

LANGUAGE PLANNING NEWSLETTER

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MAY 13 1985

FEB -5 1985

Pacific Languages: Directions for the Future

Terry Crowley*

August 27–30, 1984, in Vila, Vanuatu, saw a meeting that provided Pacific Island governments, for the first time ever, a chance to express their opinions on matters relating to the future of their own languages, and also to listen to the opinions of representatives from other Pacific Island governments, as well as regional academic bodies. The meeting was hosted by the recently established Pacific Languages Unit of the University of the South Pacific and jointly sponsored by that university, the University of Hawaii, and the East-West Center. It attracted about 60 participants from about two dozen Pacific states and territories, ranging from Tokelau, consisting of just three tiny atolls with a population of less than 2,000, to the Pacific "giant," Papua New Guinea, with its 3 million people and its 750 languages.

It is true that various national and subregional gatherings have been organized in the past to discuss such themes, but this meeting enabled people of different backgrounds to speak with each other: those who speak English as a second language and those who speak French; those who have come under the colonial influence of the United States, New Zealand, Australia, Britain, France, and Indonesia; those who come from independent nations and those whose islands are still politically controlled from elsewhere; and those who speak English as a language learned in school and those who learned their Pacific language only in school.

The meeting was not a "language planning" conference, if to speak of language planning implies that there is a thought-out policy to be implemented. It emerged from the discussion that in much of the Pacific, there is little in the way of language policy as such, except what was conveniently inherited from the former (or, in some cases, still-extant) colonial powers.

Some delegates even mentioned the fact that they were quite suspicious of academics who tried to tell them that they have problems relating to language in their countries. It became evident then that any attempt to formulate any kind of language policy in many parts of the Pacific would have to involve a considerable degree of public and governmental education before the "problems" themselves could be defined. Once it is accepted that there *are* problems—relating, for example, to vernacular literacy, educational policy, local and national identity, and effective mass communications—it is only then that governments will be able to speak of formulating policies to eliminate those problems. An unmistakable message of the conference was that academics and academic institutions need to work with Pacific governments in this respect.

It also became clear from the discussions that different parts of the Pacific could be seen as having quite distinct linguistic needs and problems. The case of disappearing languages such as Hawaiian and Maori aroused considerable sympathy among Pacific Island delegates, but at the same time, it was often said, "there's not much we can do, as the causes lie in your own historical circumstances, which are quite different from ours." Perhaps the only direct contribution from these quarters for the rest of the Pacific is a warning to the rest as to what *might* happen if people fail to recognize language as a vital part of Pacific cultural identities.

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The Melanesians at the meeting explained that their governments were generally either quite hostile to the idea that any language other than a European language could be used as a medium of instruction in primary school, or were openly mistrustful of the possibility that this might be plausible, or even valuable. Polynesian delegates, however, came from countries in which there has often been a long history of the use of vernaculars in the classroom at these levels, but where the languages still suffer from a lack of status with respect to metropolitan languages. Delegates from American Micronesia reported that their education systems now place much more emphasis on the use of vernaculars in schools than was formerly the case, but in spite of this, some of their languages face an uncertain future in the face of Anglo-American cultural pressure.

This meeting, therefore, was essentially a gathering of interested parties involved in the working out of problem areas. Particular problems that were recognized included: (1) the low social status of Pacific vernaculars in the eyes of their speakers; (2) the lack of applied research that is of direct benefit to speakers of Pacific languages themselves; and (3) the lack of communication between speakers of different Pacific languages about things that are being done with regard to language in other parts of the region.

Delegates at this meeting were not foolish enough to believe that they would be able to solve the problems they defined from having met together in Vila. The resolutions that were passed, however, were tailored to address these general problem areas. In order to raise the status of Pacific vernaculars in the eyes of their speakers, it was specifically resolved:

That regional universities teach courses in Pacific vernaculars and accept for examination theses written in Pacific vernaculars;

That fluency in a Pacific vernacular be a criterion for public service employment and promotion (though in most countries of the Pacific, there are few people who do not fall into this category anyway);

That relevant research be more positively encouraged by regional academic bodies; and

That existing bodies such as the South Pacific Forum, the University of the South Pacific, and the East-West Center be used as far as possible for the dissemination of information to solve the intra-Pacific communication problem.

