A directory of the 82 African languages given high priority for instruction in the United States contains a profile for each language that includes its classification and where it is spoken, the number of speakers, dialect situation, usage, orthography status, and listings of related human and institutional resources for the purpose of systematizing instruction. The languages profiled are: Akan, Amharic, Anyi/Baule, Arabic, Bamileko, Bemba, Berber, Chewa/Nyanja, Chokwe/Lunda, Dinka (Agar/Bor/Padang), Ebira, Edo (Bini), Efik/Ibibio/Anaang, Ewe/Mina/Fon (GbE), Fulfulde (Fulani/Peul, Fula), Ganda (oluGanda, Luganda), Gbaya, Gogo, Gurage, Hausa, Hehe, Idoma, Igbo, Ijo, Kaljumpin (Nandi/Kipsigis), Kamba, Kanuri, Kikuyu, Kongo (Kituba), Kpelle, Krio/Pidgin (Cluster), Kru/Bassa, Lingala, Lozi (Silozi), Luba (Chiluba), Luo/Acholi/Lango, Luyia, Masai, Makua/Lomwe, Malagasy, Mandingo, Mauritian Creole, Mbandu (Kumbundu), Mende/8endi/Loko, Muru, Mongo/Nkundo, M the, Nama, Nubian, Nuer, Nupe, Nyakusa, Nyoro, Oromo, Runudu/Rundi, Sango, Sara, Senufo (Senari), Serer, Shona, Sidamo, Somali, Songhai, Soninke, Sotho/Tswana, Sukuma/Nyamwezi, Suppire, Susu, Swahili, Temne, Teso/Turkana, Tigrinya, Tiv, Tsonga, Tumbuka, Umbundu, Venda, Wolof, Xhosa/Zulu/Swazi, Yao (Makonde), Yoruba, and Zande. Appendices (40% of the document) include: (1) a list of languages by priority category; (2) institutional and individual questionnaires; (3) a bibliography; (4) listings of resource persons and institutions; (5) a country by country listing of the priority languages; and (6) a listing of languages and the country where it is spoken. (MSE)
A RESOURCE HANDBOOK
OF THE EIGHTY-TWO
HIGHEST PRIORITY
AFRICAN LANGUAGES

By David J. Dwyer
and
Everyl Yankee
This book is dedicated to those with their energies and their lives are working to rid the world of Apartheid.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are first and foremost indebted to the United States Department of Education for their financial support and encouragement of this project. This project also could not have been carried out without the support of the large number of people (see appendix C) who supplied direct information for the individual language profiles presented in this volume. Thirdly, we are grateful to the journals, Studies in African Linguistics and The Journal of African Languages and Linguistics for publishing notices concerning this project. Fourthly, I wish to gratefully acknowledge the support from the African Studies Center, and especially Melba Lacey and Julie Smith. In the preparation of the manuscripts we acknowledge the fine typing of Kristine Isbell and Saundra Redmond. And finally we thank the project assistants, Kay Irish, Everyl Yankee, and Penny Clark for their serious and diligent work. Each of these assistants provided the project with invaluable skills which lead to the success of the final project.
PART I: THE DESIGN OF THE DIRECTORY

I. Introduction ................................................. 1
II. The Structure of the Directory ......................... 11
III. The Structure of the Profiles ......................... 17

PART II: THE PROFILES

Akan .......................................................... 25
Amharic ....................................................... 27
Anyi/Baule ..................................................... 29
Arabic ........................................................ 30
Bamileke ....................................................... 33
Bemba ......................................................... 34
Berber ........................................................ 35
Chewa/Nyanja ............................................... 37
Chokwe/Lunda ................................................ 39
Dinka (Agar/Bor/Padang) ................................. 40
Ebira .......................................................... 41
Edo (Bini) ..................................................... 42
Efik/Ibibio/Ansaang ........................................ 43
Ewe/Mina/Fon (Gbe) ......................................... 44
Fulfulde (Fulani/Peul, Pula) ............................ 46
Ganda (oluGanda, Luganda) ............................... 48
Gbaya .......................................................... 50
Gogo ........................................................... 51
Gurage ........................................................ 52
Hausa ........................................................ 53
Hehe ........................................................... 55
Idoma .......................................................... 56
Igbo ............................................................ 56
Ijo .............................................................. 59
Kalenjin (Nandi/Kipsigis) ................................. 60
Kamba ........................................................ 61
Kanuri ........................................................ 62
Kikuyu ........................................................ 63
Kongo (Kituba) ............................................... 64
Kpelle ........................................................ 66
Krio/Pidgin (Cluster) ...................................... 67
Kru/Bassa ..................................................... 69
Lingala ........................................................ 71
Lozi (Silozi) .................................................. 73
Luba (Chiluba) ............................................... 74
Luo/Acholi/Lango .......................................... 75
Luyia .......................................................... 76
Maasai ......................................................... 78
Makua/Lomwe ............................................... 79
Malagasy ...................................................... 80
Mandingo ...................................................... 81
Mauritian Creole ............................................ 83
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mbundu (Kumbundu)</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mende/Bandi/Loko</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meru</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongo/Nkundo</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nama</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nubian</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuer</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nupe</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyakusa</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyoro</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromo</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruanda/Rundi</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sango</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senufo (Senari)</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serer</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shona</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidamo</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songhai</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soninke</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sotho/Tswana</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukuma/Nyamwezi</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supprie</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susu</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swahili</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temne</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teso/Turkana</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigrinya</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiv</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsonga</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumbuka</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbundu</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venda</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolof</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xhosa/Zulu/Swazi</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yao (Makonde)</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoruba</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zande</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART III. APPENDICIES**

A. Languages by Priority Category ........................................ 140
B. Group D updates ........................................................... 141
C. Acknowledgements .......................................................... 142
D. Institutional Questionnaire .............................................. 144
E. Individual Questionnaire ............................................... 145
F. Bibliography .............................................................. 147
G. Individual Addresses .................................................... 154
H. Institutional Resources, addresses .................................. 199
I. Country language listings ............................................. 228
J. Language country listings ............................................. 230
K. New Institutional/Individual Questionaire .......................... 232
L. Language Fact Update Form ............................................. 234
I. Introduction

1. Background

This directory represents the efforts of a project designed to provide for the first time, a listing in handbook form of the human, institutional and material resources currently available for and pertinent to the study of a select set of African languages. It is part of a general project being undertaken by the Africanist community in the United States to approach systematically the problem of most effectively offering instruction in Africa's over 2,000 modern languages. One important step in this project was taken at the March 1979 conference entitled "African Language Instruction in the United States: Directions and Priorities for the 1980's" held on the campus of Michigan State University. Participants representing the major African Studies Centers in the United States produced a set of recommendations of how they felt that instruction in African languages in this country could proceed most effectively. These recommendations included a listing of the "82 highest-priority" African languages insofar as their teaching in the United States is concerned (see Appendix A). It is with this set of 82 languages that this directory deals.

The project was made possible through a grant from the U.S. Department of Education, with considerable support from the African Studies Center and the College of International Programs at Michigan State University, along with the worldwide cooperation and support of the Africanist community (including individuals and institutions whose names appear throughout these pages). In addition, appendix C contains
an alphabetical listing of individuals whose contributions to this project merit special recognition.

1.1 The Diversity of African Languages

The reasons for choosing to study an African language are much the same as for any language. However, the choice of which language to study is complicated by the fact that Africa has more linguistic diversity, that is, more languages per unit area, than any other area of comparable size in the world. Estimates of the number of African languages, which some say are too conservative, center around 2000 distinct languages. This alone is reason enough why language in Africa must be seen in a very different perspective from that usually taken in the West, where we are accustomed to thinking in terms of one language per nation. Although we are aware of exceptions – Canada is struggling with its bilingualism, Switzerland has its trilingualism and in the United States there is the sizable Hispanic influence and language use – these exceptions are still a far cry from the African situation where one finds, on the average, around 37 languages spoken per country.

1.2 Policy Implications

This extensive multilingualism leads to a whole array of policy problems of which non-Africans are only vaguely aware. For example, what should a government’s policy be on language use in the area of government, education and commerce? These decisions are not easily made, for they may well favor one group of speakers over another. Furthermore, the consequences of these policies raise other policy matters concerning the use of written materials such as, legal and official documents and textbooks. These matters in turn lead to questions of how to standardize those languages which lack written traditions: questions which include the establishment of an
orthography, spelling conventions, and the identification of a standard dialect from among several competitors.

2.1 Language Offerings

Diversity also leads to policy questions for language educators outside Africa who are sincerely interested in helping to make the richness and significance of Africa's culture and history available to the world. These are also unaccustomed questions for Westerners. That is, in preparing to go to Germany, we would expect to study German. Serious study of Spain would involve the study of Spanish. In general, we expect that each country will have a national language, spoken for the most part by everyone living in that country. But what language do we study if we are interested in Sierra Leone, with its 20 languages? The question of which language to study goes beyond the question of what country do I wish to visit. It involves questions such as: What am I going to do there, with whom am I going to speak, and so forth. It is clear that this line of questioning might well lead to the study of any of the 2000 or so African languages.

2.2 Learning Resources

But the study of any given African language involves a whole series of questions concerning learning resources. We assume that there are textbooks, dictionaries, readers etc. in French, Spanish and German. One merely needs to go to the library or bookstore to obtain them. All that remains to be done is for us to make a serious personal commitment of time, effort and money to acquire mastery of this language.

3. The Need for Systematic Development of Learning Resources

But once we have identified an African language for study, we cannot be certain that learning materials are available, that there
are instructors willing and able to teach, or institutions willing to
underwrite the expenses associated with such language offerings. There
are simply too many languages and too few resources to make it
practically possible to offer high-quality materials and instruction
for all of Africa's languages. Furthermore, if these limited resources
are to be used efficiently, it will be necessary for the African
language community to systematize its approach to the instruction of
the African languages in the 1890's.

Currently, in the United States, the areas receiving systematic
attention are as follows:

a) Prioritizing African languages for the purpose of optimizing
   language offerings.
b) Resource Documentation
c) Resource Assessment
d) Resource Development

3.1 Determining Priorities for Teaching African Languages

Although it should be obvious that any language in its own right
is as worthy a candidate for the study as any other when the practical
matters of cost and limited resources come into play, it becomes
necessary to assign a priority to these languages in some way so that
the widest range of needs will be served.

To establish a prioritized list of African languages, it is
first necessary to establish a set of reliable and objective criteria
by which such a list can be constructed. For such criteria to have any
authority, they must be seen to represent the considered judgment of an
informed and legitimate body.

In March of 1979 (following upon the initiative of the federally
funded African Studies Center directors and language program
coordinators at the November, 1978 meeting of the African Studies
Association) 32 African language specialists and area directors met
at a conference on the Michigan State University campus "to establish a common understanding of the problems of African language instruction and to establish a common set of priorities and directions for the 1980's." (Dwyer and Wiley, 1980). One of the most important results of this conference was the construction of a ranking of African languages for the purpose of teaching and learning priorities in the United States. These criteria, as reported in Dwyer and Wiley are listed below.

1. Number of speakers: this would include the number of people who speak the languages as their first language and, where information is available, those who speak it as a second language.

2. Political, cultural, and social importance: this includes such factors as whether the language is recognized as the official language of any country; whether it extends across national boundaries; how widely it is used as a lingua franca; whether it is a language used in educational systems; the extent to which a recognized literature, oral or written, exists; whether speakers and/or national governments are actively working in the promotion of its use and literacy in the language.

3. Importance for U.S. national interests: [this includes factors of economic ties, diplomatic relations and developmental cooperation which might boost a language's relative importance with respect to language offerings in this country].

Dwyer and Wiley. 1980:7

3.2 Language Ranking

Having established the criteria, the conferees then proposed that rather than establishing a single rank-ordering of all African languages, these languages should be assigned to one of four priority groups (A through D), ranging from highest priority to lowest. (See appendix A.).

1) The group A languages, the highest category are either significant international languages or major languages of large African countries. In addition, the people who use these languages, either as first or second languages number in the millions.
2) The 30 group B languages have a speakership of at least one million and are either significant regional languages of large countries or languages spoken in two or more smaller countries.

3) The 29 group C languages are either significant languages of smaller countries or are otherwise felt to be of special importance.

4) All remaining African languages, by far the vast majority, fall into group D.

Again, we would like to emphasize that this ranking merely represents an attempt to identify for the practical purpose of offering the widest possible coverage given the limited resources in African language instruction in the United States.

3.3 A Word of Caution

The conference report (Dwyer and Wiley: 1980) also contained a note of caution. Because of the enormity of the task of ranking some 2000 languages and the difficulty in obtaining accurate and unambiguous demographic information, particularly as regards population, categories B and C, especially, should be regarded as "open." Thus when it is shown that a language fits the criteria for another group, it should be reclassified accordingly. For example, Nama spoken in Namibia is currently classified as a group C language, but because it is represented by only 100,000 speakers it would more appropriately be classified as a group D language. On the other hand, Ruryankore-Rukiga of Uganda because of its 1.5 million speakers ought to be classified as a group B language instead of its current group D classification. Appendix E contains a listing along with estimated speakers of current group D languages which appear to fit into groups B and C.

With this in mind, along with the knowledge that any language may shift in its social, political or economic importance over time, the conference members recommended a periodic review and revision of the language ranking groups.
One should also be aware of other dangers of this categorization. First, these divisions are not natural but imposed. Therefore, there are several equivocal languages which were given a ranking only after considerable discussion. There is also the risk of rigidification of what should be seen as flexible categories. Finally, there is the risk of using this categorization for purposes other than trying to provide a classification of language teaching priorities in the United States.

4. Resource Documentation

A second area where systematic work has been carried out is resource documentation. The Center for Applied Linguistics has, since 1976, been cataloging and annotating materials pertinent to the study of all African languages. This has resulted in the Johnson et al. (1976) publication, Language of Sub-Saharan Africa: A Survey of Materials for the Study of the Uncommonly Taught Languages and its recent (1982) supplement. The Center for Applied Linguistic Project is complemented by our own (human and institutional) African Language Resource Project: its main goal is the identification for each of the 82 high priority languages (groups A, B and C) those individuals and institutions who are involved in any aspect of these languages which may be pertinent to the study of these languages. In addition, our Project has a secondary goal of identifying relevant learning materials (including manuscripts and obscure publications) which have not received public attention to date. These materials are of the sort which, with a modest amount of effort and expense, could make a sizable contribution to the publicly available literature for the study of these high priority African languages.
4.1 Resource Assessment

Ideally, the serious study of any language requires the following ingredients:

1) A set of learning materials
2) A trained language teacher
3) A fluent speaker of the language
4) An individual who knows the language technically
5) One or more highly motivated learners

In the case of teaching European languages, the usual practice has been to employ as the teacher someone who embraces requirements 2, 3 and 4. This individual then selects from the wide assortment of learning materials (1) those felt to be the most suitable based on the type of course, the teacher's methodology and style of teaching.

In the case of teaching an African language, though often with the exception of the group A languages, it has been necessary to employ two individuals who together embrace requirements 2, 3 and 4 and who work as a team. This team then selects the appropriate learning materials for the class.

However, in most cases there are few materials to choose from, even in the first year of study. In general, if we can find a complete set of materials, suitable or not, for the first year of study for one of these 82 high priority languages, we are fortunate. And if this set of materials is appropriate (given the course type and our teaching style and methodology), we are indeed fortunate. But when our students move on to intermediate and advanced levels of study, our chances of finding any materials, adequate or not, falls almost to nil. The fact is that there are very few African languages that have language materials designed for use beyond the beginning level of study. It is at this point where the instructional team is forced to rely on its own resources, adapting
material from a variety of sources as well as generating its own materials as needed in order to cope with the task of intermediate and advanced instruction.

4.2 Materials Assessment

Thus, one of the other main areas of ongoing investigation in this country has been that of materials assessment. Initial assessment of African language materials really began in the 1960's. At that time, African languages were lumped together with all third world and minority languages under the euphemistic rubric of "critical languages" (see Fife and Nielson, 1961 and Hamp, 1965). These surveys tended to lack the appreciation for the African language situation mentioned above, and certainly the Africanist expertise needed to deal with it. The March, 1979 Directions and Priorities meeting mentioned earlier also raised similar criticisms of aspects of the report by the Modern Language Task Force on the Less Commonly Taught Languages (in Brod, ed., 1980).

In the 1970's with the support of the then U.S. Office of Education, systematic materials surveys were initiated, the most notable of which was Hodge and Spears, 1975. Here for the first time was a set of criteria for determining high priority languages, and an assessment of the learning material needs for these languages. Great as this improvement was, this assessment is now in need of revisions for the following reasons:

1) New materials have been added to the list
2) The priority listing has been refined
3) New concerns have been raised concerning the suitability of learning materials.

But production of an effective set of recommendations for the revising of these evaluations requires the involvement of the entire African language teaching community. Only when the users of these
materials are involved in this process will these guidelines have any practical value.

To this end, the U.S. Department of Education with additional support from the national endowment for the humanities provided funds for the planning and conducting of a guidelines conference held on the campus of Michigan State University in the spring of 1984 and during which the question of developing guidelines was addressed.
II. The Structure of the Directory

1. Background

This directory is intended to serve as a guide to the 82 above-mentioned, high priority African languages. The body of the directory consists of a language by language profile containing the following types of information:

1. Language classification and where spoken
2. Number of Speakers
3. Dialect Situation
4. Usage
5. Orthography status
6. Resources
   a) Human
   b) Institutional

These categories, which emerged in the course of developing these language profiles, represent the basic concerns of any program to systematize the teaching of these languages in this country that appeared during the course of this project. The discussion that follows brings out the thinking behind these basic concerns showing their importance to the planning of systematic and efficient African language offering in this country.

2. The Language Headings

As we began assembling these profiles, we encountered a major complication: an underlying, if not overt assumption of the 1979 priorities conference, was that each of the 82 language headings represented a distinct language in the western sense - that only one set of learning materials need be assembled for adequate instruction in the language. In our task of assembling these language profiles, we found many instances where the linguistic varieties (dialects) found under a language heading might for a variety of reasons require more than one set of learning materials. As we became more deeply involved in this issue,
it became clear that before anything could be done in the way of materials recommendations, it would be necessary to know how many sets of learning materials would be adequate for teaching the languages and dialects included in each of the language headings.

3.2 Language Units

For the purposes of this discussion, we define the term "language unit" as a collection of dialects and possibly even distinct languages for which one set of learning materials would provide adequate coverage. With this definition we then undertook the task of determining how many language units belonged to each of the 82 priority language headings.

4. Identifying Language Units

The establishment of such language units is much more difficult than would appear from this definition. Above all, it must be seen that such units must conform to the social reality of the usage of the language varieties under consideration. Thus while structural measurements of common vocabulary, shared morphological and syntactic features and degree of mutual intelligibility may be useful in the task of identifying these language units, it may well be that historical developments involving economic, social and cultural factors may render these structural criteria not only irrelevant but in fact misleading. Furthermore, we must recognize the possibility that even a thorough knowledge of the historical context will not lead us to unequivocal language units.

5. The Role of Written Traditions

In many cases, our task has been simplified or even completed because of the existence of a standard literary form of the language in question. When this occurs, as in the case of Amharic, Swahili and Hausa, language materials are generally written using the standard literacy form
(even though explanatory notes and perhaps diacritics may be needed to explain how the written form is to be pronounced).

Furthermore, it is clear from our knowledge of the development of language standardization in the West, that literacy and the establishment of a written tradition have played an extremely important role. In this regard, one of the clearest indicators of whether two linguistic varieties (languages or dialects of the same language in the strictest sense) are considered distinct languages or dialects of the same language, is whether the two varieties share the same literary tradition or not. In fact, we may go further by noting that different literary traditions are often represented by different dictionaries which specify the written form that is to be used, regardless of phonemic form of the dialects involved. Thus German and Dutch, while being mutually intelligible, stand as separate and distinct languages by virtue of their different writing traditions and distinct dictionaries.

6. The Task of Establishing a Written Tradition

Most African languages do not have a written tradition that goes back before the turn of the century. And in the twentieth century rush to develop orthographies and writing traditions for these languages by various agencies, official and unofficial, it has often been the case that several competing writing traditions arose for what is ostensibly the same linguistic form. In the latter half of the 20th century, the task of language planners and policy makers in Africa has not been so much one of establishing a written tradition but one of resolving the problem of conflicting traditions within a language.

It should be clear as well, that while one orthography may be better from either a phonemic or practical, writing point of view, the process by which a single writing tradition emerges is essentially a
political one involving negotiation, compromise and legislation -processes that can only occur over time. Needless to say, these processes are currently going on in all countries of Africa, generally with official government sanction, but usually with limited financial support because of the limited cash resources of most African countries. Nevertheless, language teachers need to recognize that these efforts to establish written traditions are tantamount to establishing a standard dialect of the language. Not only is this an important and natural development in its own right, when accomplished, it solves the task defined above of establishing what we have termed 'language units'. It is important then that the African linguistic community outside of Africa not only keep abreast of these efforts, but also offer, when possible, assistance.

7. The Domain of a Language

Related to the questions of usage and orthography is the problem of identifying the domain of the language headings used in this directory. The term 'domain' as we use it deals with the question of where, on what occasions and with whom is a language spoken. This seemingly simple question, especially in Africa, is not so easily answered.

It is not that this matter has not already been investigated. Several surveys of the domain of the languages of Africa have been undertaken, such as Voegelin and Voegelin (1978), Grimes (1978), and Heine's (1978) survey of the lingua franca of Africa. Similar work has been done periodically by missionary societies such as the United Bible Society's World Translation Program Report UBS. David Dalby (1977) of the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London has put together a detailed map of the language of Africa.
The question of domain is complicated by the reality that one cannot always draw sharp boundaries separating one language from another and subdivide a language into its dialects. We find within Africa, as elsewhere, language areas (e.g., eastern Nigeria, southern Liberia) where mutual intelligibility exists between adjacent communities but not across the area as a whole. This situation points out the futility in insisting that mutual intelligibility is a reliable criteria for either separating languages or defining dialects.

This question is also hindered by conceptions of what constitutes a language community. For some, it includes all people speaking a common linguistic form, for others it represents an ethnic group or geographic region (regardless of whether what is spoken there is distinct from other groups or regions). The conception of language also involves the question of whether one community wants to be included in the same linguistic term as that used by another community (there are those who argue that British and American English are different languages). Finally, finding the answers to the questions of domain are further complicated by lack of information and by conflicting information. Reasons for this are understandable. Dialect surveys of the sort required to answer the question of domain are time-consuming and expensive and something rarely considered a priority item.

We are encouraged by the work of Michael Mann and David Dalby of the School of Oriental and African Studies and the International African Institute who are (personal communication, June 3, 1983), "currently completing a Directory of African Languages, which will consist of a classified, annotated and indexed list of African languages with a substantial bibliography." Although this Directory will not appear in
print before the publication of our own report, it is clear that this Directory does simplify our task in profiling the 82 selected languages. For now it is possible to refer the reader to the Directory for more extensive information on these languages while we limit our task in this area to that of providing enough information to identify the domains of these languages headings. This information is supplied by items 1) and 2) of the profile.
III The Structure of Profiles

The heart of our directory consists of a set of profiles for each of the 82 African languages given high instructional priority in the U.S. The following section discusses the nature of and the kinds of information contained in each profile. In compiling these profiles we were frequently confronted with conflicting reports concerning the topics given below. We have done our best in resolving these conflicts but recognize that errors may exist. We would be grateful to receive any updates, revisions or corrections so that they may be included in a subsequent edition of this volume. Individuals are therefore encouraged to complete the relevant sections of the language Fact Form (Appendix L) and send it to David Dwyer, African Studies Center, Michigan State University.

1. Classification and where spoken

Each language heading is identified by giving its classification and location. Because the purpose of the classification is simply that of identification of the language in question, we have generally followed the familiar Greenberg (1963) despite the existence of more recent statements such as Bennett and Sterk (1977) for Congo-Kordofanian (including Guthrie for Bantu), Khoisan and Afroasiatic (but Bender (1977)) for the Nilotic and Semitic languages of northeast Africa. These classifications are given below.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language Family</th>
<th>Sub-Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Niger-Kordofanian</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kordofanian</td>
<td>NIGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Atlantic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mande</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benue-Congo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantoid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nilo-Saharan</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songhai</td>
<td>NILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saharan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Sudanic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Sudanic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Afro-Asiatic</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semitic</td>
<td>AFRIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Egyptian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cushitic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the case of the Bantu languages, we have added Guthrie's (19xx) subclassification numbers to aid in the identification of the language.

With respect to where these languages are spoken, we limit the specification to country and region (political or geographic) and where possible we have cited sources with language maps.

2. **Number of Speakers**

The number of speakers who use a language is a reasonable approximation of the social significance of a language. In most cases, data concerning the number of speakers varied considerably, usually more recent estimates showing many more speakers. Our practice here was to cite range, making an effort to provide most recent data available. While we have made every effort to provide statistics on second language users, this effort has been hindered by limited data.

3. **Dialect Situation**

We noted earlier that an important factor in planning language offerings was the question of how many sets of learning materials would be required for each language heading. We also noted that the best and most dependable approach to the question was first to examine the nature of the written tradition or traditions subsumed under the language heading. Where such traditions were firmly in place, an answer to the materials question is usually obvious. In the remaining cases, a dialect survey which addresses the following points is in order:

a) What are the significant dialects of the language group under consideration?

b) What criteria was used to establish these differences?
   i) degree of mutual intelligibility
   ii) common vocabulary
   iii) phonetic similarity
   iv) social differences
   v) political distinctions
   vi) other
o) Given this information, how many different sets of materials are required for a language heading? Which dialects (or language names) can be grouped together for teaching purposes, and for each set, what would be the basic dialect upon which materials are to be based?

Because dialect surveys are carried out as part of other projects, it is rare that a dialect survey will appear in the form as described above. Thus it is quite possible that while we have stated that such a dialect survey is unknown to us or does not exist, we stand to be corrected and will include this information in future revisions of this report.

4. Usage

Information concerning the social significance (i.e., usage) is necessary to fully answer the question of the "domain" of the language headings we have established the following categories:

a) Official Status
As used here, the term official language (as opposed to an unofficial language) is one that has received some type of formal national recognition. Usually associated with this recognition is its authorized usage in one or more of the following areas:

1) education,
2) radio and television,
3) government and as a lingua franca.

b) National - Regional - Local Language
Within a country, a language may be spoken nationally, regionally or locally. This fact is independent of its being officially recognized and authorized or not.

c) First Language - Lingua Franca
A third parameter concerns whether a language is spoken principally as a mother tongue or whether it is used substantially as a lingua franca (vehicular language, trade language), that is it is used both as a first language and a second language.

5. Orthographic Status

As mentioned earlier, the establishment of a standard orthography is of relevance not only to first language users but for the creation of
standardized language learning materials. For this reason, we have attempted to seek out information concerning the status of an official or standard orthography for each of these languages.

Ideally a standard orthography should deal with the following issues:

a) How should the segmental phonemes be represented?  
b) How should the supersegmental phonemes be represented?  
c) How are words spelled?

On a practical level, these issues are resolved with the appearance and acceptance of a dictionary.

6. Sets of Learning Materials

The facts concerning dialect variation, usage and the existence of a standard literary language can lead to the determination of how many sets of learning materials will be required to permit the learning of language varieties included in this language heading. Where possible, this information has been included along with an indication of which dialects such materials should be based on. However, since this is the first compilation of such information and because of the lack of complete data in many instances, it should be viewed as suggestive, and put forth for the purposes of discussion rather than as absolutely definitive.

7. Resources

Our aim has been to include under this item, all individuals and institutions who are carrying out work that is in some way pertinent to the teaching of these 82 language headings. Pertinent areas include, but are not limited to, theoretical and social linguistics, language teaching, translation and language planning.

Our task was to identify these individuals and institutions.

Our approach proceeded as follows. First we assembled a list of
institutions including universities, government agencies, private organizations (including missionary societies) throughout the world that in our opinion might possibly be involved in the study of African languages. We wrote to these individuals to determine if in fact they were, and if so asked them to complete a questionnaire (see Appendix D) concerning the nature of those activities.

Specifically we wanted to know:

a) With which of these languages were they working
b) The nature of that work (teaching, materials, development, evaluation)
c) The names of other individuals doing the work
d) The names of other individuals and institutions outside the United States, especially in Africa, who are involved in work in the same area.

This questionnaire thus produced direct information on these institutions and also provided the names of individuals as well as institutions which we could then follow up on in the same way.

(a) Combing through membership lists of the Modern Language Association and the Linguistic Society of America (here we were especially interested in names with African addresses). We also had access to the membership lists of relevant conferences, which would attract individuals with an interest in African languages, such as the 1983 Conference on African linguistics held in Madison.

(b) Culling surveys of African language instructional materials, for authors including those compiled by the Center for Applied Linguistic and ACCT which focuses on the languages of francophone Africa.

(c) Consulting general reference works such as the Bibliographia Linguistica by extracting over the last 5 available years for authors of pertinent technical articles on any of our 82 language headings.

(d) Announcing in Journals and at Professional meetings the purpose of our project, our interest in obtaining names of individuals and institutions in this regard. Specifically we would like to express our appreciation to the editors of Studies in African Linguistics and Journal of African Languages & Linguistics for publishing these announcements.

These procedures led to the construction of a sizable list of individuals. As in the case of institutions, we sent questionnaires (see Appendix E) asking those individuals about the nature of their work and
also for referrals to other individuals and institutions, especially in Africa doing similar work.

Although we feel that we have made every effort to identify every individual and institution in the world doing work on these African languages, we do wish to apologize for any omissions (individuals or institutions) that might have occurred and ask in such an event that a copy of the revised questionnaire (see Appendix K) be filled out and sent to us at the African Studies Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 48824. We fully intend to include these names in an up-dated subsequent edition of the handbook.

The information requested from both individuals and institutions was quite extensive, however, sorting and systematizing this data turned out to be a very demanding project involving the use of a database system, which "crashed" once during the project necessitating a complete rekeying of the data. An additional problem concerned the question of how much data to include in the listings. Because of the variability in the responses (in some instances, for example, we received conflicting information). Therefore, we decided that we would list any individual or institution for which there appeared sufficient information to suggest that work (teaching or research) was being carried out with respect to that language. Also, because of space limitation, the list of individuals and institutions is limited to a brief indication of the areas of their current activities. Needless to say, further information can be acquired by contacting the institutions or individuals listed.

8. Materials Available

It had been our intention to list for each language heading a set of recommended language materials. However, we found that in response
to our individual questionnaire, in many cases the recommendations for one language heading (due to different approaches to language teaching) were at odds with one another, to the point where one text which was highly recommended by one individual, was to be found unworthy by another. There were relatively few cases where full agreement existed. Given this development, we decided not to list for each language heading a recommended learning package. Instead we plan to issue almost immediately a compendium listing the learning materials currently known to exist for the 82 high priority languages. This companion volume will incorporate entries appearing in various published sources (such as the Center for Applied Linguistics, see above) as well as specified listings reported in correspondence (as part of our task, we asked in our questionnaires for information concerning the existence of potential instructional materials, published and in manuscript form, which have managed to elude the Center for Applied Linguistic's survey).

Our questionnaire also asked that individuals comment on the areas of greatest need for the development of new instructional materials. Here, we found in a large number of cases that there was sufficient agreement to make a representative statement of such needs.
AKAN (A-1)

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

The dialect cluster of the Akan family belongs to the Kwa subgroup. These Akan dialects (see below) are spoken primarily in Ghana as well as in neighboring areas of the Ivory Coast.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR (1982) lists four million speakers total. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) cite a figure of 2,000,000 attributed to Welmers.

3 DIALECT SITUATION

Akan has five main dialects which are generally considered mutually intelligible. They are Agong, Akuapem, Asante, Brong, and Fante.

4 USAGE

Akan is the first language of between 40% and 60% of the people in Ghana. It is also a widely used trade language. Two periodicals are published in Akan: Nkwantabisa and Akwansosem. Akan radio broadcasts are also heard in Ghana.

5 ORTHOGRAPHIC STATUS

Standardized orthographies exist for Asante, Akuapem, and Fante; however a unified Akan orthography for these three is nearing completion (Bureau of Ghana Languages project).

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS

One set of materials would be sufficient.
AKAN (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
  * Bureau of Ghanaian Languages
  * Cambridge University
  * Friends World College
  * Howard University
  * Indiana University
  * Iowa State College
  * Michigan State University
  * Northwestern University
  * Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden
  * SUNY, Brockport
  * School for International Training
  * Southern Illinois University
  * University of Cape Coast
  * University of Ghana
  * Yale University

B. Individual Resources
  Jkyeame Kwabena Adi
  W.K. Adi
  Mr. J.E.K. Aggrey
  Mr. K. Annoh-Kumi
  Kenneth Assan
  Mr. S.W. Asomaning
  Prof Lawrence Boadi
  J.K. Brantuo
  Isaac Kodwo Cinebuah
  Stanley Cushingam
  M.E. Krop Dakubu
  Dr. Florence A. Dolphyne
  Susan Domowitz
  Mr. Francis B. Eschun
  Dr. B. Forson
  Victoria Fromkin
  Mr. J. Gyekye-Aboagye
  Mr. K.K. Keelson
  E.O. Koranteng
  Dr. E.N.A. Mensah
  J.H.K. Nketia
  Daniel Ofei-Darko
  Kofi Asare Opoku
  David Owusu-Ansah
  Colin Painter
  Paul Schachter
  P.L. Shinnie
  Prof J.M. Stewart
  Dennis Warren
  Jonas Yeboa-Dankwa
AMHARIC (A-2)

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Amharic is an Ethio-Semitic language of South Semitic (Bender 1976) spoken in the central highlands region of Ethiopia.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Amharic has 8.5 million first-language speakers and some 5.5 million second language speakers (Bender, 1976; WBTR, 1982).

3 USAGE

Amharic is the national language of Ethiopia and the official language of the educational system and the Sudan Broadcasting System. There are many periodic publications in Amharic, including Ethiopia, a weekly law, commerce and Trade journal. Radio transmissions include Ethiopia's Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia as well as foreign transmissions by Deutsche Welle Relay, the Sudan Broadcasting Service and South Africa broadcasting from Rwanda.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No extensive dialect survey work on Amharic has come to our attention.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Amharic has a standard orthography.

6 SETS OF MATERIALS NEEDED

Because Amharic has a standard literary dialect only one set of materials is required.
AMHARIC (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Addis Ababa University
   *Baptist Mission of Ethiopia
   *Bible Society of Ethiopia
   *Cambridge University
   *Cooperative Language Institute
   *Foreign Service Institute
   *Howard University
   *Instituto Universitario Orientale
   *Langues et Civilisations a Tradition Orale (LACITO)
   *Michigan State University
   *Northwestern University
   *Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden
   *SUNY, College at Utica/Rome
   *SUNY, Buffalo
   *School of International Missionaries
   *Southern Illinois University
   *Stanford University
   *Sudan Interior Mission
   *University of Florence
   *University of Giessen
   *University of Illinois at Urbana
   *University of London (SOAS)
   *University of Maryland at Baltimore County
   *University of Paris III (INALCO)

B. Individual Resources
   Amsalu Aklilu
   D.L. Appleyard
   Tizita Belachew
   M. Lionel Bender
   Hatte Blejer
   Dr Loren Bliese
   Dr. Francis P. Cotterell
   C.H. Dawkins
   Abraham Demoz
   Jack Fellman
   Hailu Fulass
   Prof. L. Fuaella
   Michael Gasser
   Prof. G. Goldenberg
   Robert Hetzran

   Grover Hudson
   A.K. Irvine
   Thomas Kane
   Prof. Olga Kapeliuk
   Wolf Leslau
   Gretta D. Little
   Miss Mina Moen
   Prof. H.J. Polotsky
   J. Stone
   Stefan Strelcyn
   Taehaye Teferra
   Joseph Tubiana
   E. Ullendorff
   Ewald Wagner
ANYI/BAULE (B-1)

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Anyi and Baule are closely related dialects in the Akan branch of Kwa. They are spoken in southeastern Ivory Coast and southwestern Ghana.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Burmeister (personal communication, 1983) estimates about 500,000 speakers of Anyi; WTPR (1982), on the other hand while Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) cite 450,000. Derive (1978) notes 1.01 million speakers of Baule and 264,000 speakers of Anyi in the Ivory Coast.

3 USAGE

Anyi and Baule are local languages.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Dialect survey work for Baule is going on at the University of the Ivory Coast; Anyi dialect work is being carried out by the Societe Internationale de Linguistique.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Anyi and Baule in the Ivory Coast use the official orthography developed for all languages in that country; Ghanaian orthography varies.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS

For various linguistic and sociolinguistic reasons, it is suggested that two (separate) sets of materials be prepared.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   University of the Ivory Coast

B. Individual Resources
   J. Burmeister
   M. Carteron
   Georges Effimbra
   J.P. Eschlimann
   P. Jaboulay
   Jonathan Kaye
   Anoh Kouao
   Dr. Judith Timyan
   Kouadio Nguessan
   W. Leben
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Arabic is a Semitic language within Afro-Asiatic usually associated with the Middle East but also very prominent in Africa. It is found not only in the northern third of Africa, where it is generally the de jure national language, but also throughout the entire continent via its daily use in Islamic life as well as a medium of instruction in Islamic schools.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

There are at least one hundred million first-language speakers of Arabic today.

3 USAGE

In addition to what was said under classification we note that Arabic also serves as a lingua franca in much of Africa. In sub-Saharan Africa, Arabic is heard in government radio broadcasts in Chad; on Radio Garoua (Cameroun); on Radiodiffusion-Televisión de Djibouti; on Voice of the Revolution (radio), Ethiopia; on Radiodiffusion-Televisión de Guinea-Conakry; on Radio-Television Malagasy; on Radio National de la Republique Islamique de Mauritania; on La Voix du Sahel (radio), Niger; on Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria broadcasts; and on Sudan Broadcasting Service and also from religious radio stations in that country.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

There are many varieties of Arabic. Formal, literary (Egyptian) is often considered the standard; so is Modern Standard (based on Cairene Arabic).

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Arabic has a standardized orthography.

6 SETS OF MATERIALS NEEDED

Although Arabic has a standardized orthography, there is considerable dialect variation suggesting that several sets of learning materials are required. However, although there are courses based on different dialects of Arabic, the general practice has been to teach the Modern Standard Cairene Arabic. This fact suggests that most effort should be placed on the development of learning materials for this dialect.
ARABIC (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

*Allama Iqbal Open College
*American University in Cairo
*Bari Ilam University
*Boston University
*Bourguiba Institute of Modern Languages
*California State University at Chio
*Columbia University
*Creighton University
*Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes
*Farleigh Dickinson University at Rutherford
*Foreign Service Institute
*Gospel Mission Union
*Howard University
*Indiana University
*Instituto Universitario Orientale, Naples
*Kent State University
*Langues et civilisations a Tradition Orale
*Lock Haven State College
*Lund University
*Mihigan State University
*Monterey Institute of Foreign Languages
*New University of Ulster
*Northeastern University
*Northwestern University
*Ohio University
*Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden
*Princeton University
*Rutgers University
*SUNY, Binghamton
*SUNY, Buffalo
*SUNY, College at New Paltz
*Stanford University
*University of California at Los Angeles
*University of California at Berkeley
*University of Colorado
*University of Florida
*University of Gissen
*University of Illinois at Urbana
*University of Kansas
*University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
*University of Minnesota
*University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
*University of Paris III (INALCO)
*University of Sidney
*University of Stockholm
*University of Uppsala
*University of Utah
*University of Wisconsin-Madison
*West Virginia University
*Western Michigan University
*Yale University
ARABIC (Continued)

B. Individual Resources

Peter F. Abboud
Said Abdelrahim
Zakki Abdul-Malak
Rashid Abu Bakr
Prof. Ahmed Al-dagaggi
Abdulmuneim M.A. Al-Karouri
M.A.H.A.H. Al-Nadvi
Prof. Attia Amer
Mulugeta Andualem
Joseph Applegate
Prof Gabor Asfour
Dr. Shukri Muhamad Ayyad
Abd al-Rahman Ayyub
Dr. Al-Said Badawi
David Bawarith
Constance E. Berkley
Hatte R. Bleijer
Jan-Olaf Blichtfelt
Mohamed Bouassiz
Prof Francesco Castro
Anwar Chejne
Prof Dustin Cowell
Dr. M. Dekkak
James Dickens
Christopher Ehret
Prof A. Eltayib
Wallace M (Dr.) Erwin
Dr. K.A. Fariq
Charles J Ferguson
Stephen H. Franke
Abdul Aldumati Gafar
Zahia Gafsi
Mr. Lionel Galand
Trevor Glassik
Souraya Haddad
Sakmi Hanna
Dr. Sabry Hafez
Alan Kaye
Dr. Elahi Bakhsh Jarullah
Bengt Knuttson
Mohedin Khalil
Prof. Trevor LeGassick
Jerry Lampe
Prof. Ernest McCaris
Dr. M. MacDonald
Mohamed Moada
Ismat L. Medhi
Dr. Khalid Mustapha
Claudia Moe

S.Z.H. Navi
A.H. Nadvi
Kjell Norlin
R.S. O'Fahey
Salem Ounais
Barbara Peters
Ismail Poonawala
Prof. Raji Rammounoy
Klaus Rohrborn
Eva Riad
Karim C. Ryding
Frithiof Rundgren
Dr. Bello Salim
Prof. Bianca Scarcia
Arthur Alan Saxe
Mahmud M. Shakir
Dr. Irfan Shahid
Jay L. Spaulding
F.L. Shinnie
Dr. Barbara Stowasser
Fathi Tal moudi
Prof. Abdalla Tayyiz
Robin Thelwall
Costa Vitestam
Gafsi Zahia
Andrzej Zaborski
Prof Farhat Zia deh
Yuri Zawadowski
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Bamileke is a cover term for a closely-related group of languages spoken primarily in the East Province but also in the Northwest and the West Provinces of Cameroun. There is considerable debate concerning the classification of Bamileke; it is generally considered to be in the Mbam-Nkam group of Grassfields Bantu.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS


3 USAGE

Bamileke is a local language. Radio transmissions in Bamileke are heard on Radio Douala in Cameroun.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect survey has come to our attention. LACITO has been researching the Bamileke languages/dialect situation for several years.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

No information is available to us on this topic.

6 SETS OF MATERIALS NEEDED

The number of sets needed for Bamileke is unclear at this time.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   Society International de Linguistique

B. Individual Resources
   Larry Hyman
   H. Kamany
   Gabriel Nissim
   Kenneth Stalloup
BEMBA B-3

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Bemba belongs to the Bemba Group (Guthrie M42) of Bantu and is spoken in the Northern, Luapula, Copperbelt and Northwestern Central Provinces of Zambia, as well as in southeastern Zaire.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTFR (1982) lists 1.5 million speakers. Zambia's 1969 census reveals that about 34% of the population (1.5 million) speak one of the languages in the Bemba group. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) list 170,000 first language users.

3 USAGE

Bemba is a national (official) language in Zambia and is widely used as a lingua franca, especially in urban areas and in Copperbelt Province and in radio broadcasts. At least one periodical, Mambil, is known to exist.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

In addition to the five dialects of Bemba, Ngoma, Lomotua, Nwesi and, Lembue, there is "Town Bemba" which "is to be found everywhere in the (Zambian) copperbelt", (Heine 1970). Although Town Bemba is a lingua franca, derived from Bemba, Richardson (1981) considers it justified to consider them different languages.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The existence of a written tradition in Town Bemba is reported in Heine (1970). Further details are unavailable.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS

One set of learning materials should be prepared based on standard Bemba.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
   *Language Study Center (Zambia)
   *Missionaries of Africa
   *University of Cologne
   *University of Wisconsin at Madison
   *Howard University

B. Individual Resources
   Debora Bornstein
   Stephen Chipalo
   Lazarus Kamukwanba
   Mubanga E. Kashoki
   Louis Oger
   Michael Mann
BERBER B-4

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

The Berber languages belong to the Berber branch of Afro-Asiatic. Berber consists of perhaps two dozen distinct languages, many with numerous dialects. The three noted above are: 1) Tamazight, spoken in central Morocco; 2) Tamacheq, spoken by the Tuareg people in Algeria, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, northern Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, and Upper Volta; and 3) Kabyle, spoken in northern Algeria.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Population shifts make estimates almost impossible. Lionel Galand (in press) estimates that there are presently eight million first-language Berber speakers. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977;297) say, "this is a conservative estimate". The 1972 Niger census alone notes 127,000 "Tuarag, etc." speakers.

3 USAGE

Usage varies with each locality. Tamacheq is a national language of Niger and is also broadcast over Radiodiffusion du Mali.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Numerous dialect studies exist, but we are not able to determine how many separate sets of materials would be needed.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Berber does not have a standardized orthography. It is written with either Roman or Arabic script, and materials have often been prepared with an adapted French orthography. Some materials have been prepared in the Berber alphabet, which is known as tifinagh. However, Mitchie (personal communication 1983) has provided this additional information; "in 1981 the 'Groupe d'Etudes Berberes (GEB)' published a manual _Initiation a l'Ecriture_ whose objective was to familiarize Berber speakers with the conventional symbols currently used for the transcription of their language."

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS

Harries (personal communication, 1984) suggests choosing a "central, conservative dialect [with] supplements giving crucial differences in other (about 4 to 5) important dialects."
BERBER (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
* Baptist International Mission
* Ecole Practique des Hautes Etudes
* University of California at Los Angeles
* Langues et civilisations a Tradition Oral (LACITO)
* University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
* University of Paris III
* University of Wein, Instut fur Afrikanistik

B. Individual Resources
Hatte R. Blejer
Mr. Bonvini
J.F.G. Bynon
Alan Fisher
Mohamed Guerssel
Janet Haries
Mouloud Mameri
Nora Mitiche
Dr. Walter Schicho
Ekkehart Wolff
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPoken

This language belongs to the Nyanja Group of Bantu (Guthrie G30) and is spoken in Malawi (where it is known as Chewa) and in Zambia (where it is known as Nyanja). It is also spoken in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Tanzania.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR (1982) notes 4 million speakers for Malawi, only. Zambia's 1969 census states that 755,000 people or about 17% of the population speak one of the languages of the Nyanja group. Heine (1970) suggest a figure of 2.1 to 2.2 million first and second language speakers.

3 USAGE

Chewa is an official language in Malawi. Nyanja is an official language in Zambia, a lingua franca in Lusaka. Zambia has radio broadcasts in Nyanja as well as a monthly magazine. Malawi has radio broadcasts in Chewa. The Malawi department of information and tourism publishes Boma Latha, a Chichewa daily.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No detailed dialect survey has come to our attention.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A standardized orthography for Chewa in Malawi exists, as does one for Nyanja in Zambia. Differences are minimal.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS

Scotton (personal communication, 1983) states that one set of materials would be sufficient for Chewa and Nyanja.
7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Africa Evangelical Fellowship
   *Baptist Evangelical Fellowship
   *Baptist Mission (Malawi)
   *Cambridge University
   *Chechewa Board
   *Indiana University
   *Michigan State University
   *Missionaries of Africa
   *University of Florida
   *University of Illinois at Urbana
   *University of Malawi
   *University of Wisconsin at Madison

B. Individual Resources
   Mr. E. J. Chadza
   A.M. Deklerk
   F. Kaiyah
   Katherine Kadzimira,
   Dr. Yahan Loew,
   J.A. Louw
   J.T. Matanje
   Sam A. Mchombo
   Dr. S. Moto
   Francis Moto
   Enoch T. Moulu
   Enoch S.T. Mvula
   Dr. I.A.J. Nankwenya
   Ruth Marie Olsen
   Gregory Orr
   Thomas Price
   Father Salaun
   Carol Scotton
   Dr. Ernst Wendland
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Chokwe and Lunda are two Bantu languages of the Chokwe-Luchazi Group, (Guthrie K10), and Lunda Group, (Guthrie L50) spoken in overlapping areas roughly consisting of the intersection of northeastern Angola, southwestern Zaire, northwestern Zambia, and extending diagonally from northwest to southeast.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WBTR (1982) notes 170,000 Lunda and 500,000 Chokwe speakers (first language). Angola's 1960 census notes 396,264 "Lunda-Chokwe" speakers. Both languages are also somewhat known as second languages between these two groups.

3 USAGE

Lunda is a national language of Zambia. The Bureau of Information Services publishes, Ngoma, a Lunda monthly. Chokwe is a national language of Angola and a lingua franca in this area and is used on Radio Nacional de Angola.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect surveys are known to us as of this writing. UNESCO/UDP is sponsoring a project which prepares literacy and other types of materials in Chokwe.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

An orthography for Lunda exists but tone and vowel length conventions have not been established. The status of Chokwe's orthography is unknown to us as of this writing.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Nash (personal communication, 1982) feels that one set of materials would be sufficient for Lunda. UDP is preparing one set of Chokwe materials.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   U.N.D.P. Project, Angola.

B. Individual Resources
   Ben Eidse
   J. Jeffrey Hoover
   M. Kounta
   Jay Nash
   Jacques Vincke
   M. Wolford
DINKA (AGAR/BOR/PADANG) C-1

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Dinka is a generic name for a group of dialects in the Dinka Group of Western Nilotic languages. It is spoken by the Jien (Dinka) along the White Nile in the Sudan.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

There are over 1 million speakers of Dinka (A.N. Tucker, 1981 using 1955-56 census data). Voegelin and Voegelin (1977), note 39,000 Rek and 92,000 other Dinka speakers).

3 USAGE

Dinka has great regional importance in the Sudan.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

There are four major dialects in Dinka: Padang, Agar, Rek, and Bor. All have a "high level of mutual intelligibility" (Duerksen, personal communication 1983). No one dialect is the accepted standard, at present.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Dinka has a Romanized orthography developed from the 1928 Rejaf language conference; some modifications have been suggested from the work of the Summer Institute of Linguistics' Literacy Project. There is no Arabic script for Dinka.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS

One set of materials should be sufficient, though the dialect upon which it should be based is undetermined.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   * Mennonite Central Committee
   * Summer Institute of Linguistics, England
   * University of Aalborg, Denmark

B. Individual Resources
   Louis Agany
   Torben Anderson
   Edward B G Ayom
   Mr. J. Duerksen
   Kristine C. Gjerlow-Johnson
   Godfrey Leinhardt
   Job Dharuai Malou
   Arturo Nebel
   Fr. Raphael Tessitore
   Martha Thomsen(Larson)
   Adrian N. Tucker
EBIRA (IGBERA) C-7

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Ebira (formerly known as Igbera) belongs to the Nupe-Gbari Group of Kwa. It is spoken in Bendel, Plateau, and Kwara States, Nigeria.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WBTR notes 500,000 first language speakers (1982); Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) cite 150,000.

3 USAGE

Ebira is a regional language and has gained importance because of the large iron ore mining project in Kwara State.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

As of this writing, no dialect survey is known.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

As of this writing, we know of no established orthography.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

It is not known at this time how many sets of materials would be sufficient; The Summer Institute of Linguistics is preparing one set of literacy materials.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Summer Institute of Linguistics, England

B. Individual Resources
   Thomas Adaba
   Mr. John Adive
   John Picton
   H.J. Scholz
EDO (BINI) C-2

CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Edo or Bini belongs to the North-Central Edo Group of Kwa and is spoken in Bendel State, Nigeria.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS


3 USAGE

Edo is a lingua franca in the midwestern region of Nigeria and is also a national language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No significant dialect differences have been noted.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

No information is available to us as of this writing.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS NEEDED

One set of materials appears to be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   Benin Welfare Association of Nigeria
   Nigerian Educational Research Council, Nigeria
   Edo Studies Association of Nigeria

B. Individual Resources
   Prof. R. Agheyisi
   Airen Amaye
   Ernest Dunn
   Dr. E. O. Imasuen
   Ikponmwosa Osemwegie
   Roger Wms. Wescott
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

This language cluster belongs to the Cross River branch of Benue-Congo. It is spoken in the Cross River Basin of Nigeria.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR (1982) notes 1.5 million speakers overall. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) citing Westerman and Bryan (1952), state that there are over 1,000,000. Cook (p.c.) gives a figure of 500,000 first language speakers of Efik alone, with the number rising to 2.5 million when second language speakers are included.

3 USAGE

Of the three, Efik serves as the first school language and is considered as the standard as well. Most Ibibio and Anaang speakers use Efik as a second language; it often served as a lingua franca. Ibibio is actively gaining status as more materials are prepared in it. Radio Nigeria broadcasts in Efik.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Anaang, Efik, and Ibibio are three closely-related languages, with Efik serving as a Lingua Franca.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Efik, as the first written language of the three, has a standard orthography. Ibibio has also recently developed a standard orthography.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS

Priority should be given to materials for Efik based on the calabar dialect.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   * Cambridge University
   * Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden

B. Individual Resources
   E.N. Amaku, Efik
   T.L. Cook, Efik
   Stanley L. Cushingham
   Dr. A. J. Esen, Ibibio
   Udo E Essien
   Okon E. Essien, Ibibio

*University of Caliber
Efik/Ibibio Studies Center

Offiong Etukudo Ibok, Efik
Elaine Kaufman, Ibibio
E.E. Nkanga
C.O. Okoreaffia, Efik
F.D.D. Winston, Efik
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

This dialect cluster belongs to the Ewe Group of Kwa and is spoken in an area reaching from Southeastern corner of Ghana, across the coastal areas of Togo and of Benin, and into western Nigeria. No common name is accepted by all; Capo (1980 meeting at the West African Languages Conference in Cotonou) suggested "Gbe", which means "language". Ewe and Mina belong to the West Subgroup; Fon to the East subgroup.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) estimate 'over 1 million speakers, including some 836,000 Fon speakers. Herault (1981) lists 1,600,00 Ewe (including Mina) and 800,000 Fon speakers.

3 USAGE

Ewe is both a national language in Togo and a lingua franca for around seven million people in Togo, Benin and Ghana. Ghana Information Service publishes Motobiala, an Ewe monthly. The University of Ghana also publishes a rural community newspaper for adult literacy called Kpodoga. Togo publishes La Nouvelle Marche, a daily newspaper. Ewe is broadcasted in both Ghana and Togo which also telecasts in Ewe.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

For dialect survey works, see Duthie's Bibliography of Gbe (1981).

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Ewe has a standardized orthography in Ghana. A newspaper version in Togo based on the Anglo dialect is expanding rapidly.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Duthie (personal communication) suggests that two separate sets of materials be prepared due to different national traditions in Ghana and Togo.
7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
- California Institute of the Arts
- Cambridge University
- Comité de Language du Conseil Sup.
- Comité de Langue Ewe
- Ewegbë Akedemie (Ewe)
- Peace Corps, Lome Togo
- Program d'Alphabetization et de l'Éducation Adultes, Lome
- University of Benin
- Mawuli School
- Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden
- University of Bern (Dozentur
- University of California-Berkley
- University of Cape Coast
- University of Cologne (Institut für Afrikanistik)
- School of Ghana Languages
- University of Ghana
- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- University of London (SOAS)
- Yale University
- Westermann Institute for Ewe Research

B. Individual Resources
- Rev. Kofi J. Adzomada, Ewe
- E.Y. Adkio-Mensa, Ewe
- Poovey Abaglo, Mina
- Dr. Gideon Aflissah, Ewe
- Kosi Anani, Ewe
- B.K. Akpeleasi, Ewe
- Mr. Atakpah, Ewe
- Gilbert Ansre, Ewe
- Kodzo Ayeko, Ewe
- Nick Clements, Ewe
- Stanley Cushingham, Ewe
- H.C. Capo, Ewe
- Dr. Alan Duthie, Ewe
- Mrs. Edina Bedou-Jondoh, Ewe
- E.Y. Egblewogbe, Ewe
- George Herault, Ewe
- Bernd Heine, Ewe
- G. Kwaovi Johnson, Mina
- Mr. Felix Seth Konu, Ewe
- S K Bele Komla, Ewe
- Mr. J.A.S.Y. Kovey, Ewe
- Dr. Paul Koti, Ewe
- Mr. S.W. Kumah, Ewe
- Paul R. Kozelka, Ewe
- F. Kofi Kyaku, Ewe
- G. Anke Nutsukpo, Ewe
- C.K. Nyomi, Ewe
- Gake-Selete Nyomi, Ewe
- Roberto Pazzi, Ewe
- Linda Schwartz, Ewe
- Michael S. Wilson, Ewe
- Rudy Vlaardingerbroe, Ewe
- Amegah Kwaku Wolanyo, Ewe
FULFULDE (FULANI/PEUL, FULA) A-5

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Fulfulde belongs to the northern branch of West Atlantic and is spoken throughout West Africa, with most speakers found within a band running from Senegal to northern Cameroon, including the countries of Senegal, Mauritania, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Burkina Faso, northern Benin, Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon. Technically, fulfulde is the name of this language while ful'be (singular = pul) is the name of the people who speak fulfulde. The term fulani is the Hausa designation for these people.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Sauvegeot (1978) cautiously estimates that there are around 5 million speakers of Fulfulde. These figures break down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated Speakers</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>Hames, 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>422,000</td>
<td>N'daye-Correard, 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>Ouane, 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>Nadjo, 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>565,000</td>
<td>Tersis, 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroun</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 DIALECT SITUATION

Although no dialect survey has come to our attention, all dialects of Fulfulde are mutually intelligible with important distinctions between east and west.

4 USAGE

Fulfulde is one of the six national languages of Senegal, French being the official language. It is current government policy to teach each student to read in the prominent national language of each major region. Fulfulde is also a national language of Niger. Radio broadcasts in Fulfulde can be heard in Cameroun, Gambia, Niger, Nigeria, Mali and Senegal. In addition, Senegal has a Fulfulde press.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY

Standard orthographies have been adopted in both Senegal and Mali.
FULFULDE (FULANI/PEUL, FULA) (Continued)

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Despite mutual intelligibility, at least two sets of materials (Eastern: Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and the Central African Republic and Western: Senegal, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Mali) are required.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

- Binnde Jande
  - Center for the Study of Nigerian Languages
  - National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka, Japan
- *Comite de Fufulde
- *Formations Pratique
- *Languages et Civilizations a Tradition Orale (LACITO)
- *Michigan State University
- ONE PAF (Office of Literary Development)
- *Seminar fur Vergleichende und Indogermanische Sprachwissenschaft, Berlin
- *Societe Internationale de Linguistique, Senegal
- *United States Peace Corps
- *University of California at Los Angeles
- *University of Paris III (INALCO)
- *University of Wisconsin-Madison
- *Yale University
  - Ministry of Education, Mali
  - Peace Corps, Senegal

B. Individual Resources

- Mohammadou Aliou
- W. Arnott
- Aliou Boly
- R. Fr. Pierre L. Bidault
- Henri Bocquone
- Mamadou Samba Diop
- Wolfgang Clima
- David Dwyer
- Prof Paul Eguchi
- Rolf Theil Endresen
- Sonja Fagerberg-Diallo
- Peter Gottschlich
- P.H.E. Hair
- Fary Ka
- Marjorie Kalter
- Rev. Rudolf Kassuhlke
- A. Kinipuheben
- Prof. Roger Labatut
- Pierre-Francis Lacroix
- Dioulde Laya
- Dr. Jacob Leowen
- Djibi M'bojd
- Angelo Maaliki
- Abu Manga
- Shuji Matsushita
- Dr. Mary H. McIntosh
- Hans G. Mukarovsky
- Ron Nelson
- S. Sauvegeot
- Christiane Seydou
- Alpha Sow
- Dr. Leslie H. Stennes
- Yero Sylla
- Dr. Haus Thikarovsky
- Rene Vallette
- Mr. Krijn Van der Jagt
- Clima/Urma Wolfgang
- G. Zoubko

47
GANDA (oluGanda, Luganda) B-8

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Ganda (oluGanda, Luganda) belongs to the Nyoro-Ganda family of Bantu (Guthrie B15) and is spoken north of the northwestern shore of Lake Victoria in Buganda Province, Uganda.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Estimates range from 838,000 Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) to 1.5 to 2 million speakers (Heine, 1970).

3 USAGE

Ganda is a regional language in Uganda, the official vernacular language of education in many school districts, and a lingua franca. Broadcasts are heard in Uganda. The Roman Catholic Church of Uganda publishes Musizi in Luganda.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect survey is known to us at this time.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A standardized orthography for Ganda was devised in 1947. The present status of this orthography is unknown.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

It appears that one set of learning materials is used in Ganda.
GANDA (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Cambridge University
   *Michigan State University
   *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

B. Individual Resources
   Toni Borowsky
   John Goldsmith
   John Indakwa
   Dr. Karl-Heinz Jansen
   John Kalema
   Peter Ladefoged
   Salomon Mpalanyi
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Gbaya encompasses those languages belonging to the Gbaya Group of Adamawa Eastern, spoken in the Central African Republic, and border areas of Cameroun and Zaire.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Bouquiau (1978) states that there are approximately 510,000 speakers of Gbaya. Voegelin and Voegelin (1971), Grimes (1978) list 300,000 speakers.

3 USAGE

Gbaya is an important regional language; Grimes (1978) notes that 27% of the Central African Republic's population speak Gbaya.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Monino is presently preparing a reconstruction of *Proto-Gbaya, which includes dialect delineation. Tucker and Bryan (1956) consider Gbaya along with Manja and Mbaka (Ngbaka) sometimes termed "languages" to be dialects of the same language.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The status of orthography for Gbaya is unknown to us as of this writing.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Presumably one set of materials would be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

*Langues et Civilisations a Tradition Oral (CNRS)

B. Individual Resources

L. Bouquiaux
Raymond Doko
Yves Monino
Dr. Philip Noss
Paulette Roulon
William Samarin
GOGO C-3

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Gogo is a Bantu language (Guthrie G11) spoken in central Tanzania around Dodoma.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Alexandre (1981) notes 350,000 speakers of Gogo. Voegelin and Voegelin list 330,000 speakers including the dialect of Kagulu.

3 USAGE

Gogo is a local language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No complete dialect survey is known to us as of this writing. Nurse writes that "gogo is felt to have three dialects: ci-nyambwa, spoken west of Dodoma; ci-nyaugogo, spoken around Dodoma; ci-tumba, spoken east of Dodoma." No other dialect information regarding Gogo has been found.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The orthography status of Gogo is unknown as of this writing.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of learning materials appears to be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *No listings available at the time of this writing.

B. Individual Resources
   Dr. Matteru
   Y.P. Msanjila
   Leonard C. Mwenesi
   D. Nurse
   Mary Odden
The term Gurage encompasses a cluster of languages belonging to the south Ethiopian group of Semitic. There are at least three distinct Gurage languages and possibly as many as twelve (Leslau, 1980). Bender (P.C. 1983) notes that some of them are "as different from themselves as Tigrinya and Amharic."

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTFR (1982) notes 542,000 Chaha speakers; 135,000 Sil' ti (see below).

3 USAGE

The languages of the Gurage group are local languages in Ethiopia.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect survey of the Gurage continuum exists at present (see Bender above). Gurage has traditionally been divided into Central West Gurage (Chaha et al), East Gurage (Sil' ti et al), North Gurage, and others (Misqa., Peripheral West Gurage).

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

No standardized orthography exists for any of the Gurage languages.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

It is unclear at this time how many sets of learning materials would be required.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden
   *Society of International Missionaries

B. Individual Resources
   M. Lionel Bender
   John Cumbers
   A.Y. Drewes
   Miss Carolyn Ford
   Mr. E.A. Gutt
   Mr. E. Gutz
   Robert Hetzron
   Wolf Leslau
   Jonn Bender Samuel
HAUSA A-6

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Hausa, which belongs to the Hausa-Gwandara subgroup of the Chadic branch of Afro-Asiatic, is spoken in a very large portion of West Africa. Hausa is a first language in the northern Nigerian states of Sokoto, Kaduna, Kano, and Bauchi, as well as in Niger. It is a second language for many people in Benin, Chad, Cameroun, and Togo, and it is also spoken in enclaves in Ghana, Ivory Coast, Libya, southern Nigeria, Sudan (Blue Nile Province) and Senegal.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Twenty million first-language speakers are estimated (WTPR 1982). Total speakers (L1 and L2) are estimated at 25 to 40 million (Gouffe 1981; Ingawa, personal communication, 1983). Hausa is spoken as a first language by Hausa, many Fula and Tareg.

3 USAGE

Hausa is an official language in Nigeria. It is a main trade language in northern Nigeria and Niger and also across West Africa. It is a subject in Nigerian secondary schools. Hausa can be heard on Radio Garoua (Cameroun), The Voice of America, La Voix du Sahel (Nigeria) and Radio Deutsche Welle. Nigeria boasts many Hausa daily newspapers and other Hausa periodicals.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Gouffe (1981) notes the "remarkable unity" of Hausa, even though there are noticeable differences from West to East.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Hausa has both a standardized Romanized and an Arabic orthographies. The former is based primarily around the Kano dialect.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of materials are sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
*Cambridge University
*Duquesne University
*Indiana University
*Instituto Universitario Orientale, Napels
*Michigan State University
*Northwestern University
*Phillips-Universitat Marburg, Ableitung Afrikanistik
*Columbia University
*Howard University
*Institut fur Orientalistik (?)
*Iowa State College
*Langues et civilisations a tradition oral (CNRS)
*Ohio University
*Ramapo College of New Jersey
*Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden
*Rutgers University
HAUSA (Continued)

*Rutgers University at New Brunswick
*Stanford University
*University of California Los Angeles
*University of Georgia
*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
*University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
*University of Sydney
*Yale University

*Rutgers University, Newark
*Seminar fur Vergleichende und Indogermanische Sparchwissenschaft, Berlin
*University of Colorado
*University of Giessen
*University of London (SOAS)
*University of Paris III (INALCO)
*University of Sokoto
*West Virginia University
*University of Wisconsin

B. Individual Resources

Alhaji M. Abba
Dandatti Abulkadir
Mallam Haruna Abdullahi
Mahdi Adamu
Babajide Adelola
Thomas Adeyanju
David W. Arnot
Sergio Baldiy
Ibrahim Bashir
Herman Bell
Prof. Jack Carnochan
Heather Cavanaugh
Karen Ruth Courtenay
Stanley L. Cushingham
Norbert Cyffer
Dr. Morgan Daophinis
Ivan Dihoff
Dr. Gerrit Dimmondaal
Mallam M.D. Diso
Mallam Abubekar Dogo
John B. Eulenberg
Z. Frajzyngier
G. Furniss
Prof. M.K.M. Galadanci
C.G.B. Gidley
Claud Gouffe
Joseph Greenberg
R M R (Mike) Hall
Dr. Jibo Hamani
Bawa Hassa
Douglas Haubert
Prof. Clifford Hill
M. Hiskett
Carleton Hodge
Prof. Dr. Carl Hoffman
John P. Hutchinson
Bashum Ikara
Titjani Isma'il
George Isaac
Phillip Jaggar
Gerit Jamison

Hermann Jungraithmayr
Prof. Dandatti Abdul Kadir
Marjorie Kalter
Alan Kaye
Mario Kidda
Charles Kraft
Margaret Kraft
Beverly Lax
William R. Leben
Mona Lindau
Seth Mandel
Brian McHugh
Wilhelm J.G. Mohlig
Margaret Kraft
Klure and Nam. Msangi
Dr. Dalhatu Muhammad
Mallam Isa Muhtar
Paul Newman
Roxana Ma Newman
F.W. Parsons
Klaus Piper
Dr. Abba Rufa'i
Dr. Bello Salim
Russell G. Salim
Koyashi Shimiza
Neil Skinner
L. Stigler
Susan S'ucky
Mrs. A.A. Usman
Dennis Warren
Dorothy Wills
Frank Wright
Mohamed Yamba
Dr. I.Y. Yahaha
Lawan Lawan Yalwa
Jeniyer Yanko
Andrej Zaborsky
Dr. Amadou B. Zaria
Mohamed Yamba
Hehe belongs to the Bena-Kinga group of Bantoid (G62) of Benue-Congo. It is spoken in Tanzania south of the Great Ruaha River.

Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) estimate 190,000 speakers of Hehe.

Hehe is a local language.

No dialect survey has come to our attention. Nurse discusses Hehe in "Description of Sample Languages of Tanzania" (1980) and suggests that Hehe may be mutually intelligible with Bena.

Unknown to us of this writing.

Presumably one set of learning materials should be sufficient for Hehe.

A. Institutional Resources
   *No listings available at the time of this writing.

B. Individual Resources
   Mary Odden (Bena)
   John Goldsmith
   D. Nurse
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Idoma consists of a group of dialects belonging to the Idoma-Etulo Group of Kwa, consists of a group of dialects spoken in Benue State, Nigeria.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR (1982) notes 600,000 speakers. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) frankly admit that their figure of 118,000 is unreliable.

3 USAGE

Idoma is a local language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect survey has come to our attention. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) report four dialects of Idoma.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The Idoma orthography status is unknown to us as of this writing.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Presumably one set of learning materials for Idoma should be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *No listings available at the time of this writing

B. Individual Resources
   R.C. Abraham, R.C.
   Robert Armstrong
CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Igbo represents a dialect continuum, belonging to the Igbo Group of Kwa. Igbo is spoken in most of Anambra State, northern Rivers State, and also in Midwestern State and all in the lower Niger River Basin area of Nigeria. Igbo is often spelled "Ibo".

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS


3 USAGE

Igbo is a national language, also widely used in primary schools as a medium of instruction.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

There are individual efforts in Igbo dialectology; Ubahakwe (forthcoming: see bibliography) includes a survey of Igbo dialects.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Igbo has an official orthography established in 1961, consequently, everything published in Igbo is in this orthography.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

The question of how many sets of materials is yet to be resolved
7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
*Cambridge University
*Howard University
*Iowa State College
*SUNY, Buffalo
*University of California
*Los Angeles
*University of Port Harcourt

B. Individual Resources

Mr. Samuel C Agusi
Oladelle Awobuluyi
C. Azuonye
William Badecker
John Bendor-Samuel
Patricia Carrell
Mary Clark
Stanley Cussingham
Mr. P.A. Ezikeojoiku
Dr. E.N. Emenanjo
Baruch Emimelech
John Goldsmith
Rev. Dr. G.E. Igwe
Mrs. Clara Ikekeonwu
Mrs. Caroline Isukul
Onwuchekwa Jemie
Victor B. Manfredi
Dr. Philip A Nwachukwu

*Harvard University
*Indiana University
*Michigan State University
*Society for Promoting Igbo Language and Culture
*University of Nigeria Nsukka
*Yale University

Onyema I.C. Nwazu
Mrs. G.I. Nwoazuzu
Mrs./Dr. E.E. Nwokah
Frederick C. Ogbalu
N. Dr. Oji
Mr. Okebalana
C.O. Okoreaffia
Bertram Okolo
B. Oluikpe
Bertram I.B. Osuagwu
Lloyd B. Swift
E. Ubahakwe
Tony Ubesie
Dr. N. Ugonna
Mr. A.I.R. Unegbu
Rev. Mother Uwalaka
Dr. Sam Usochukwu
William Welmers
Kay R.M. Williamson
IJO C-8

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Ijo represents a "language cluster" within Kwa and spoken in Bendel and Rivers States, Nigeria. More recent treatments (Bennett and Sterk, 1977) suggest that the Ijoid languages are not part of the Benue-Congo group, but are more distantly related.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS


3 USAGE

Ijo is a regional language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Williamson continues to do extensive dialect work in Ijo. She presently finds four "major dialect clusters" which she feels are mutually unintelligible; at least four sets of materials would be needed. She notes that "there is no standard form of Ijo" (personal communication, 1983).

5 Orthography Status

Several of the dialect clusters have standardized orthographies introduced by Dr. Williamson; some do not.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

At least four sets of learning materials would be needed to adequately present the language types included in the heading of Ijo.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *No listings available at the time of this writing.

B. Individual Resources
   E. Efere, Izon
   O.A. Egberipou, Izon
   Dr. C.E.W. Jenewari, Ijo
   Dr. Kay Williamson, Izon
KALENJIN (Nandi/Kipsigis) B-10

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Nandi and Kipsigis, two of the many languages found under the cover term "Kalenjin" (often used for the Southern subgroup of Eastern Sudanic), are spoken in Rift Valley Province, Kenya. (Nandi is spoken in Nandi, North Nyanza, and Kericho Districts; Kipsigis in Kericho District.)

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

The 1979 Kenya census notes 1,652,243 people who gave Kalenjin as their "tribal or national affiliation. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) citing Westerman and Bryan, give a much lower figure of 430,000; A. N. Tucker (1981) lists 808,000 speakers.

3 USAGE

Kalenjin has been used in the police, army, and to some extent "in the Game Department" Whileley, 1974. It is broadcast over the Voice of Kenya.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No complete dialect survey has come to our attention. Heine (1980) notes 12 dialects in Kalenjin. Rottland (personal communication, 1983) has remarked, "the term Kalenjin implies the existence of a standard, or at least a variant which is understood throughout the area. Both are false." He then suggests that priority be given to a dialect survey and to the standardization of the language.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Nandi and Kipsigis have standardized orthographies.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Given the above discussion, it remains it is unclear how many separate sets of learning materials would be necessary.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Department of Adult Education, Nairobi
   *Summer Institute of Linguistics, England
   *University of Western Ontario
   *World Gospel Mission

B. Individual Resources
   Lillie Mae Ammerman  
   Chet Creider  
   Christopher Ehret  
   David Odden  
   Mr. R. Van Otterloo  
   Dr. Franz Rottland  
   Dr. Taaitta Toweett
Kamba C-11

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Kamba belongs to the Central-Kenya Group of Bantu (Guthrie E55 and is spoken in an area southwest of Nairobi, Kenya.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

The 1979 Kenya population figures note 1,725,569 with a "tribal affiliation" of Kamba. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) note 612,000 speakers.

3 USAGE

Kamba is a major language in Kenya. It is broadcast over the Voice of Kenya.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Heine (1980) states that Kamba is a four-dialect cluster.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The orthography status of Kamba is unknown to us as of this writing.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

It is not known at this time how many sets of materials will be required.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Department of Adult Education, Nairobi
   *University of Wisconsin at Madison

B. Individual Resources
   Christopher Ehret
   Kevin Ford
KANURI C-12

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Kanuri belongs to the Saharan branch of Nilo-Saharan and is spoken in Nigeria (across Sokoto, Gongola, Kaduna, Kanu, Bauchi and most predominantly in Borno), Niger (the southernmost area also to Lake Chad) and in Cameroun and Chad around Lake Chad.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR (1982) states 3.5 million; Brann (personal communication, 1983) states that there are about 4 million speakers. While Voegelin and Voegelin list "about a million speakers" Heine' (1970) drawing from Westerman and Bryan (1952) lists approximately 1 million speakers.

3 USAGE

Kanuri is a national language in Nigeria, Niger, and Chad and a lingua franca of the region. It has regional importance also and is broadcast in Nigeria by the Federal Radio Corporation.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect survey is known to us at this time. Heine estimates that there are a number of dialects but the Maiduguri dialect appears to be becoming the standard dialect.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A standardized Romanized orthography was developed by the Kanuri Language Committee though it is not yet in wide use. There is also a standardized Arabic orthography. (Kanuri was one of the languages whose orthography was discussed at the UNESCO 1966 meeting in Bamako, Mali.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of language learning materials should be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   * Michigan State University
   * Summer Institute of Linguistics, London

B. Individual Resources
   Shettima Bukar
   Ngaran Dapchi
   John Hutchinsen
   Mr. K.A. Jarrett
   Norbert Cyffer
KIKUYU C-13

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Kikuyu (technically, Gikuyu) (Guthrie E51) belongs to the Kamba-Kikuyu subgroup of Bantu and is spoken in an area extending from Nairobi to the southern and southwestern slopes of Mt. Kenya, in Kenya.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

The 1979 Kenya census gives 3,202,821 Kikuyu (by tribal/national affiliation). Voegelin and Voegelin list 1,028,000 speakers. Alexandre (1981) estimates 2,250,000 speakers for the whole Kikuyu-Kamba (E50) group.

3 USAGE

Kikuyu is an important regional language. It is broadcast on the Voice of Kenya.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

A dialect survey is given in Heine (1980); six mutually intelligible dialects are noted.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A standard orthography exists.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of materials is sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Department of Adult Education, Nairobi
   *Michigan State University
   *Northern Illinois University
   *University of Wisconsin at Madison

B. Individual Resources
   Victoria L. Bergvall
   Ann Bierstecker
   Christopher Eheret
   Kevin Ford
   Dr. Karega Mutahi
   John Thiuri
KONGO (Kituba) A-9

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

The term "Kongo" encompasses a group of Bantu dialects (Guthrie's general heading (H10) as well as the sub-branch (H16). It is spoken in Angola, Congo, Gabon, and Zaire.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS


3 USAGE

Kongo is a literary language, and a langue vehicular (known as Kituba) used throughout this area of Africa. Kongo is used as a lingua franca in Zaire and in metropolitan Brazzaville. UNESCO/UDP has prepared materials for a literacy campaign in Angola. Kikongo is heard on La Voix de la Revolution (Congo) and La Voix du Zaire.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Heine (1970) reports that the major dialect distinction is between West and East, and the influence of the first languages spoken in each area. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) report 9 dialects of Kikingo, while Lay (p.c. 1983) reports 12: 8 in Zaire, 2 in the Congo and 2 in Angola.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

There is a standard literary orthography but tones are generally not marked.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Because of Kikongo's of mutual intelligibility and the existence of a standard orthography only one set of materials would be necessary.
KONGO (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

* Laboratoire d'Information et Linguistique Appliquee
* Langues et Civilisations a Tradition Oral (CNRS)
* Mennonite Brethren Missions
* Morgan State University
* Seminar fur Vergleichende und Indogermanische Sprachwissenschaft, Berlin
* University of Bern-Dozentur fur Afrikawistik
* University of Giessen
  Institut fur Afrikanistik, Viena
  Christian Missionary Alliance

B. Individual Resources

Dr. Donald S. Deer
Jean-Marie Ellington
Harold Fehderau
John M. Hombert
Maria Celeste P.A. Kounta
Silikoko Mufwene

Ungima Ndoma
Paul Ngarambe
Klaus Piper
Charles Stuart
Anton Vorbichler
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Kpelle (known as Kpelle in Liberia and as Guerze in the Republic of Guinea) belongs to the Southwestern branch of Mande, Niger-Congo.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR (1982) notes 299,000 speakers in Liberia. Gnielinski (1972) gives a figure of 500,000 speakers. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) estimate between 250,000 and 500,000 speakers in southern Guinea.

3 USAGE

Kpelle is a local language in Guinea and Liberia. It is broadcast in Liberia.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No formal dialect survey is known to us. Dwyer reports (personal communication, 1983) that Kpelle displays minor dialectal variations from east to west.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Although various orthographies are in use no recognized standard currently exists.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of materials is sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Institute for Liberian Languages
   *Kalamazoo College
   *Kpelle Language Literature Center
   *Michigan State University

B. Individual Resources
   Rev. Joseph Allison
   Dr. David J. Dwyer
   Rev. T. Leidenfrost
   John H. Manawu
   William E. Welmers
KRIO/PIDGIN (Cluster)

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE Spoken

Krio and Pidgin are English-based creole languages. Krio is spoken in Sierra Leone and also around Banjul in the Gambia, as well as on the island of Ngueyma Byogo in Equatorial Guinea. Pidgin is spoken in Cameroun, the southeast quadrant of Nigeria, and also in Ghana.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR (1982) notes 1.014 million speakers of Krio in Sierra Leone. Hays (1977) also notes 3,000 speakers in the Gambia. Pidgin speakers number over 1 million in Cameroun and at least five times that number in Nigeria, according to Dwyer (personal communication, 1983).

3 USAGE

Krio is an official language of Sierra Leone and has wide usage as a second language. Pidgin is used widely in Cameroun and Nigeria as a second language. Sierra Leone regularly broadcasts radio and television programs in Krio. Pidgin broadcasts are heard in Nigeria.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No formal dialect survey of these languages have come to our attention, but Dwyer states (personal communication, 1983) that Krio and the Cameroun and Nigerian Pidgins are mutually intelligible.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Sierra Leone Krio has a dictionary (Flye and Jones, 1980; see Volume II) which is recognized as the representing standard Krio spelling. No standard orthography exists for the Pidgins.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Dwyer recommends that three sets of materials would be in order here due to mainly cultural reasons.
KRIO/PIDGIN (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Adult Education Unit Sierra Leone
   *Indiana University
   *Lutheran Bible Translators
   *Ministry of Education, Sierra Leone
   *Ohio University
   *University of Wisconsin at Madison
   *Indigenous Languages Education Project (Sierra Leone)

B. Individual Resources
   Peter Akim, Krio/Pidgin
   Dr. Ibraham Bangura, Krio
   Dr. Eugenia Coker, Krio
   Mr. Ayaji Coomber, Krio
   David J. Dwyer, Krio/Pidgin
   Nicholas C. Faraglas, Krio
   C. Magbaily Fyle, Krio
   Clifford Nelson Fyle, Krio
   Ian Hancock
   Beverly Hartford, Krio
   Frances Ingemann, Krio
   Eldred Jones, Krio
   Mac Kali, Krio
   Judy Leidy, Krio
   John Matiya, Krio
   Dr. Julie F. Nemer, Krio
   Dudley K. Nylander, Krio
   Prof. R. Ogheyisi, Pidgin
   Dr. P.T.N. Okafor, Pidgin
   Augusta Phil Omamor, Pidgin
   Anna Schnukal, Pidgin
   Gilbert Schneider, Pidgen
   Janice Siemers, Krio
   Richard A. Speers, Krio
   Simon Uttenberg, Krio
   Albert Waldman, Pidgin
   Tom Walters, Krio
   Wayne Williams, Krio
KRU/BASSA C-10

CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

"Kru/Bassa" refers to some of the languages in the Western Kru Branch of Kru, Niger-Congo, spoken in Liberia and the Ivory Coast. Though considered as a possible subgroup of Kwa by Greenberg (1963), more recently Bennett and Sterk (1977) accord the Kru branch a more distant relation to Kru, but still within Niger-Congo.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR (1982) notes 121,000 speakers in Liberia and Ivory Coast. A figure of 500,000 speakers is given by Gnielinski (1972) while Liberia's 1974 census gives 214,150 Bassa speakers and 121,400 Kru speakers.

3 USAGE

All of the languages in the Kru group are used primarily as local languages.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

At least two dialect surveys have been taken of the Kru group, but because of the complicated nature of the dialect situation, more work is needed.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The orthographic status of the Kru/Bassa languages is unknown to us as of this writing.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Because of the considerable dialect variation in this area, and the lack of the necessary comparative data and analysis including detailed dialect surveys, it is impossible to determine how many sets of learning materials would be needed for the languages included under this heading.
KRU/BASSA (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
* Baptist Mid Mission
* Christian Extension Missions
* Indiana University
* Institute for Liberian Languages
* Lutheran Bible Translators
  World Wide Mission in Liberia
  C.R. Mission

B. Individual Resources
  Janna Bertkau, Bassa
  David Dalby
  B. Elimelech
  Rev. G. Allen Fisher, Guere
  J. Geneuray, Bassa
  Rev. Darrell Guenter, Kru
  Amos Gbaa, Bassa
  P.E.H. Hair
  Jacob Higgins, Kru
  Mrs. June Jackson Hobley, Bassa
  Mrs. Margaret Hodgson, Bassa
  Frances Ingeman
  Abba Karnga, Bassa
  Ms. Nancy Lightfoot, Kru/Klao
  Stephen, Lukau
  Lynnel Marchese
  Miss Eleanor Munter, Kru
  Alan Sharp, Bassa
  John Singler
  Don Slager, Bassa
  Tim, Slager, Bassa
  James Squires, Bassa
  Mr. Larry Vanderaa, Bassa
  Rev. Gordon Wimer, Guere
LINGALA A-11

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Lingala or Ngala belongs to the Ngala Group of Bantu (Gunthrie C 36) and is spoken along the Lomami and Lualaba Rivers, the Ubangi, and the Zaire River as far as Kinshasa in Zaire, as well as up the Sangha River through Congo-Brazzaville and into Cameroon and the Central African Republic and south into Angola.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS


3 USAGE

Lingala is primarily a lingua franca through out the area described above. It is also use in the Zairean army, and in schools. Lingala is broadcast in Zaire (La Voix du Zaire and Radio Candip), in the Congo (La Voix de la Revolution) and in Angola (Radio Nacional de Angola).

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A standardized orthography exists, although tone is not marked in many materials.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of materials should be sufficient.
LINGALA (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Africa Inland Mission
   *Indiana University
   *Morgan State University
   *Stanford University
   *University of California Berkeley
   *University of Paris III (INALCO)
   *University of Wisconsin at Madison

   *Duquesne University
   *Michigan State University
   *Seminar fur Vergleichende und Indogermanische Sprachwissenschaft, Berlin
   *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
   *University of Western Ontario
   University of Niamey

B. Individual Resources
   Eyamba Bokamba
   Nkanga Bokembya
   Professor Bokula
   Stanley L. Cushingham
   John Ellington
   Gary Engleberg
   Christian Filostrat
   Helene R. Fuller
   Mr. Albert Gaunt
   Charles Hein
   Mme. Mary White Kaba
   Mukash-Kael
   Jan Knappert
   Miss Evelyn Kuhnle
   Mrs. Fran Makola
   Kohombo Mateene
   Salikoko S. Mufwene
   Jay Nash
   Ungina Ndama
   Paul Ngaramge
   Annette Onema-Diawara
   Dr. Klaus Piper
   Paul Stoller
   Mr. Bill Stough
   Kathryn Sundstrand
   Roger P. Vallee
   Marcel Van Spaandonck
   Jennifer Yanco
LOZI (Silozi) C-11

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Lozi belongs to the Lozi Group of Bantu Proper (Guthrie K20) closely related to Sotho. It is spoken in Western Province, Zambia, and around urban Livingstone, Zambia.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Speaker estimates range from 70,000 (Voegelin and Voegelin, 1977) to 450,000 (WTPR 1982). Alexandre (1981) gives a combined figure of 150,000 for Lozi (K20) and Luyana (K30).

3 USAGE

Lozi is an official language in Zambia and an important lingua franca in western Zaire. Lozi is broadcast in Zambia, Zaire and from South Africa. The Zambian Bureau of Information publishes the monthly Liseli in Lozi.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect surveys have come to our attention.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Heine (1970) says, "Lozi has its own alphabet and literature".

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Given the size and recent development of Lozi, it appears that one set of materials would be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   No listings available at the time of this writing.

B. Individual Resources
   No listings available at the time of this writing.
LUBA (Chiluba) B-15

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Luba or Chiluba is one of three dialects in the Luba-Lulua subgroup of Bantu (Guthrie L31) and is spoken primarily in the Kasayi region of Zaire.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) list 3.4 million first and second language speakers.

3 USAGE

Luba is an official language in Zaire as well as a major lingua franca.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Voegelin and Vogelin mention three major dialects Luba-Kasai, Lulua and Lange. Stappers (1952) notes four dialects western, central, eastern and southern. The western dialect, while not the largest in speakers is acknowledged to be the standard used in school instuction and churches.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Chiluba has a standardized orthography.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Muyumba (personal communication, 1984) states that one set of learning materials would be sufficient for all dialects, with perhaps phonemic variations indicated.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden

B. Individual Resources
   Mukash-Kalel
   Ntumba Kafunda
   Levi Keidel
   F. Muyumba
   Kayembe Nzongolo
   Mrs Virginia Pruitt
   Marcel Van Spaendnok
   Winifred K. Vass
LUO/ACHOLI/LANGO C-17

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Luo, Acholi, and Lango are three mutually intelligible languages of the Southern Luo group, and the Western Nilotic branch of Eastern Sudanic. Luo is spoken in Kenya, and Lango and Acholi are spoken in Uganda.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

The 1969 Kenya census figures notes 1.96 million people who give Luo as their "tribal or National affiliation." WTRP (1982) notes 465,000 Acholi speakers in Uganda. Bavin (personal communication, 1983) estimates 500,000 Acholi and 300,000 Lango speakers in Uganda. Johnson (1978) notes 2.02 million in (or 14% of) Kenya. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) estimate 534,000 Lango and Acholi speakers and 805,000 Luo speakers.

3 USAGE

Luo, Acholi and Lango may be considered to be local languages. Luo is broadcast on the Voice of Kenya.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Although technically these are mutually intelligible, three sets of language materials are suggested because of differing orthographic and political traditions.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Scheven (personal communication, 1983) states that there is a standardized orthography, however, Bavin (personal communication, 1983) states that no standardized orthography is acceptable to all groups.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
*Michigan State University
*University of Western Ontario
Adult Education Department
Ministry of Education, Kenya

B. Individual Resources
Dr. Edith L. Bavin
Ben G. Blount
Randall Buth
Chet Creider
Christopher Ehret
John Inadakwa

Robert Moore
Apollo Okoth
Dr. Lucia Omondi
Jenny Okello
Albert Scheven
P. Stefano
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Luyia (the spelling Luhya is not currently favored) belongs to the Central-Luhya Group of Bantu (Cathrie E32) and is spoken in neighboring areas of Kenya and Uganda near lake Victoria.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

The 1979 Kenya population figures list 2.1 million with a "tribal affiliation" of "Luhya". Figures for all countries total are not available. Voegelin and Voegelin (1979) list a figure of 654,000 speakers for Luyia proper (E32) and a figure of 1.02 million for the group E30 (1-5).

3 USAGE

Luyia is a regional first language. It is heard on Voice of Kenya.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Most sources report that Luyia has around 17 or 18 dialects.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Nandwa (personal communication, 1983) reports that there was a standardized orthography, but due to political pressures different orthographies have been developed in some of the dialects.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

At present it has been suggested that all the dialects of Luyia would need separate materials due to political and cultural differences (Kanyoro, Nandwa, personal communication, 1984). But, it is not clear how many sets of materials this would entail.
LUYIA (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
*Department of Adult Education, Nairobi
*University of Wisconsin at Madison
Department of Adult Education, Ministry of Education, Nairobi

B. Individual Resources
Dr. Rachel Angogo, Kanyoro
Christopher Ehret
John Indakwa
Mrs. Jane A. Nandwa
Douglas B. Patterson
Carol Scotton
Prof G. Were
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Maasai belongs to the southern Maa Group of Eastern Nilotic, and is spoken by the Maasai on the southern side of the Nairobi-Mombasa Road, in Kajado, Narok, and Eastern Districts in Kenya, and also west of Mount Kilimanjaro along the border in Tanzania.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

The 1979 Kenya population figures list 241,000 with a "tribal affiliation" of Maasai. WTRP (1982) suggests 375,000 speakers (in Kenya), while Voegelin and Voegelin (1977 list 190,000).

3 USAGE

Maasai is an important regional language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Dialect survey work has been carried out under the auspices of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, a group which sponsored a "language and dialect atlas of Kenya" survey from 1973-1977 (see bibliography for further information). Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) state that Maasai consists of one major dialect and two lesser ones.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

There is a standard Maasai orthography

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of learning materials will be sufficient for Maasai.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

*Christian Mission Fellowship
*Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft
*Missionaries of Africa
    Adult Education Department, Ministry of Education, Nairobi

B. Individual Resources

Gary Brock
Miss Lorna Eglin
Father Terence Gogarty
Greg Johnson
Father Frans Mol
Walt Pattison
Miss Ruth Shaffer

Tim Doty
Dr. E.J. Elliston
Phil Hudson
Christian Kenana
Rev. John Mpaayei
Doug Jr. Priest
Livingston Takona
MAKUA/LOMWE B-18

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Makua and Lomwe are dialects or languages from the Makua Group (Guthrie P30) of Bantu. Makua is spoken in the southeastern most area of Tanzania and the northeastern most area of Mozambique; Lomwe is spoken in Mozambique along the northeast coast, as well as in Malawi.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS


3 USAGE

Makua and Lomwe are used largely as local languages.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No detailed dialect survey is known to us as of this time.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

No information on the orthography of Makua/Lomwe is available to us at this time.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

It is thus unclear whether one or two sets of materials would be needed.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

We have received no information concerning the institutions involved in the study or teaching of Makua/Lomwe.

B. Individual Resources

C.C. Cheng, Makua
Thomas Price
Mr. Peter Penju, Lomwe
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE Spoken

Malagasy belongs to the West Indonesian branch of Hesperonesian and is spoken in Madagascar.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

There are over eight million speakers of Malagasy.

3 USAGE

Malagasy is the national language of Madagascar Republic. It is broadcast on Radio-Television Malagasy. In addition to many daily newspapers, the Ministere de l'Information puts out a bimonthly Bulletin de Madagascar containing linguistic and other studies.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

There are eighteen dialects in Malagasy. Merina is the standard.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A standardized orthography for Malagasy exists.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of learning materials is sufficient based on Merina would be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

B. Individual Resources
   Zefaniasy Bemananjarana
   Michael Bennett
   Dr. Hariaca T. Rabiazamaholy
   Minoniaina Randrianja
   Randriana Minoniana Tsitelle
MANDINGO A-10

1 CLASSIFICATION

Mandingo (also known as Mandikan and Manding) belongs to the Northern branch of Mande. It represents a collection of mutually intelligible dialects including Mandinka, Bambara, and Dyula, as well as others. Mandingo is spoken primarily in Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Liberia, The Ivory Coast, Mali and Burkina Faso.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WBTR (1978) notes two million Bambara speakers, one million Dyula speakers, and 100,000 Mandinka speakers. Platiel (1982) reports the following figures for Mandekan; Bambara; 1.5 million; Dyula, 310,000 and Mandinka (Maninka) 1.4 million.

3 USAGE

Mandekan is both a widely spoken first language as well as a widely used lingua franca in the above-mentioned areas. It is broadcast in Gambia over Radio Gambia and Radio Syd and in Mali over Radiodiffusion Nationale du Mali. A Bambara monthly, Kitaru, is published in Mali.

4 DIALECT SITUATION

Bambara is spoken primarily in Mali and also in eastern Senegal, Ivory Coast, and Upper Volta. Dyula is spoken in Ivory Coast, Mali, Upper Volta, and in Ghana. Mandinka is spoken in the Gambia and in Senegal (where it is often called Malinke).

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A Mandingo orthography was established at the UNESCO meeting in Bamako, Mali, in 1966. Also, Bambara and Mandinka use orthographies standardized by Senegalese government decree in 1975 (see Bibliography).

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

It is not clear at this time whether one set of materials based on the Bambara dialect would be sufficient.
MANDINGO (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
*Boston University
*Indiana University
*Korhogo Bible School
*Michigan State University
*Mission Baptiste S.B.C. Sengal
*Missionaries of Africa
*United States Peace Corps
*University of California at Berkeley
*University of Cologne (Inst fur Africanistik)
*University of Wisconsin at Madison
*Yale University
Mission Evangelique, Mali

B. Individual Resources
Dr. Gilbert Ansere, Mandinka
Charles Bird, Bambara
Kebuteh Ceesay, Mandingo
Seiny Ceesay, Mandinka
Karen Courtenay, Bambara
Denis Creissel, Mandingo
Stanley L. Cushingham, Bambara
Marie-Jose Derive, Dyula
Kandoura Drame, Mandinka
Mallafe' Drame, Mandinka
Gisela Ducos, Malinke
G. Dumestre, Bambara
Baruch Elimelech, Bambara
Lalo Fatty, Mandinka
C. Magbaily File, Kuranko
Anne Garber, Mandingo
Dennis Grudda, Mandingo
Barbara G. Hoffman, Bambara
Maurice Houis, Mande general
Mamadou Kante, Mandingo
Mr. Raimund Kastenholz, Manding

*Gospel Mission Union
*Institute for Liberian Languages
*Ministre de l' Education National
*Seminar fur Vergleichende und Indogermanische Sprachwissenschatz, Berlin
*University of California at Los Angeles
*University of London (SOAS)
*University of Paris III (INALCO)
*Worldwide Evangelization Crusade
National Advisory Committee Gambia

Mr. Kinteh, Mandinka
Judy Leidy
Ronald Long, Bambara
Mamadou Mane, Mandinka
Keith Mountford, Bambara
Dr. Klaus Piper
Barbara H. Pitchford, Mandingo
Kenneth Robertsou, Mandingo
Ledji Sacko
Lamine Savadogo, Bambara
Yahya M. Sanyang, Mandingo
Alfred Schultz, Mandinka
Hayib Somreh
Richard A. Spears, Mandinka
Felipe Tijode, Mandinka
Adama Tipto, Mandingo
Mali Toure, Mandingo
Robert Whittemore, Mandinka
Miss Emma Wisser, Mandinka
MAURITIAN CREOLE C-13

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Mauritian Creole is a creole based on a French vocabulary and is spoken on the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. It is similar also to Seychelles Creole.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

There are approximately 900,000 first language and 100,000 second-language speakers of Mauritius Creole.

3 USAGE

Mauritian Creole is the major language of Mauritius.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect survey is known to us as of this time.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

An standard orthography has recently been devised.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Presumably one set of materials would be sufficient for both Mauritius and Seychelles Creole.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Mauritius Institute of Education

B. Individual Resources
   Dr. Ramesh Pudaruth
   Dev Virahsawmy
   Mr. J.L. Wright
MBUNDU (KIUMBUNDU) A-19

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Mbundu (also known as kiMbundu or kiuMbundu) belongs to the Kimbundu Group of Bantu (Guthrie H20) and is spoken in northern Angola. Mbundu is often confused with Umbundu (Guthrie R10).

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Alexandre (1981) estimates around 150,000 speakers. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) list 1 million speakers.

3 USAGE

Umbundu is one of the national languages of Angola and is being used extensively in literacy projects in that country.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No detailed dialect survey is known to us as of this writing.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A UNESCO-sponsored literacy project in 1981/82 has possibly helped to standardize an orthography. (It does not appear that tone is marked in these literacy materials.)

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

It is not known how many sets of learning materials would be needed.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden

B. Individual Resources
   Thilo Schadeburg
MENDE/BANDI/LOKO

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Mende, Bandi, and Loko all belong to the southwestern Group of Mande and are spoken in Sierra Leone/Liberia, northeastern Liberia, and north-central Sierra Leone, respectively.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Figures are incomplete for this group. UBS (1982) notes 76,000 Loko speakers and 40,000 Bandi speakers. WTPR (1978) notes 940,000 Mende speakers in Sierra Leone and also in Liberia.

3 USAGE

Mende is a regional lingua franca and first language in southern Sierra Leone and is one of the four national languages of Sierra Leone. Bandi and Loko are local first languages.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect survey has come to our attention. Dwyer reports that Mende, Bandi and Loko "stand on the dividing line between being distinct languages and being dialects . . . ."

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

No standard orthography exists for any of these languages, though Mende is supported by a sizable dictionary.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Dwyer suggests separate sets of learning materials for Mende, Bandi and Loko, with the priority being given to Mende, the language/dialect with the largest number of speakers.
7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
*Adult Education Unit, Sierra Leone
*Indiana University
*Languages et Civilisations a Tradition Oral (CNRS)
*Michigan State University
*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
*University of Nice
*University of Wisconsin at Madison

B. Individual Resources
Don Kovac, Bandi
Dr. Ibrahim Bangura
Donald G. Churma, Loko
Dr. William L. Coleman, Mende
David Dwyer, Mende
Gordon Innes, Mende
Diane Kimball, Loko
Rev. Les Kimball, Loko
Diana Kovac, Bandi
Sam Lebby, Mende
Mr. J. Pamagbi, Mende
Keren Rice, Mende
Dr. Jo'co Sengova, Mende
Richard A. Spears, Mende
Dr. William E. Welmers
1 CLASSIFICATION

Meru is considered to be of the Meru-Tharaka Subgroup, Central Kenyan Group of Bantu (vs. Guthrie's E53, Kikuyu-Kamba Group). See Heine (1980) for an extensive discussion of the reclassification argument. Meru is spoken east of Mount Kenya in Meru District, Kenya.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Estimates include, 350,000 (Voegelin and Voegelin, 1977), 540,000 Meru speakers (Heine, 1980) and 800,000 Meru speakers (WBTR, 1982). The 1979 Kenya census notes 340,504 people who identified Meru as their "tribal/national affiliation."

3 USAGE

Meru is a local, first language and one of the languages broadcast over the Voice of Kenya.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Dialect survey work for Kenya languages is offered in Heine and Molig (1980).

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The orthography status of Meru is not known to us as of this writing.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

It is not known at this time, whether or not one set of materials would be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *University of Wisconsin at Madison

B. Individual Resources
   Kathryn Speed Hodges
   Rachel Kanyoro
MONGO/NKUNDO B-21

1 CLASSIFICATION

Mongo and Nkundo belong to the Bongo Group (Guthrie C61) of Bantu and are spoken in northwestern Zaire and around Mbandaka as well as northeastern Zaire.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Alexandre (1981) notes approximately 500,000 speakers while Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) note over 217,000 (presumably first language) speakers.

3 USAGE

Mongo is used both as a local language and as a lingua franca in Zaire.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) report 5 dialects of Mongo/Nkundo of which Nkundu is the largest.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The orthography status of Mongo and Nkundo is unknown to us as of this writing.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Although only one set of materials appear to be required, it is not clear which dialect it should be based on.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

We have received no information concerning institutions involved in the teaching of or research on Mongo/Nkundo.

B. Individual Resources

Dr. Walter D. Cardwell, Nkundo
Mrs. Wilma Jaggard Hobgood, Mongo
Mrs. Fran Maloka, Nkundo
Ms. Gertrude Shoemaker, Mongo

88
MORE B-21

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

More, which is spoken by the Mossi, belongs to the Gur Group of Niger Congo. More is spoken in Central Burkina Faso. It is also spoken by Mossi working in Ghana and Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR notes 2.5 million speakers (1982). Johnson (1978) lists 175,000 first language More speakers in Ghana. Canu (1981) states that the latest surveys indicate that around 1.7 million people have More as their mother tongue.

3 USAGE

More is widely used as a lingua franca, as well as for a first language. Broadcasts in More are heard in Burkina Faso.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Canu (1981) reports that More has four main mutually intelligible dialects. Ouagadougou, Ouahigouya, Kaya and Tendoko.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

"More does have a standard official orthography. It was elaborated in 1977 by the Commission nationale des langues voltaïques." (Norbert Nikiema, p.c.)

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of materials should be sufficient, based on the Ouadougu dialect.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Missionaries of Africa
   *University of Ouadougou
   *Upper Volta Baptist Mission
   *World Relief Corporation
   Centre d' Etudes du Moore
   University of Texas, Austin

B. Individual Resources
   Gaston Canu
   Patsy Eitelman
   Cuba Hall
   John F. Hall
   Moise Napon

   Norbert Nikiema
   Nancy Strickland
   Dr. Del Jr. Tarr
NAMA C-15

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Nama is a Khoisan language whose subclassification is widely contested; Greenberg lists it as Central South African Khoisan; Westphal considers it Khoikhoi. Nama is spoken from the Kaukau Veld in North South West Africa (Namibia) to Cape Province in South Africa. Another dialect may also be spoken in Angola.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS


3 USAGE

Nama is a local language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect survey has come to our attention.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

An authorized orthography for Nama exists.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

It is not clear how many sets of learning materials would be required for Nama.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   - University of London (SOAS)
   - University of Marburg
   - University of Witwatersrand

B. Individual Resources
   - Johannes Booys
   - Prof. D. E. Damman
   - Wilfrid H. G. Haacke
   - G.S. Nienaber
   - Dr. Peter E. Roper
   - A. Traill
The Nubian languages are spoken in southern Egypt and in Sudan. They belong to the Nubian group of Eastern Sudanic branch of Chari-Nile.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

As Nubians are pastoralists it is difficult to accurately estimate the number of speakers. While Voegelin and Voegelin (1970) citing Welmers that the five "languages" of the Nubian branch have around 1 million speakers they do not suggest a specific figure for Nubian itself.

3 USAGE

Nubian is a regional language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Although no dialect survey has come to our attention. Nubian is generally considered to be divided into Hill or Kordofan, Meidob, Kenuz, Mahas or Nobin, and Dongolawi. The latter three, spoken along the Nile, are most likely candidates for language materials, according to Thelwall (personal communication, 1983). Although geographically separated by Mahas, Kenuz and Dongolawi are highly mutually intelligible.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

There is no standardized orthography for Nubian. It has been written in both Latinized and in Arabic scripts.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

At the very least, two sets of materials will be required for Nubian. One set of materials could be used for Kenuz/Dongolawi and one set for Mahas.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *University of Wein, Institut fur Afrikanistik
   *University of Cologen (Institut fur Afrikanistik)

B. Individual Resources
   C.H. Armbruster
   Ayyub, Abd Al-Rahman
   M. Mitwalli Badr
   Herman Bell
   G.M. Brown
   Aamgard Grauer
   Fritz Hintze
   Dr. Inge Hofmann
   Prof. Andreas Kronenberg
   Jean Le Clant
   Johannes Lukas
   Ali Osman
   P.L. Shimie
   Jay L. Spaulding
   Prof Roland Stevenson
   Robin Thelwall
   Gertrud Von Massenbach
   Yuri Zawadowski
NUER C-16

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE Spoken

Nuer belongs to the Nuer Group, East Sudanic branch of Chari Nile and is spoken in Upper Nile Province, the Sudan, as well as in Western Ilubabor Province, Ethiopia.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

500,000 speakers in the Sudan and 40,000 speakers are noted in WTPR (1982) and also in Bender (1976).

3 USAGE

Nuer is presumed to be a local first language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Many dialects of Nuer are noted. Generally, Nuer is divided into two main dialects, Western Nuer (Jikany) and Eastern Nuer.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Nuer has a somewhat standardized orthography adopted at the Rejaf Language Conference in 1928. Since then, missionaries have somewhat modified the orthography.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

Two sets of language materials appear to be needed. Most materials are presently in the Eastern dialect. IRL plans to test materials in the future to determine how many sets would be necessary. UES and SIL are presently sponsoring a religious materials project in "Union Nuer".

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

*IAL
*Summer Institute of Linguistics
*United Bible Society

B. Individual Resources

Ms. Marian Fahrquar
Rev. Robert Mc Glaughlin
Charles E. Jordan
Eleanor Vandervort
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Nupe belongs to the Nupe-Gbari Group of Kwa and is spoken between Ilorin (Kwara State) and Bida (Niger State) in Nigeria.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR notes 1 million speakers (1982); Herault (1981) states that there are approximately 600,000, and Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) report 325,000 speakers.

3 USAGE

Nupe is a local language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Smith (1969) and Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) cite five dialect sets in Nupe:

1. Nupe Proper
2. Ebe
3. Dibo (Zitako)
4. Kupa
5. Bassa-nge or Basa-nge

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The orthographic status of Nupe is unknown to us at this time.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

Apparently only one set of learning materials will be required for the teaching of Nupe.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   No institutions involved in the teaching of or the study of Nupe have come to our attention.

B. Individual Resources
   Isaac George
   I.S.G. Madugu
   N.V. Smith
NYAKUSA C-18

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Nyakusa, which belongs to the Konde Group of Bantu (Guthrie M31), is spoken in southwest Tanzania between Mbeya and Lake Nyasa as well as in the northern tip of Malawi and neighboring eastern Zambia.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR (1982) notes 400,000 speakers, Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) 254,000 and Alexandre (1981), at least 250,000.

3 USAGE

Nyakusa is a local language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect survey has come to our attention. Nurse (1979) states "it is the impression of (first language speakers) that Nyakyusa has the following dialects:

1. Ngumba, also known as Kukwe
2. Mwanba, also known as Sokelo
3. Ngonde/Kaaselya

There was some disagreement among sources as to whether these are separate dialects or whether Ngonde included Kaaselya". (p. 119)

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The orthographic status of Nyakusa is unknown to us as of this writing.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Despite the lack of data, we presume that only one set of materials will be sufficient for Nyakusa.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   No institutions involved in the teaching of or the study of Nyakuse have come to our attention.

B. Individual Resources
   Peter Akim
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Nyoro belongs to the Nyoro-Ganda group of Bantu (Guthrie E11) and is spoken in Uganda south and southeast of Lake Mobutu Sese Seko, as well as in the Haut-Zaïre region of Zaïre. Technically the language name appears with a prefix as Runyoro, or ruNyoro.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR (1982) notes 400,000 speakers, Voegelin and Voegelin (1977), 180,000. Ladefoged, Glick and Criper (1972) using 1959 Census material that Nyoro speakers represent 6.2% of Uganda's population or about 590,000 people.

3 DIALECT SURVEY

No complete dialect survey has come to our attention. However Ladefoged, Glick, and Criper (1972), provide a table of mutual intelligibility for 20 Ugandan Bantu languages, showing Rutooro, Rutagwenda, and Runyankore ranging from 86 to 92 percent mutually intelligible with Runyoro "Runyoro/Rutooro . . . is accepted by Banyoro and Batooro as one language for teaching purposes". (p.44)

4 USAGE

Nyoro is a local language. Ladefoged, Glick and Criper (1972) report that it is the official vernacular in several Ugandan school districts and agricultural information services and that it is broadcast 9 1/4 hours per week in Uganda.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A standardized orthography was established in 1947.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of learning materials appears to be sufficient for this language reading.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

We have received no information concerning institutions involved in the teaching or the study of this language

B. Individual Resources

We have received no information concerning individuals involved in the teaching or the study of this language
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Oromo belongs to the Lowland East Cushitic family (Oromo subgroup) and is spoken in the southern half of Ethiopia, as well as mostly in Eastern Province, Kenya.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Figures vary greatly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>variety</th>
<th>country</th>
<th>speakers</th>
<th>source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oromo Borana</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>100,000-150,000</td>
<td>Heine and Molig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromo Borana</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>512,000</td>
<td>UBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromo western</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>UBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromo western</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>5.75 million</td>
<td>UBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromo</td>
<td>overall</td>
<td>18 million</td>
<td>Gragg,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 USAGE

Oromo is a significant regional first language and is spoken by the largest ethnic group in Ethiopia. Oromo is broadcast over the Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia and there is a weekly newspaper, Berisa, in Oromo.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Some dialect survey work is detailed in Gragg and also in Heine (1980). Gragg (P.C. 1984) feels that all dialects are "largely mutually intelligible", and that "one Western-based standard, with many Eastern and Southern loan elements will eventually emerge".

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

There is no standardized orthography; Oromo is written either with Amharic or Romanized script. Gragg (p.c., 1984) states that "a written standard using the Ethiopia syllabary is gradually being evolved." (p.c., 1984)

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of materials appears to be sufficient.
OROMO (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
*Indiana University
*Michigan State University
*Rijksuniversiteit et Leiden
*Southern Illinois University
*University of Chicago
*University of London (SOAS)

B. Individual Resources
B.W. Andrzejewski
David Appleyard
M. Lionel Bender
Dr. E.J. Elliston
Christopher Eheret
Gene Gragg
Bernd Heine
Wilhelm Molig
J. Owens
Philip A.S. Sedlack
H. J. Stroomen
Mr. K.M. Yri
Bernard Wilhelm
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Ruanda and Rundi (properly, Kinyarwanda and Kirundi), Rwanda-Rundi Group of Bantu (Guthrie D60), are the mutually intelligible national languages of Rwanda and Burundi, respectively. Ruanda is also spoken in Tanzania, Uganda, and Zaire; Rundi is also spoken in Uganda.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR (1982) notes 4.4 million Ikiyarwanda speakers; Kimenyi (personal communication, 1983) notes 5 million first-language speakers of Kinyarwanda in Burundi; and 5 million first-language speakers of Kirundi, with 18 million L1 and L2 speakers total for both.

3 DIALECT SURVEY

No specific dialect survey has come to our attention. Kimenyi (1983) states that the three major ethnic groups in both countries share the same language and culture.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A standardized orthography has existed since the 1940's.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of teaching materials would be sufficient.
7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   * C.E.L.A. Kigali, Rwanda
   * Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission
   * Indian University
   * Institut National de Recherche (RWANDA)
   * Missionaries of Africa
   * University of Burundi
   * University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
   * University of Transkei
   L' Association des Eglises Baptistes
   California State University
   National University of Rwanda
   Bureau Pedogique pour l'Enseignement Secondaire (Rwanda)
   Institute for International Christian Communication
   Centre de Langue (Burundi)

B. Individual Resources
   Dr. Gerald Bates
   Fr. Paul Bertrand
   Miss Elizabeth E. Cox
   Mr. Peter Guillebaud
   Miss Rosemary Guillebaud
   J. Jeffry Hoover
   Irene Jacob
   Mukash-Kalel
   Glenn (Mr. & Mrs.) Kendall
   Alexandre Kimenyi
   Paul Ngarambe
   Pere Lambert
   J. Nash
   Pascal Ndayishinguje
   Lothaire Niyonkuru
   Phillippe Ntahombaye
   Jean-Baptist Nyahokaja
   David Odden
   Pastor C.M. Overdulve
   Pere Rodegem
   Cyprien Rugambra
   James Rumford
   Miss Evelyn Rupert
   Mr. Innocent Samusoni
   Rev/Mrs Gary Scheer
   Donald K. Smith
   Jacques Vincke
   Rev. Marvin Wolford
SANGO A-14

1 CLASSIFICATION

Sango, a trade language based on the Sango of the Ngabandi-Sango-Yakoma Group of Adamawa Eastern, is spoken primarily in the Central African Republic, where it is widespread. In addition, one finds some limited usage in border areas of neighboring countries, especially Zaire.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Figures range from 1 million (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977) to 1.5 million (Thomas, 1981) to 1.8 million WTPR (1982) include first & second language speakers.

3 USAGE

Sango is a national language of Central African Republic, and has great importance as a commercial language on the Ubangi River throughout this area. Sango is heard in radio programs over La Voix de la Republique Centrafricaine.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Thomas (1981) reports that several sources report that Ngabandi, Sango and Yakoma are not distinct languages but dialects. This fact coupled with the fact that Sango is primarily a lingua franca, that only one set of materials is required.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Sango has several orthographies. A uniform orthography is being developed by l'Institut Pedagogique National en Republique Centrafricaine.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

The usage of Sango as a lingua franca implies that one set of learning materials would be sufficient.
7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Baptist Mid Missions
   *Langues et civilisations a tradition oral (CNRS)
   Institute Pedagogique National, Cellule Sango (C.A.R.)
   Foreign Missionary Society of the Grace Bretheren Church

B. Individual Resources
   Georges Agba
   Miss Clarissa Barton
   Paul Beals
   Jacob Bere
   Joseph-Theophile Bongo
   C. Raymond Buck
   Luc Bouquiaux
   Marcel Diki-Kidiri
   Miss Loie Knight
   Leon-Joseph Ndombet-Assamba
   Adolphe Pakoua
   Rev. Richard Paulson
   Eugene/Bruce Rosenau
   Dr. William Samarin
   Thomas Schaefer
   Dr. David Seymour
   Lila Sheely
   Charles R. Taber
   Mr. Faustin Teguedere
   Philip Woss
1 CLASSIFICATION

"Sara" is a generic term for a dialect cluster in Central Sudanic branch of Chari-Nile and spoken in Chad and the Central African Republic.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WBTR (1982) notes 600,000 Ngambai speakers; Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) report some 284,000 for all the dialects.

3 USAGE

The Sara dialect cluster represent local first languages.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

There is no agreement about the exact number of Sara dialects. In general the following dialects are agreed upon. The degree of mutual intelligibility has not been determined, Tucker and Bryan (1956) consider Sara to be a "dialect cluster" while Greenberg (1966) considers these variants to be dialects of one language. There are around ten Sara dialects total.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Thayer (1973) noted that Chad uses a standardized Ngambay orthography. No other information has come to our attention as of this (1984) writing.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

Sara proper is taken to be the dialect for which materials should be prepared.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Baptist Mid Mission
   *Langues et Civilisations a Tradition Oral (CNRS)

B. Individual Resources
   Sandra Banasik
   Jean-Pierre Caprile
   Jacques Federy
   Alan Fisher
   Judy Leidy
   Moadjidibaye-Ti
   Mr. Moundo N. Nelra’way
   Leine Palayer
   James Thayer
   Linda Thayer
   David M. Seymore
7 RESOURCES

Lonkundo Dr. Walter Cardwell
Lonkundo Mrs. Fran Maloka
Luganda Toni Borowsky
Luganda John Kalema
Luganda Salomon Mpalanyi
Lunda Jay Nash
Lunda Jacques Vincke
Lunda J. Jeffrey Hoover
Mbum Shun'ya Hino
Melanesian Robert A. Jr. Hall
Niger-Kong Prof. Dr. Paul P. Wolf
Nilo-Sah Lionel Bender
Oubanguien Jacqueline Thomas
Pangwa Dr. Hans Stirnimann
SENUFO (SENARI) B-24

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

The term "Senufo" refers both to a language (Senari) and a branch of Gur (Voltaic) which includes four distinct languages: Palaka, Dymini-Tagwana Central Senufo (Senari) and Northern Senufo (including the dialects of Suppire and Minanka), Voegelin and Voegelin, 1977). Senari, which means "the (Senufo) language" also stands for the language spoken in the northern Ivory Coast and a small part of Mali.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS


3 DIALECT SURVEY

Manessy (1981) reports four principal dialects of Senari, Nya'a folo, Nafara, Tyebara (Cebaara) and Nowolo. Detailed dialect survey work is currently being carried out by the S.I.L. in the area.

4 USAGE

Senufo is a local first language.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Senufo languages in Ivory Coast use the official orthography developed for all languages in that country.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of materials would be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

*Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission
*Institute de Linguistique Applique (ILAS)
*Langues et Civilisations a Tradition Oral (CNRS)
Summer Institute of Linguistics, Abidjan
University of Abidjan
Summer Institute of Linguistics, England

B. Individual Resources

Linnea Boese
Don Bothel
Ruth Casey
M. Laughren
Gabriel Manessy

Richard Mills
Elizabeth Mills
Merrill Skinner
Wolfgang Stradner
1 CLASSIFICATION

Serer belongs to the Senegal Group of West Atlantic, and is spoken in the Saloum Valley of Senegal around Joal, as well as in the Gambia.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS


3 USAGE

Serer is a national language in Senegal, but is used primarily as a local first language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) report two main dialects: Serer None and Serer Sin, as well as three lesser dialects: Nyomma, Seguin, Ndoute.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Serer has an orthography standardized by Senegalese government decree in 1975 (see Bibliography), but not all conventions are agreed upon.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

Presumably one set of materials would be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Mission Baptiste S.B.C. Senegal
   *United States Peace Corps, Senegal

B. Individual Resources
   Mme Aram Diop-Fall
   Arama Fall
   Stan Faye
   Waly Coly Faye
   Katherine M. Marcoccio
   Rev. Kenneth Robertson
   W. Pitchel
   Serge Sauvageot
1 CLASSIFICATION

Shona belongs to the Shona Group of Bantu (Guthrie S10). It is spoken by various groups (Karanga, Makorekore, Manyika, Ndau, Zezuru, etc) primarily in Zimbabwe, but also in western Mozambique (Manyika) and in south central Zambia.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Horn (p.c., 1983) reports that there are about six million Shona speakers in Zimbabwe. Figures are unavailable for Mozambique and Zambia. Alexandre (1981) states that there are at least 1 million speakers.

3 USAGE

Shona is a language of education in Zimbabwe. Numerous newspapers publish in Shona and a sizable literature exists. Shona is also heard over the radio.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Though there are many dialect differences in Shona, a standardized dialect is recognized.

5 ORTHOGRAPHIC STATUS

Shona has a standardized orthography.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS REQUIRED

One set of learning materials will be sufficient for Shona.
SHONA (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *ALOZ (Adult Literacy Org. of Zimbabwe)
   *Boston University
   *Howard University
   *Michigan State University
   *Rhodes University
   *University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
   *University of Washington
   *Yale University
   Zimbabwe Literature Bureau

B. Individual Resources
   Dr C.H. Borland
   Stanley L. Cushingham
   Hazel Carter
   N.C. Dembetembe
   Musvosvi Denford
   Prof. George Fortune
   Michael Hannan
   Nancy Horn
   Mrs. S. Kuimba
   John Hutchinson
   Seth Mandel
   Mary S. Mubi
   Kennedy Mujombi
   David Odden
   Douglas Patterson
   Carolyn H. Persz
   Bernadette Petto
   Mr. I. Takawira
SIDAMO A-22

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Sidamo is a language of the Highland East Cushitic Group spoken by the Sadaman in the southern highlands east and west of Lake Awasa, Ethiopia.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Estimates generally range from 650,000 to 860,000 (Bender, 1976); WTPR (1982) notes 857,000.

3 USAGE

Sidamo is a local first language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect survey is known to us; however, Hudson (in Bender, 1976:233) says that Sidamo ... "is... little differentiated into dialects" and that "the differences are minimal..."

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Very little is written in Sidamo. As far as we know, the only printed literature to date is the Bible, written in Amharic characters.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of learning materials for Sidamo appears to be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Southern Illinois University

B. Individual Resources
   M. Lionel Bender
   Grover Hudson
   James Redden
   K.M. Yri
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Somali, which belongs to the East Cushitic branch of Cushitic, is spoken in the Somali Democratic Republic, the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, eastern and northeastern Kenya, and southern Djibouti.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

There are no complete figures available for the number of speakers of Somali. Heine (1980) notes 185,000 Somali speakers in Kenya. Africa South of the Sahara (1981:330) notes that "slightly over half the population [310,000] of Djibouti are Somalis."

3 USAGE

Somali is the national language of Somalia where it is used in the schools, government and daily commerce. There is a Somali daily newspaper in Mogadishu, Xiddigta Obktobar. Somali is heard on Voice of Kenya radio, Radiodiffusion-Television de Djibouti, and the Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

There are three mutually intelligible language collections (Johnson, personal communication, 1983) in Somali: Common or Northern (Isaaq); Central or (Af-) Raxan-Weyn; (Af-) Benaadir or coastal. Many materials have previously been prepared in Common Somali; however, the Mogadishu variety of Somali appears to be slowly becoming the standard. For further information on the Somali dialects in Kenya, see Heine (1980).

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A Romanized orthography for Somali was adopted in 1972 which replaced a variety of older orthographies.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of learning materials is sufficient for the learning of Somali.
SOMALI (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

*Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions
*Indiana University
*Michigan State University
*Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden
*Universita Nazionale Somalia (Comitato Techno Linguistice)
*University of London (SOAS)
*University of Wisconsin at Madison
University of Rome
Semmario di Studi Africani
Sudan Interior Mission
Seminar Napoli

B. Individual Resources

Hussein M. Adam
Jakob Adan
Ahmed Adan Ahmed
Gianmaria Ajani
Abdulaziz Sheriff Adam
Ali Abdirahmn Hersi
Edward Alpens
Albert Antoniutto
Roberto Ajello
James de Vere Allen
B.W. Andrzejewski
Prof. F. Antinucci
David Appleyard
Mohamed A. Arush
Linda Arvanites
Giorgio Banti
Jacqueline Bardolph
Douglas Biber
Kalif Bile
Melanie Brant
Stephen Brant
Ulrich Braukamper
Biancariaria Bruno
Giorgio R. Cardona
John Caney
Lee Cassanelli
Neville Chittick
Reher Coats
Virginia Lee Barnes Dean
Morin Dider
Conrad Dilger
Mahdi Ali Dare
John Di Stefano

Christopher Ehret
Abdullahi Sheikh Elmi
Mohamed Osman Fadal
Constitano Fallace
Stephen Franke
Helene R. Fuller
Lucyna Gebert
Charles Geshekter
Gallo Pia Grassivaro
Gevmano Grassivavio
Abdukarim Ahmed Guleid
A. Haider
M.A. Heban
Lutz Heide
Stefan Helmig
Adler Hjort
Robert Hertzon
Edna Adan Ismael
Ahmed Duale Jama
Bernd Jansen
Jorg Janzen
John Johnson
Patrick Kakwenizire
Hilarie Kelly
Christopher Krokhfors
Thomas Labahn
David Laitin
Marcell Lamberti
Hubert Lauz
Jacqueline Lecarme
Judy Leidy
I.M. Lewis
Virginia Lulig
SOMALI (Continued)

B. Individual Resources
   Cabdalla Cumar Mansur
   Harold Marcus
   John Markakis
   Mohamed M. Mohammadien
   Mr. Modricer
   Mrs. D. Modricer
   Miss Ruth Myors
   Dr. Joseph J. Pia
   Renato Pozzi
   Annarita Fuglielli
   Diana Putman
   Omar Osman Rabeth
   Haji Rabi
   Mohamed H.H. Rabi
   Aldirahman O. Raghe
   S. Ravarino
   Lanfranco Ricci
   Julia Rudkin-Jones
   Said S. Samatar
   Dr. John I. Saeed
   Hilary Costa Sanseverino
   Nikolas Schopfer
   Hans-Wichert Schuneman
   Fritz Serzisko
   Phillip Sedlak
   Bereket Hable Selasse
   Fred Sholz
   Isse Mohamed Siyad
   H.J. Stoomer
   Aud Talle
   Mohammed Siad Togane
   G. Traversa
   Emilio Tresalti
   Adrino Varolti
   Ismail Wais
   J. Warner
   Manfred Wehrman
   D. Wiegand
   Thomas Wilson
   John Wood
   George Wright
   Keenadiid Yaasin C
   Hassan Ismail Yusuf
   A. Zaboriski
   Yusuf Omar Ali
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Songhai belongs to the Songhai branch of Nilo-Saharan. Various dialects of Songhai are spoken near and along the Niger River from Djenna in Mali, through Burkina Faso, Niger, and into northern Benin and northwestern Nigeria as well as into southwestern Algeria.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Tersis (1981) and WTPR (1982) notes 700,000 presumably first language speakers. The 1972 Niger census notes 1.001 million "Djerma Songhai" speakers. A figure which includes second language speakers. Heine (1970) also reports a figure of more than one million total speakers.

3 USAGE

Songhai is a significant regional as well as a national language of Niger. It is broadcast over Radio-diffusion du Mali as well as over La voix du Sahel in Niger.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Nicolai in Les dialectes du songhay (1919) notes six major dialects of Southern Songhai, four major dialects of Northern Songhai, and two independent dialect clusters.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

An orthography was adopted at the 1966 UNESCO meeting in Bamako, Mali (see bibliography).

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of materials would appear to be sufficient for the learning of Songhai.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   Indiana University

B. Individual Resources
   Mrs. Janice Carson
   Abdou Hanani
   Miriam Morin
   Robert Nicolai
   Jane Petring
   Miss Arlene Spurlock
   Nicole Tersis
   Jennifer J. Yanco
   Mr. Daniel Zimmerman
1 CLASSIFICATION

Soninke belongs to the Northern Branch of Mande. It is spoken from the intersection of northeast Senegal, southcentral Mauritania, and west/southwest Mali, to a line running east roughly along the Mali-Mauritanian border. It is also spoken in parts of the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, and Niger.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Vogelin and Vogelin (1977) estimate the total number of Soninke speakers to be 457,000. Platiel (1978) gives a figure of 520,000.

3 USAGE

Soninke is a national language of Senegal. Most Soninke speakers also know Bambara.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect survey of Soninke has come to our attention.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Soninke has an orthography standardized by Senegalese government decree in 1975 (see Bibliography), but these conventions have not been accepted in other areas where Soninke is spoken.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of learning materials appears to be sufficient for Soninke.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Indiana University

B. Individual Resources
   Charles Bird
   Manthia Diawara
   Martha Kendall
   Suzanne Platiel
   Mamadou Soumare
   Yero Sylla
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPoken

For the purpose of this discussion, this language group encompasses three separate languages Tswana or Setswana (S31) spoken in Botswana, South Africa and neighboring areas of Zimbabwe. Northern Sotho (S32, also known as Pedi as Transvaal Sotho) is spoken in the northeastern South Africa, (Transvaal) and Southern Sotho (also known as Sotho proper) is spoken further South and is the predominant language of Lesotho.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

The following figures have been reported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Voegelin</th>
<th>WTPR</th>
<th>Alexandre</th>
<th>Bastin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tswana</td>
<td>852,000</td>
<td>3,083,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Sotho</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Sotho</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>1,217,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>4,652,000</td>
<td>5,333,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>3,800,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 USAGE

Tswana is, according to Heine (1970) "next to English the official language of Botswana." In 1985, these languages will become mandatory subjects in South African junior and secondary schools. Botswana publishes a daily newspaper, Dikgang Tsa Gompieno, and a monthly newspaper, Kutlwana, in Tswana. The South African Broadcasting Company broadcasts radio and television programs in Tswana and Sotho. Radio Botswana also broadcasts in Sotho.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho and (Se-)Tswana are three separate languages.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

There is a separate standardized orthography for each language.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

Three separate sets of learning materials are required for the teaching of the languages under this heading.
7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

*Baptist Mission in Bothuthatswana
*Indiana University
*Institute for Research into Language and Arts, Pretoria
*Rhodes University
*Stanford University
*University of Port Elizabeth
*University of Pretoria
*University of Wisconsin at Madison
University of Stockholm
University of South Africa, Pretoria

B. Individual Resources

A.A. Abalaj, N. Sotho
Mrs. M.C. Bill, Sotho
Ken Cage, S. Sotho
Mr. S. Chaphole, Sotho
Katherine Demuth, S. Sotho
Benjamin du Plessis, N. Sotho
J.A. du Plessis, N. Sotho
Prof J.A. du Plessis, Tswana
Dr. C. F. Emslie, S. Sotho
Prof. J.G. Gildenhuys, S. Sotho
Mr. D. Gowlett, Sotho
P.S. Groenewald, N. Sotho
Wilfred Haacke, Sotho
Tore Janson, Sotho
Miss E. Jordaan, N. Sotho
Mr. T.B. Khoali, Sotho
Mr. J.H.M. Kock, N. Sotho
Prof. C.J.H. Kruger, Tswana
W.F. Kuse
Dr. J.M. Lenake, Sotho
L.J. Louwrens, N. Sotho

Mr. N.P. Maake, Sotho
Jane K. Maseko, Tswana
Mr. S.A. Makopo, N. Sotho
J.P. Maripane, N. Sotho
Mr. I.M. Moephuli, S. Sotho
Mr. J.J. Moloa, Sotho
Prof. E.S. Moloto, Tswana
Naledi Mothibatsela
Stan Nussbaum, Sotho
David Odden, Sotho, Tswana
D.J. Prinsloo, N. Sotho
Dr. Justus Roux, Sotho
P.B. Sathekge, N. Sotho
Gerard K. Schuring, N. Sotho
Robert R.K. Scully, N. Sotho
Sandy Sharp, Sotho
Donalk K. Smith,
Prof C. Swanepoel, Sotho
J.W. Synman, Tswana
E.B. Van Wyk, N. Sotho
Wolfgang Zimmerman, N. Sotho
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Sukuma and Nyamwezi, spoken in western Tanzania, form a dialect continuum. Accordingly, they are placed in the Sukuma-Nyamwezi Group of Bantu (Guthrie F20).

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Alexandre (1981) notes 1.6 million speakers. While Voegelin and Vogelin (1977) break this figure down to 890,000 Sukuma and 365,000 Nyamwezi speakers.

3 USAGE

The Sukuma-Nyamwezi cluster constitute regional languages in Tanzania. At least one major newspaper, Lumuli, is published in this language (Sukuma dialect) in Tanzania.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No detailed dialect survey work has been done for Sukuma-Nyamwezi.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A standardized orthography exists for both.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

Scheven (personal communication, 1984) states that Sukuma and Nyamwezi have been taught separately and that two sets of teaching materials would be needed, despite the is mutual intelligibility of these dialects.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   Maryknoll Fathers

B. Individual Resources
   A. Scheven
   Dr. Klaus Piper
SUPPIRE/MINIANKA C-24

1 CLASSIFICATION

Suppire/Minianka belongs to the Northern Senufo subgroup of Gur Voltaic, and is spoken in southeastern Mali.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Glaze (1981) notes 300,000 speakers of Suppire, while Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) estimate 350,000 speakers.

3 USAGE

Suppire is an important regional language in Mali.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Suppire and Minianka are according to Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) mutually intelligible dialects, further survey work is being presently done (1983) near Sikasso by Robert Carlson of the S.I.L.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The Senufo languages in Ivory Coast use the official orthography developed for all languages in that country.

6 SETS OF LANGUAGE LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of materials appear to be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Summer Institute of Linguistics, England

B. Individual Resources
   Robert Carlson
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Susu is a northern Mande language spoken in Guinea and Sierra Leone, and Mali.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Grimes (1976) reports 86,500 speakers in northern Sierra Leone and 453,000 speakers in southern Guinea. Platiel (1978) gives a total of 505,000 Susu speakers and 113,000 Yalunka speakers. While Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) give a combined total of 392,000 speakers. Houis (1981) reports 550,000 speakers.

3 USAGE

Susu is an important regional language of northern Sierra Leone and eastern Guinea.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No thorough dialect surveys of Susu have come to our attention. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) report that the two dialects are virtually indistinguishable.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

No information concerning the orthographic status of Susu has come to our attention.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of materials should be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

*Indiana University

*Langues et Civilisations a Tradition Oral (CNRS)

B. Individual Resources

Emmanuel Faber
C. Magbailey File
Judy Leidy
Linda Waugh
SWAHILI A-18

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Swahili, of the Swahili subgroup of Coastal Bantu (Guthrie G42) is a major language spoken in many dialect forms throughout East Africa. It is spoken primarily on the Sahil (coastal) region of East Africa from northern Mozambique (including the Comoroea), throughout Tanzania and Kenya and north to mid Somalia.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WBTR (1982) reports that there are some thirty million Swahili speakers, while Heine (1970) state "It may be assumed today that 20 to 25 million have mastered Swahili more or less, well."

3 USAGE

Swahili is the official language of Tanzania and an official language in Zaire and Kenya. It is a language of instruction in Tanzania and is used extensively in East Africa as a trade language or as a lingua franca. Swahili is heard on radio broadcasts of La Voix de la Revolution (Burundi), The Voice of America (Liberia), The Federal Radio Corporation (Nigeria), Deutsche Welle Relay Station Africa (Rwanda), Radio-diffusion de la Republique Rwandaise, external broadcasts from the South African Broadcasting Company, on Swaziland Broadcasting Service, Radio Tanzania's internal broadcasts and broadcasts to Zanzibar, La Voix du Zaire and Radio Candip (Zaire's educational broadcast service). Swahili periodicals include, in Kenya, Taifa Leo (daily), Chemsha Bongo (weekly), Afrika ya Kesho (monthly) as well as various trade and religious papers. In Tanzania there are two dailies, Kipanga and Uhuru, as well as numerous other periodicals. Literature in Swahili is extensive.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

There is a standard (literary) form of Swahili, therefore one set of teaching materials will be sufficient. Nonetheless, there are many dialectal variants of Swahili (see Heine, 1980 for more details).

5 ORTHOGRAPHIC STATUS

Swahili has a standardized orthography, though there are slight variations between countries.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of learning materials is sufficient for the teaching of Swahili.
SWAHILI (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

*Alfred University
*Baptist Language School, Kenya
*Bloomfield College
*Brandeis University
*California State University at Fresno
*California State University at Sacramento
*Cambridge University
*Cheyney State College
*City University of New York
  Richmond College
*Colby College
*Columbia University
*Cuyahoga Community College
*Duke University
*ELCT Language and Orientation School
*University of Giessen
*Foreign Service Institute
*Grace Mission Inc.
*Harvard University
*Howard University
*Institute of Kiswahili Research
*Iowa State College
*Kalamazoo College
*Koninklyk Institut v.d. Tropen
*Lincoln University
*Lock Haven State College
*Marquette University
*Mercyhurst College
*Michigan State University
*Morehouse College
*New York University
*Northwestern University
*Oberlin College
*Ohio University
*Pennsylvania State University
*University Park
*Pomona College
*Portland State University
*Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden
*Rutgers University
  at New Brunswick
*SUNY, Albany
*SUNY, Buffalo
*SUNY, College at New Platz
*SUNY, Binghamton
*SUNY, College at Geneseo
*SUNY, College at Utica/Rome
*Allegheeny College
*Boston University
*California State University
  at Chico
*California State University
  at Northridge
*California State University
  at San Jose
*Central College
*City University of New York
  Herbert H. Lehman College
*City University of New York
  York College
*Contra Costa College
*Depauw University
*Dulquesne University
*East Carolina University
*Eastern Washington State College
*Fordham University
*Friends World College
*Grambling State University
*Hebrew University
*Indiana University
*Instituto Universitario Orientale
*Naples
*Kent State University
*Langues et civilisations a
  tradition oral (CNRS)
*Lutheran Theological College
*McGill University
*Metropolitan State College
*Missionaries of Africa
*New Mexico Highland University
*Northeastern University
*Oakland University
*Ohio State University
*Pasadena City College
*Phillips-Universitats Marburg
  Ableitung Afrikanistik
*Portland Community College
*Ramapo College of New Jersey
*Roosevelt University
*Rutgers University Newark
  College of Arts and Science
*SUNY, Binghamton
*SUNY, College at Geneseo
*SUNY, College at Utica/Rome
SWAHILI (Continued)

*Sacramento City College
*Sacramento State College
*Schweitzerisch Afrika Gesellschaft
*Societe suisse d'Etudes African
*St. John's University
*St. Peter's College
*Syracuse University-
  Utica College
*University of California
  at Berkley
*University of Cape Coast
*University of Cincinnati
*University of Colorado
*University of Denver
*University of Georgia
*University of Illinois
  at Chicago Circle
*University of London (SOAS)
*University of Maryland
  at Baltimore County
*University of Michigan
  at Flint
*University of North Carolina
  at Chapel Hill
*University of Paris III
  (INALCO)
*University of Sidney
*University of Stockholm
*University of Texas-Austin
*University of Uppsala
*University of Washington
*University of York
*Wesleyan University
*Western Illinois University
*Worldwide Evangelization Crusade
  University of Hamburg
  University of Dar es Salaam

*B. Individual Resources
Torben Anderson
Prof. Mohammed Abdulaziz
Hassan Adam
Dr. Rachel Angogo
H. Akida
Peter Akim
A.A. Amidu
Berit G. I. Aspegren
Prof. M.A.A. Aziz
Sergio Baldi
May Balisidya
Herman Batibo

*School for International Training
*Scripps College
*Slippery Rock State College
*Southern Illinois University
*St. Lawrence University
*Stanford University
*University of Aalborg, Denmark
*University of Bern (Dozentur fur Afrikanistik)
*University of California
  at Los Angeles
*University of Cologne (Inst.
  fur Afrikanistik)
*University of Florida
*University of Houston
*University of Illinois
  at Urbana-Champaign
*University of Marburg, Cologne
*University of Maryland
  at College Park
*University of Minnesota
*University of New Mexico
*University of Notre Dame
*University of Oslo
*University of Pittsburgh
*University of Port Harcourt
*University of South Carolina
  at Columbia
*University of Toronto
*University of Washington
*University of Wisconsin at Madison
*Washington State University
*West Virginia University
*William Patterson College
*Wright State University
*Yale University
University of Vienna
University of Delhi
University of Uppsala

Elena Bertoncini
Eyamba Bokamba
James L Brain
G.M. Browne
Margaret A. Bryan
Rev. Ronald Butler
Patricia Lynn Carrell
Chacha Nyagotti Chacha
A.R. Chuwa
Prof Anthony Clayton
Stanley L. Cushingham
Norbert Cyffer
SWAHILI (Continued)

Herman Bell
Victoria Bergvall
Dr. Constance E. Berkeley
Ann Biastockker
D.E. Dammann
James de Vere Allen
Ivan Dihoff
Gerrit J. Dimmendaal
Nicole Dominique
Carol Eastman
Christopher Ehret
Helen Erickson
Issak Issak Esmail
Helene R. Fuller
Susan Geiger
Olin Godare
Ernie Green
Marianne Gufstaffson
Mrs. Hamida Harrison
Janette (Lyndon) Harres
Magdlena Hauner
Clifford Hill
Thomas J. Hinnebusch
Jean-Marie Hobert
Nancy Horn
John Indakwa
Mr. Peter Itebete
Matt Kaaya
Dr. Kakai
Mukash-Kalel
R.A. Kanyoro
Mr. D.W.L. Kapings
Elane Kaufman
J. Kelly
A.M. Khamisi
Kamal Khan
S.D. Kianga
Yared Magori Kihore
John K Kiimbila
Miss Phyllis Kilbouru
Prof. C. Kisseberth
Jan Knappert
Elanah J. Kutik
Greta D Little
Abdulazia Yusuf Lodhi
Clifford L. Lutton
Joseph Mabwa
J.S. Madumula
Prof. Clement Maganga
Wilfred Mamuya
Seth Mandel
Mr. D.W.L. Masoko
Dr. Marsare
Hassan Marshad
Gian Luigi Martini
David Massamba
Ms. Z. Massabo-Tumbo
Kohombo Mateene
Dr. J.E.M. Maw
Ali-Amin Mazrui
E.D. Mboho
James W. Mbotela
P.M. Mburghuni
P.Q.R. Mounda
Sr. A. McWilliam
Mr. J.S. Mdee
Y. Mganga
Prof. G.A. Mhina
Dr. Gudrun Mihhe
Mary Mitchell
Masaoki Miyamato
Dr. D. Mkude
S.A.K. Mlacha
Miss Aiway Mmari
Mohamed A. Mohamed
Dr. Wilhelm Mohlig
Robert Owen Moore
Dr. Rupert Moser
L.P. Moshi
E.J. Mpogolo
Y.P. Msanjila
M.M. Mulokozi
J. Mungar
Muthoni Mwangi
Mr. H.J.M. Mwansoko
Dr. A.S. Nchimbi
Paul Ngarambe
Dominique Nicole
August Nimtz
Dr. Lourenco Noronha
Philip Noss
Derek Nurse
Arve Oded
R. Dr. Ohly
N.V. Okhotina
Apollo Okoth
Jacob Olipona
Howard Olson
Meshaq Osiro
Mrs. Alice Osodo
Dr. Aida T. O'Reilly
Asenath Otieno
SWAHILI (Contin...)

Dr. Carolyn A Parker
Douglas Patterson
Russell G. Paulson
Charles Pike
Edgar Polame
Robert F. Port
Phil Porter
Ronald Rassner
Karl Reynolds
Jack D. Rollins
Yunus I. Rubanza
Prof Gabriel Ruhumbika
Dr. J.C. Russell
Sukari Salone
Thilo Schaddeberg
Albert Scheven
Walter Schicho
Carol Scotton
Robert T.K. Scully
Philip A.S. Sadlak
T.S.Y. Sengo
Hassan Sisay
Earl W. Stevick
Dr. Hans Stirnam
Crispus Sultani
T.S.Y. Sungo
Mr. Canute W Temu
John Thiuri
Maddalena Toscano
T. Towest
Z. Tumbo-Masabo
Marcel P. VanSpaandonck
Winfred Vass
Nino Vessella
Rev. Samuel Vinton
K.K. Virmani
Rainer Vossen
Frank Vuo
Damari Wakhungu
Wamukota Wambalaba
Prof Don Woods
Rev Siprian Yakobo
A. Zaborski
Dr. Sharifa Zawawi
TEMNE C-26

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Temne, which belongs to the southern branch of the West Atlantic branch of Niger Congo, is spoken in the northern half of Sierra Leone.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WBTR (1982) estimates 1.2 million speakers in Sierra Leone, while Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) report 525,000 speakers.

3 USAGE

Temne is one of the four official languages of Sierra Leone. It also is an important regional language. Radio broadcasts are heard daily in Temne in Sierra Leone.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No detailed dialect survey is known to us at this time.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

No information concerning a standard Temne orthography has come to us at this time.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of materials is presumed sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Adult Education Unit, Sierra Leone
   *Fourah Bay College
   *Ministry of Education, Sierra Leone

B. Individual Resources
   Dr. Abou Bai-Sheka
   Ibrahim Banga
   William Coleman
   David Dalby
   C. Magbaily Fyle
   J.K. Gbla
   Panda Kamara
   Rev. and Mrs. Dale Leinbach
   Keith Mountford
   Dr. Julie F. Nemer
   Dr. A.K. Turay
   Dr. W.A.A. Wilson
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

The Teso-Turkana cluster consists of two major groupings in Eastern Nilotic, Ateso and Ng'aturk(w)ana (commonly Turkana). Teso is spoken primarily in Uganda (Teso District) but also in Kenya (Busia District). Turkana is spoken in Kenya (Turkana District, and around Isiolo town, Samburu District) (from Dimmendaal, personal communication, 1983).

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS


3 USAGE

Teso and Turkana are local languages. Teso is used as a language of instruction in Teso District schools.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Teso and Turkana are on opposite ends of a dialect continuum, with only 70.2% of mutual intelligibility. In addition, both groups have "major social differences" (Dimmendaal, p.c., 1982).

5 ORTHOGRAPHIC STATUS

Only Turkana has a standardized orthography.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

Two sets of materials will be required.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Christian Interior Mission, Turkana
   *Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden, Turkana
   Ministry of Culture, Kenya, Turkana

B. Individual Resources
   Mrs. Laura Otaala, Teso
   Joan Anderson, Turkana
   Dr. R. S. Chapman, Turkana
   Dr. Gerrit J. Dimmendaal, Turkana
   Bernd Heine
   Randall Nelson, Turkana
   Dr. Thilo C. Schadeberg, Turkana
TIGRINYA A-19

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Tigrinya belongs to the Tigrinya branch of Ethio-Semitic (Bender, 1976) and is the main language of Tigre Province, Ethiopia.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

There are around 3.5 million speakers of Tigrinya, according to WTPR (1982); Bender notes 3.6 million speakers (1976).

3 USAGE

Tigrinya is a major language of Ethiopia. (Note: Orthodox Christians who speak this language are called Habesh; Muslims are often called Jabarta.) Tigrinya is used on Ethiopia's Voice of the Revolution and is also heard over the Suden Broadcasting Service.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No dialect survey has come to our attention. "Ullendorff (1973:171 and 1955) believes that regional variation in Tigrinya is insignificant, but Bender, Hailu and Cowley (1976) believe that Tigrinya has several dialects. . . ." p. 564, Non-Semitic Languages of Ethiopia.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The official orthography for Tigrinya is Amharic's orthography.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

While the situation is not clear it would appear that one set of materials would be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

* Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden
* University of London (SOAS)
* Tel Aviv University

B. Individual Resources

D. Appleyard
Abraham Demolz
M. Denais
Jack Fellman
Grover Hudson
Prof. Olga Kapeliuk

Wolf Leslau
Lanfranco Ricci
H.J. Stroomer
Tsehay Teferra
Edward Ulendorf
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Tiv is a member of the Bantoid subgroup of Benue-Congo and is spoken in the eastern part of Nigeria, particularly in Benue State.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Christian Reformed World Mission estimates 1.5-2 million speakers (T. Koop, personal communication, 1983). While Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) suggest somewhere between 600,000 and 300,000.

3 USAGE

Tiv is a prominent local language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No thorough dialect survey has been done to our knowledge. Tiv is one language with minor dialectal differences (Koops, personal communication, 1983).

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Tiv orthography is presently (1984) being revised and reviewed by a government commission. Presently, tone markings exist in Tiv only where words would be ambiguous.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of materials should be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   *Christian Reformed World Missions
   *Indiana University

B. Individual Resources
   David Arnot
   Thomas J. Koop
   Robert Koops
   Leo Sibomana
   K. Shimizu
   Gerard Terpstra
   W.A. Umezinwa
1 CLASSIFICATION

Tsonga is an all-inclusive name for the Tswa-Ronga or Tonga Group of Bantu (Guthrie S50). These dialects or languages (see Dialect Survey below) are spoken in Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Louw and Baumbach (personal communication, 1983) note three million Tsonga speakers in Mozambique and 800,000 in South Africa. WBTR (1982) notes 889,000 Tsonga speakers in South Africa and also 600,000 in Zambia. Alexandre (1981) suggest a figure greater than 1.25 million.

3 USAGE

Tsonga is an important regional language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No detailed information concerning the distribution and differentiation of Tsonga dialects has come to our attention.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Shagaan, Tshwa, and Tsonga each have their own orthographies.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

The existence of three separate orthographies would require at least three sets of materials.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   We have received no information concerning institutions involved in the teaching of or the study of Tsonga.

B. Individual Resources
   Prof. J.A. Louw
   Prof. E.J.M. Baumbach
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Tumbuka belongs to the Tumbuka group of Bantu (Guthrie N20) and is spoken in northern and central Malawi, the Lundazi District of Zambia and also in Tanzania.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Over 489,000 Tumbuka speakers were noted in Malawi and Zambia (1966 census); Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) give a figure of 156,000 speakers, while Alexandre (1981) state that there are at least 200,000 speakers.

3 USAGE

Tumbuka is a regional first language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) report nine mutually intelligible dialects of Tumbuka. Kashoki (1980:3) notes that the Senga, Tumbuka, Fungwe, and the Yombe of Zambia "speak practically the same language."

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

No evidence of a standardized Tumbuka orthography has come to our attention.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

Presumably, one set of learning materials would be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   We have received no information concerning institutions involved in the teaching of or the study of Tumbuka.

B. Individual Resources
   Dr. Anadel Phiri
   Hazen Vail
UMBUNDU A-20

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Umbundu, which belongs to the Umbundu Group of Bantu (Guthrie R10) is spoken in southeastern Angola near the Koubango River, as well as in parts of Namibia. Umbundu should not be confused with Kimbundu (Guthrie H10).

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Alexandre (1981) notes at least 1.5 million speakers. The Angolan 1960 census lists 1,746,109 speakers of Umbundu. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) list 1,700,000 speakers, and Heine (1970) states that were lingua Franca speakers included, the figure would be around 1.8 million

3 USAGE

Umbundu is one of the national languages of Angola and is being used extensively in literacy projects in that country. It is also heard on broadcasts of Radio Nacional de Angola.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No thorough dialect survey is known to us as of this writing.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

A UNESCO-sponsored literacy project in 1981/82 has helped to standardize an orthography.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

It is not known how many sets of learning materials would be needed though the existence of a standardized orthography would suggest one set of materials would be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   We have received no information concerning institutions involved in the teaching of or the study of Umbundu.

B. Individual Resources
   Istvan Fodor
VENDA C-29

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Venda belongs to the Venda Group of Bantu (Guthrie S21) and is spoken in Zimbabwe and in South Africa.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTFR (1982) notes 424,000 speakers in South Africa. No number is listed for Zimbabwe. Grimes (1978) notes 400,000 and 40,000 for South Africa and Zimbabwe, respectively. The 1980 South African census notes 692,000 speakers of Venda in that country. Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) list 150,000 Venda speakers.

3 USAGE

Venda is used in government notices in South Africa. It is an important regional language. It is also an important regional language and used on internal radio broadcasts by the South African Broadcasting Company.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No thorough dialect surveys have come to our attention.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

No evidence of a standardized Venda orthography has come to our attention.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of materials appears to be sufficient.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   University of Leiden

B. Individual Resources
   Prof. J.A. du Plessis
   Prof. M.E.R. Mathira
   Mr. N.A. Milubi
   Dr. J.L. Reyneke
   Dr. Thilo Schadeberg
   Prof. E. Westphal
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE Spoken

Wolof belongs to the Northern Branch of the West Atlantic Group of Niger Congo. It is spoken principally in western Senegal, but also in the Gambia. A few speakers are reported for the southwest corner of Mauritania.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

Estimates for Senegal include from 1.2 million first-language speakers (Vogelin and Vogelin, 1977), 1.5 million (Sauvageot, 1981), to 2 million (WTPR 1982). The WTPR also estimates around 40 thousand first-language speakers in the Gambia or about 13% of the population.

3 DIALECT SITUATION

Wolof has some dialectal variation, though no detailed dialect survey has come to our attention. The major reported dialectal difference is between that of Senegal and the Gambia due to the influence of French and English loanwords respectively (Ka, p.c., 1984).

4 USAGE

Wolof is a major language of Senegal, spoken by over one third of the population as a first language. In addition, it serves as the most widely-used non-European lingua franca in Senegal. Although French is the official language of Senegal, the current policy objective is to have each student read in the predominant language of the region. This includes Wolof, Serer, Pulaar, Diola, Mandingue, and Sarakole. Wolof is used in radio broadcasts, and also by civil servants (Nussbaum, 1970). In the Gambia, Wolof follows behind Malinke and Fufulde in importance. Plans have been made to use Wolof as the medium of education at the primary level.

5 ORTHOGRAPHIC STATUS

A standard Wolof orthography has been in use since 1975.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of materials would be sufficient for language teaching and learning purposes.
7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

- Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission
- Indiana University
- Langues et civilisations à tradition oral (CNRS)
- United States Peace Corps (Senegal)
- University of Wisconsin at Madison
- Summer Institute of Linguistics
- Georgetown University
- Institute National de Langues et Civilizations Ovientales

- Howard University
- Kalamazoo College
- Mission Baptiste S.B.S. Senegal
- University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign
- University of North Carolina
- Howard University

B. Individual Resources

Hannah Baldwin
Eyamba Bokramba
Saine Cassary
Mbaya Cham
Eric Church
Dr. Dakia Lame
Mr. Pathe Diagne
Amadou Diallo
Birama Diallo
M. Aram Diop
Pr. Dr. Cheikh Diop
Mailsfe Drame
Marilyn Escher
Arame Fal
J.C. Frye
William Whitney Gage
Pape A. Gaye

- Madamba Ngan Gueye
- Judith T. Irvine
- Omar Ka
- Boubacar Kane
- Prof. Gabriel Manessy
- Sarr Momodou
- Molly Melching
- Mr. Cheik A. Ndao
- Diagne Pathe
- Walter Pichl
- Keneth Robertson
- S. Sauvegeot
- Hayib Sosseh
- W.A. Stewart
- Filipe Tejeda
- Dorothy Wills
1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Xhosa, Zulu, Swazi, and Ndebele are languages in the Nguni group of Bantu (Guthrie S40). Xhosa is spoken in the Transkei coastal region of South Africa; Zulu, south of Swaziland inland and along the coast; Swazi, in Swaziland; all three in South Africa. Ndebele is spoken in southwest Zimbabwe as well as in the Transvaal, South Africa.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTPR (1982) notes 380,000 Ndebele speakers; 716,000 Swazi speakers; 4,435,000 Xhosa speakers, and 5,421,000 Zulu speakers. Figures from South Africa's Race Relations Annual Survey show 480,000 Ndebele speakers, 1981.

3 USAGE

Zulu is the national language of Zululand; Swazi, of Swaziland, and Xhosa, of the Transkei and the Ciskei. Ndebele is taught as a subject in Zimbabwean schools.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

J.A. Louw (personal communication, 1982) reports that (Ndzunda-Manala) Ndebele is "a Zulu dialect insofar as it is mutually intelligible with Zulu".

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

All four languages have standardized orthographies.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

Separate sets of materials are recommended for Swazi, Ndebele, Xhosa, and Zulu.
XHOSA ZULU SWAZI (Continued)

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
*Baptist Publication
*Howard University
*Institute for Research into Language and the Arts-Pretoria
*Michigan State University
*Rhodes University
*University of California at Los Angeles
*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
*University of Orange Free State
*University of Pretoria
*University of Stellenbosch
*University of Wisconsin-Madison
*University of the Western Cape Potchefstroom University
Rand University

*Boston University
*Indiana University
*Johannesburg College of Education
*Rand Afrikaans University
*University of Bern
Dozentur fur Afrikanistik
*University of Cape Town
*University of London (SOAS)
*University of Natal
*University of Port Elizabeth
*University of South Africa
*University of Transkei
*University of Witwatersrand
*Yale University
Cambridge University
University of Marburg

B. Individual Resources
Linda Arvanites, Zulu
G. Brokensha, G., Zulu
Prof T. Cope, Zulu
Stanley Cushingham, Zulu
Mrs. A. Daniels, Xhosa
J. Dhlomo, Zulu
Clement M. Doke, Zulu
E.J. Dorfling, Zulu
Mr. J.T. Engelbrecht, