.K.)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali Democratic Republic</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales (U.K.)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>