The meeting did not try to suggest proposals that would be outside the ability of its participants, except perhaps with regard to the resolution concerning the need to find an alternative to French as a language for an independent Kanaky (or New Caledonia), where 28 vernaculars are spoken, none of which has any kind of preeminent status in the still-colonized territory.

Neither did the meeting attempt to pass any romantic motions attempting to preserve the precolonial "purity" of Pacific languages. Words of European origin are quite common in Pacific languages and do not in themselves threaten the languages. Rather than trying to set up "academies" to try to monitor and control the influx of such vocabulary, delegates instead argued that such new vocabulary actually enriches Pacific languages, as it enables them to express all aspects of Pacific cultures in the 1980s.

The meeting was undoubtedly a success in that it helped to work out some of the possible directions for Pacific languages in the future. It did clearly establish the value of discussion among equals. Despite the difficulties involved in organizing such a conference over such a geographically spread out region, it was also resolved that a similar gathering be held in early 1986 in Tahiti. Perhaps then we will see some of the 1984 resolutions already put into effect and the development of more concrete proposals for discussion and implementation throughout the region.

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CONFERENCE—Networking in Terminology

The second Infoterm symposium on "Networking in Terminology" will be held in Vienna on April 14–17, 1985. Topics include: Fundamentals and tools for networking in terminology; networking in energy terminology—practical aspects and applications; terminology as a prerequisite of knowledge/technology transfer; computer aids for networking in terminology; international networking in terminology—future perspectives and priorities; scientific foundation of terminology work—terminology science and related fields contributing to networking in terminology; TermNet today—preparing the tools for networking; and TermNet tomorrow—intensifying the cooperation. For further information, write:

Infoterm

Österreichisches Normungsinstitut

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Postfach 130

A-1021, Wien, Austria

SEMINAR—Training Seminar on Terminology

A Training Seminar on Terminology, organized by the Eastern African Centre for Research on Oral Traditions and African National Languages (EACROTANAL) took place in Zanaibar, United Republic of Tanzania, December 7–17, 1983. African experts from six countries (Tanzania, Burundi, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Somalia, and Sudan) participated in the seminar, which also included workshops. Infoterm and the University of Montreal were invited to make presentations on many aspects of terminology science, in particular terminological data banks.

The seminar dealt with: (1) general aspects of terminology (theory, specialized languages, concept and term, definition, etc.); (2) terminological activities (neologisms, terminology documentation, terminology research and products, standardization of terminology); (3) computerized terminography (hardware, software, terminological data banks, data exchange and networking, etc.); and (4) general theory of terminology (different schools, specialized theories of terminology, classification, terminological vocabularies and terminological thesauri, terminological data, etc.).

After the close of the seminar, the need for additional training was unanimously expressed; the need for cooperation among EACROTANAL member countries became apparent as well. Infoterm was asked to assist in the organization of future seminars.

CONFERENCE—20th Congress of the Linguistic Society of Southern Africa

The Linguistic Society of Southern Africa met in Pretoria July 5–6, 1984. A paper entitled, "Taalbeplanningsmoontlikhede vir Afrikaans. 'n Gevallestudie aan die hand van Griekwa-Afrikaans"

[Language Planning Possibilities for Afrikaans. A Case Study of Griqua-Afrikaans] was delivered. A panel discussion was held to establish priorities for a future program of Afrikaans linguistics. Topics discussed included language planning priorities. The conference decided that a special session on language planning should be planned for 1985. Karel Prinsloo, director, Institute for Research into

Languages and Arts of the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria, is involved with planning the 1985 meeting.

CONFERENCE—Congreso de Sociología de Lenguas Minorizadas (Sociology Congress on Minority Languages)

A Congreso de Sociología de Lenguas Minorizadas (Sociology Congress on Minority Languages), under the sponsorship of the Departamento de Prospección Sociológica de Cultura and the Instituto Vasco de la Administración Pública del Gobierno Vasco, was held October 1–5, 1984, in Fadura (Getxo), Bizkaia, Spain. The major topics addressed were: (1) the historical process of linguistic substitution; (2) the analysis and diagnosis of minority situations; (3) the process of "minoritized" languages; (4) language planning and standardization; and (5) planning of language and social use.

For further information on the papers, write:

Asociación Vasca de Sociólogos

Licenciado Poza, 31-7

Bilbao 11, Spain

CONFERENCE—Terminology and International Cooperation

A conference called Terminology and International Cooperation, The Terminology Dimension of the Transfer of Technology was organized by the International Association of Terminology (Termia) with the participation of l'Agence Linguistique Européenne August 27–29, 1984. The European communities hosted the conference in Luxembourg.

The topics covered at the conference were: (1) socioeconomic and sociolinguistic aspects of terminology; (2) lexicographical terminology (terminography); (3) sociolinguistic aspects of standardization of terminology; (4) problems of the internationalization of concepts and terms; (5) international cooperation in the automatic processing of terminology; and (6) terminology and teaching.

For further information, contact:

Termia 84

a/s girsterm

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Université Laval

Québec, Canada G1K 7P4

SEMINAR—The Establishment of Administrative Language for Catalan

The School of Public Administration held seminars in Barcelona on February 13–15, 1984, on the establishment of administrative language for Catalan. The purpose of the seminars was to discuss linguistic issues arising from the need to develop and standardize administrative language.

The following issues were discussed: regional variation, international usage and the influence of Spanish, lexicon and phraseology, issues in editing, the juridical style, and planning.

For further information, contact:

Escola d'Administració Pública de Catalunya

c/. d'Hèrcules, 1

Barcelona, Spain

A NEW JOURNAL—INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION JOURNAL

A new journal, *International Education Journal*, began in 1984 with Juan Cobarrubias as editor. Rates for this journal are \$20 (U.S.) a year for individuals and \$30 a year for institutions. The journal will be published three times a year by the Association for Research on International Education, P. O. Box 1301, Scarsdale, New York 10583.

The premier issue has a number of articles of interest to language planners:

Francis Ekka	"Status of Minority Languages in Schools of India"
Stephen O. Stewart	"Language Planning and Education in Guatemala"
Ikwuyatum O. Ikwue	"Effective Educational Language Planning in Nigeria"
Isaura Santiago Santiago	"Language Policy and Education in Puerto Rico and the Continent"
Eugene E. Fuller	"Educational Language Planning in a Navajo Community"

An exemplary list of topics of interest to the journal includes: the effects of vernacular and standardized languages for instruction; the effects of home and school language on cognitive processes or other psycholinguistic issues related to education; the education of linguistic minorities; educational rights and equality; instructional effectiveness, particularly in multicultural and multilingual communities, either urban or rural; problems of literacy and biliteracy; educational policy—public and private; sociological and sociolinguistic analysis of educational issues; and the spread of languages of wider communication, particularly in higher education.

ROLE OF TELEVISION IN THE SPREAD OF INDONESIAN

According to a study by Godwin Chu, research associate of the East-West Center, television has had an important effect on the spread of the national language in Indonesia. Chu found that among villagers who now regularly watch Indonesia's single channel, the percentage who understand the national language, Bahasa Indonesia, has risen much higher than those without access to a set. Television is an increasingly popular medium throughout the country. In 1971, there were 212,000 sets; five years later that number had tripled; and last year (1983) it topped 2.5 million.

—Abstracted from *The Sunday Star-Bulletin and Advertiser*, Honolulu, February 19, 1984, page B-3.

NEW PROGRAM IN TESOL AND INTERNATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

The International and Development Education Program at the University of Pittsburgh announces a master's degree

program in IDEP/TESOL in collaboration with the Department of General Linguistics.

This specialized major allows students to qualify for a certificate in the teaching of English to speakers of other languages from the Department of General Linguistics while completing the regular IDEP and School of Education master's degree professional requirements.

The program encourages students to develop both teaching competency and an understanding of broad social, political, and cultural concerns in foreign-language teaching programs and language policies in developing areas and societies. It is designed for both native and nonnative speakers of English. Individual professional specializations can be designed to emphasize such areas as the development of teaching and testing materials, teacher supervision, computer-assisted instruction, administration, nonformal education, curriculum planning, or program evaluation.

Four terms of full-time study are required to complete the basic program, while five or six terms (two calendar years) will allow the development of professional specializations.

For further information, contact:

International and Development Education Program
5A01 Forbes Quadrangle
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

NEW ADDRESS FOR INFOTERM

Effective January 1985, Infoterm will be in new quarters and wishes to announce its new address:

International Information Centre for Terminology
(Infoterm)
Postfach 130
Heinestraße 38
A-1021, Wien, Austria

THE EAST-WEST CENTER is a public, nonprofit educational institution with an international board of governors. Some 2,000 research fellows, graduate students, and professionals in business and government each year work with the Center's international staff in cooperative study, training, and research. They examine major issues related to population, natural resources, the environment, culture, and communication in Asia, the Pacific, and the United States. The Center was established in 1960 by the U.S. Congress, which provides principal funding. Support also comes from more than 20 Asian and Pacific governments, as well as private agencies and corporations.

Situated on 21 acres adjacent to the University of Hawaii's Manoa Campus, the Center's facilities include a 300-room office building housing research and administrative offices for an international staff of 250, three residence halls for participants, and a conference center with meeting rooms equipped to provide simultaneous translation and a complete range of audiovisual services.

1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96848

THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A major international conference on translation was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in March 1984. In speaking about the case of Malaysia, Datin Azizah Mokhzani, president of the Malaysian Translators Association, called for the immediate creation of a National Bureau of Translation, with departments dealing with planning and research, training and manpower development, translation production, evaluation and testing, publishing coordination, publicity and marketing, machine translation, and document banks. She noted that there is a critical need for more translation of technical and educational materials into the national language. The president also observed that "translators still did not enjoy a status or financial rewards much above that of a clerk."

Shigeo Minowa spoke about translation in Japan, noting that "In Japan. . . translation is not merely the substitution of words, but is considered as a highly intellectual, scholarly work which interprets and introduces the original context from a completely different ideological background." He said that the big areas at present are technology transfer and conference translation.

Kamal El Sayed, Al-Ahram Center for Scientific Translation, Cairo, described the early history of translation in Egypt and other Arab countries. The rule of thumb of his center in selecting translators is that they should have a Ph.D. in their respective subjects from a foreign university of the language they translate from, they should have taught the subject for a sufficient length of time to be authoritative in it, and preferably they should have published translated books of repute.

—Abstracted from *Language Monthly*, no. 10, July 1984

NEW REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA CONSTITUTION

With the deletion of the word *Dutch* from the new RSA constitution (1983), Afrikaans was for the first time in the history of South Africa recognized as a fully competent official language. The first act to make provision for the equal official use of both Afrikaans and Dutch as opposed to English was passed 59 years ago.

—From Theo du Plessis

POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN LANGUAGE PLANNING

Since last year, Theo du Plessis has been presenting a semester course at the University of the Orange Free State in language planning as part of the Department of Afrikaans and Dutch B.A. honors program. Themes include study and theory of language planning and language planning issues concerning Afrikaans in South Africa. Questions can be addressed to du Plessis at The University of the Orange Free State, P. O. Box 339, Bloemfontein 9300, Republic of South Africa.

BOOK REVIEW

"Finns det en terminologisk medvetenhet i samhället i dag?" (Can terminological consciousness be found in today's society?) A report from a Nordterm seminar, 28–29 May 1984 at Hässelby Slott, Stockholm. Compiled and distributed by Tekniska nomenklaturcentralen, Stockholm 1984. Pp. 49.

Representatives of term agencies in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden briefly review successes and failures of work in recent times; Christer Laurén draws attention to some factors to which acceptance of proposed French terms in Quebec may be attributed; representatives of the government oil company (Statoil) in Norway, LM Ericsson in Sweden, and the Maritime Authority (Sjöfartsstyrelsen) in Finland discuss consciousness among term users and term producers; Peter Wilhelm offers some thoughts on the marketing of terminology; and the report ends with a summary of working group discussion.

Laurén's puzzlement at the negative relationship between use of official (new) terminology for parts of the car—commenting on Allony-Fainberg's study in Israel (*IJSL* 1:67-94, 1973)—and attitudes toward them, namely, that older respondents were more positive but did not use the terms as often as the younger, reveals a danger inherent in cross-community comparison: in Israel, vocabulary for parts of the car has been developing concurrently with the development of Hebrew into a fully viable language of everyday use. This is a different context of "term" development from that presented by a community in which there has been a consensus about which language to use for a substantial period of time, e.g., in Sweden. Older respondents in Israel have "positive attitudes" towards words for parts of the car because they want Hebrew to be used, at all. They do not particularly care which words are used as long as they are Hebrew. Among younger speakers of Hebrew, the availability and use of Hebrew words for car parts as well as for most anything else is taken for granted, and the words are not normally subject to positive or negative evaluation. However, the issue of normation of vocabulary for some contexts of language use (e.g., in contracts) will of course arise once a language is in regular, noncontroversial use in a society. Normation of vocabulary creates terms, a subset of vocabulary intended as stable and precisely defined expression forms for use in specialized contexts. "Language activists" may well differ as to the "best" sources of general vocabulary in language development (e.g., purists differ with internationalists) just as terminologists may differ as to the characteristics of terms. The two represent different phenomena, however, in the development of a language community. (Monsur Musa's new study *Bangla poribhasa: itihash-o-shamasya* [Bengali Terminology: History and Problems; published by Bangla Sahitya Samity, University of Chittagong, 1984] is very relevant to this discussion. So are the findings in Joan Rubin et al., eds., *Language Planning Processes*, Mouton, 1977.)

The difficulty in Norway of curtailing the use of English in the oil production business is ironically reflected in the very name, Statoil, the former morpheme Norwegian, the latter (apparently) English. Norwegian institutions, reports

(Continued on page 6)

NOW AVAILABLE—*How Plain English Works for Business: Twelve Case Studies* published by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Order from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Ask for S/N 003-000-00631-0. Price is \$4.75.)

This book describes how a dozen corporations and trade associations planned and managed the simplification of their consumer documents. The payoffs of each project are clearly outlined. The volume offers examples of several consumer documents. There is also a set of checklists to guide managers in organizing, managing, and following through on projects. (Abstracted from *Simply Stated*, no. 5, May 1984)

NOW AVAILABLE—*Bibliographie sur le problème linguistique belge* (Bibliography on the Belgian linguistic problem) compiled by Albert Verdoodt. 1983. Publication B-121, International Center for Research on Bilingualism, Québec, Canada, 224 pages.

This bibliography provides an important source of references for the complex multilingual situation in Belgium where several attempts have been made to find a *modus vivendi* for the linguistic groups. Of particular interest are sections on the Flemish Movement, the Walloon Movement, Standardisation of Dutch, Dutch in Industry, Pedagogical Problems, Political Problems, Germanophones and Census.

Book Review

(Continued from page 5)

Inger Husebø-Schøyen, are now coming to grips with the false perception that English must be used in the domestic oil industry. They are tackling the problem in a highly systematic manner, including engaging in terminological work.

Saving of time and money and accomplishing "greater effectiveness" determine the Ericsson company's development of an "Ericsson-terminology" which will not just encompass Swedish, American (and occasionally English), Latin-American (and occasionally Spanish) but also German and French. It forms part of what the firm refers to as the "Ericsson-language," which is supported by rules about how to write also, says Aage Eilertsen. The intermediate objectives that guide the form of the terminology are precision of meaning of terms, completeness, accessibility, and uniformity (singularity of choice).

(Reviewed by Björn H. Jernudd)

NOW AVAILABLE—"India: Planners and Poets" by Brian Weinstein in *Indian Journal of Linguistics*, 10, no. 1 (January-June 1983).

Tamil has been revived and developed over the past century first by poets, critics, journalists, and linguists. Without a network of friends and admirers, their ideas and innovations would never have been diffused. Tamil has also benefited from government planning initiatives since 1956. Without official sanction, planners' ideas and innovations would not have been diffused. Despite different intellectual backgrounds and some sense of competition, poets and planners are linked by a few individuals with ties to government and the literary community. Resistance to both efforts is important and takes many forms, but there is evidence of a strong and continuing desire in Tamil Nadu to promote a standard Tamil language in all domains of the state. (From abstract of the article)

NOW AVAILABLE—*The Irish Language: An Annotated Bibliography of Sociolinguistic Publications, 1772-1982* by John Edwards. 1983. Garland Publishing, Inc., 136 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016. 292 pp. \$39.

This volume surveys the books and journal articles bearing upon the social, historical, psychological, and educational aspects of Gaelic—including the decline of the language, the restoration effort, the relationship of language to nationality and religion, and studies of important figures in the language movement. In addition to extensive cross-references, the work is supplemented with journal, subject, and chronological indexes.

NOW AVAILABLE—*Quaderns d'alliberament* 8/9 (The Language of a People) edited by Pere Jofre, Rafael Castellanos, Francesc Codina, Salvador Peiró, Ernest Sabater, and Humbert Roma. 1984. Edicions de la Magrana, S.A. (Apartat de Correus 9487, Barcelona, Spain).

This book about the reinstitutionalization of the Catalan language in Spain is in Catalan. A translation of the table of contents follows:

I. The language of a people

Josep Ferrer: The linguistic question and the national question

Round Table: The Catalan language and the prospect of change

Francesc Xavier Ferré i Trill: Marxism and linguistic oppression

Ernest Sabater i Siches: The Catalan language: statistics, attitudes and the national project

Sebastià Serrano: For a linguistic education
Carles Dolç: The problems of the Catalan language in the Valencian Country

Joan Fuster: Language and politics

Isidor Mari: Linguistic normalization in the Balearic Islands

Francesc Ricart: The Western Strip: notes and reflections about a sad cultural reality

II. Law and language

Josep Ferrer: A first legislative approach towards language revival: the Law adopted by the Catalan Parliament in 1983

Appendix 1: Chronology of the parliamentary discussion of the Law of Linguistic Normalization

Appendix 2: Proposed draft of the Law on language usage in Catalonia

Appendix 3: The Law of Linguistic Normalization in Catalonia

Appendix 4: The Charter of the French Language

III. Documents

Aina Moll: General outline of a program of language policy

J. A. Argente, J. Castellanos, M. Jorba, J. Molas, J. Murgades, J. M. Nadal and E. Sullà: A Nation without State, a people without language

L. López del Castillo, J. Martí i Castell, F.

Vallverdú and J. Viaplana: An answer to the review "Els Marges"

Joan A. Argente: Apocalypics and homologized
Coordinating Commission of Nationalist, Independent and Left-wing Mayors and Municipal Councillors: Towards a Catalan language policy

Cultural Action of the Valencian Country: The Catalan language in the Statute of Valencian Autonomy

Inquiry:

- Answer from the Groups of Defense of the Language
- Answer from the Independentists of the Catalan Countries (IPC)
- Answer from the Left-wing Nationalists

NOW AVAILABLE—*Action Plan for Irish 1983-1986.* Bord na Gaeilge, Dublin, Ireland. (Also in Gaelic).

This plan attends to the fact that the present position of Irish as a community language is a precarious one, and the situation is worsening rapidly. It addresses the objective of helping the survival of Irish as a normal spoken language by a sufficient number of people to secure its future. It is the Bord's view that this objective will only be attained if the climate of opinion and the circumstances of life in Ireland are such as to provide a genuinely supportive environment for the person who chooses Irish as the principal or as a significant language in his or her daily life. The proposals in this plan are set out under four main headings as follows:

- (1) Gaeltacht—the Irish speaking community,
- (2) Community, (3) Education, and (4) the State.

NOW AVAILABLE — *Språkbruk. Informationsblad utgivet av Svenska språkbyrån.* No. 1, 1981. [Language Use. Newsletter of the Swedish Language Office (of Finland)]. Editor, Mikael Reuter. 16 pp.

A newsletter on national language planning and treatment for Swedish of Finland is now edited by Mikael Reuter. It is the culmination of activity beginning in 1975, described in the article by Reuter, "Language Use and Language Cultivation" (in Swedish). Reuter notes that the previously private Swedish Language Cultivation Commission in Finland was nationalized in 1976, when the Research Center for Domestic Languages was established. Like the parallel newsletters in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, *Språkbruk* will be used, Reuter says, mainly to inform the public on the Office's terminological recommendations.

Swedish enjoys an ambivalent status in Finland. It is an official language and enjoys state protection. But the socio-linguistic dynamics of the society are such that even in those remaining communities where Swedish is the numerical majority language, Swedish Finlanders yield to Finnish whenever a Finnish-speaker is present. The Swedish of Finland must be seen to be authentically Finnish, but "a provincial language which can be understood only by the Swedish Finlanders has no future as an official language in Finland and a bridge to the rest of the Nordic countries." (p. 2).

Christer Laurén's article on technical language points out that the language-cultivation model for Swedish in Sweden cannot be applied to Swedish in Finland. Swedish technical language in Finland is produced 1) as original texts in Swedish; 2) as texts translated from Finnish (rarely, other languages); and 3) as texts written in Swedish by native speakers of Finnish (structurally and lexically an exceedingly different language).

Helena Solstrand, editorial secretary of *Språkbruk*, contributes an article on "The Swedish Language Office — Organization and Tasks." She notes that over 4000 telephone inquiries on language usage were received from the public in 1981. There are only two full-time employees at the Office, Reuter and Solstrand. Linguistic variety is provided in the issues by an article in Norwegian, Ståle Løland's "Linguistic Issues in the Nordic Countries." The focus is on attempts at unification (*Einbau*) of technical terms adopted for the three mainland Scandinavian languages to replace English loanwords; wherever

(Continued on page 8)

possible, they should also be constructed so that a literal Finnish loan-translation can also be adopted.

The final article, "Language and Bureaucracy", is the Swedish summary of a Finnish government 1981 report with emphasis on the "plain language" movement (cf. *LPN* 8-1, Feb. 1981), pp. 7-8) and the responsibility of the authorities, especially public servants, to administer the people in a language which it understands.

The editorial address of *Språkbruk* is: Svenska språkbyrå, Fabiansgatan 7 B, SF-00130 Helsingfors 13, Finland. Subscriptions (15 Finnish Marks per volume of 2 issues) should be sent to: Statens tryckericentral, PB 516, SF-00101 Helsingfors 10.
(Richard E. Wood)

NOW AVAILABLE—*Lois, Règlements et textes administratifs sur l'usage des langues en Afrique occidentale française (1826-1959)*. (Laws, regulations, and administrative documents on language usage in French West Africa) Publication A-18. International Center for Research on Bilingualism, Quebec, Canada, 117 pages.

There are 120 texts in the volume classified according to chronological order and number. There is also a useful subject index. The volume covers the years 1826-1959 with the exception of the years 1951, 1955, and 1956 which were not studied. The texts were collected during the dissertation work of Turcotte (La politique linguistique en Afrique francophone: Une étude comparative de la Côte d'Ivoire et de Madagascar. Québec, Presses de l'Université Laval, xiv—219 pages).

NOW AVAILABLE—*Language Problems and Language Planning*, 1983

Language planning occupies a strong place in the two remaining issues of LPLP (Language Problems and Language Planning) for 1983. The contents of vol. 7, no. 2 (summer) include:

Symposium: The Economics of Language Planning.
Articles:

Toussaint Hočevár Les aspects économiques de la dynamique fonctionnelle des langues (Economic Aspects of the Functional Dynamics of Languages)

Timothy Reagan The Economics of Language: Implications for Language Planning

François Vaillancourt The Economics of Language and Language Planning

Review essays:

J.L. Dillard Black English: Two Approaches

Timothy Reagan Language Selection and Language Planning in Southern Africa

Vol. 7, no. 3 (fall) includes:

Albrecht Greule Sprachlenkung oder Sprachpflege? Zur Situation der germanistischen Sprachpflege heute (Directing a Language or Cultivating It? On German Language Cultivation Today)

John M. Lipski La norma culta y la norma radiofónica: /s/y/n/ en español (The Educated Standard and the Broadcast Standard: Spanish /s/ and /n/)

Moshe Nahir Sociocultural Factors in the Revival of Hebrew

W.A. Verloren Creativity and Conscious

van Themaat Reflection in the Use of Native and Nonnative Languages

NOW AVAILABLE—*Language and Society*, Number 9, Spring, 1983 (Official Languages, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0T8).

Of particular interest to readers are the following two articles:

Albert Jaime Grassby Australia: 140 Ethnic Groups, 90 Languages and One Cultural Revolution

Georg K. Weissenborn Canada's Germanophones: struggles past and present

NOW AVAILABLE—*La Norme Linguistique* (The Linguistic Norm) edited by Édith Bédard and Jacques Maurais. Available from: Ministère des Communications, Diffusion des publications, Case postale 1005, Québec, QC, Canada G1K 7B5 or Éditions Le Robert, 107, avenue Parmentier, 75011 Paris, France.

For the table of contents of this volume, see the *LPN* volume 8, number 2, May, 1982.

NOW AVAILABLE—*Language Policy, Planning and Management in Africa* by Conrad Brann. 1984. Centre International de Recherches sur le Bilinguisme, Québec, Université Laval (series H-2). Canadian \$5.

An enlarged version of this bibliography is in preparation to be published by Mansell in 1985-86. The author asks language planning specialists on Africa who want to ensure that their publications are cited to write Conrad Brann, Dept. of Languages and Linguistics, University of Maiduguri, Nigeria.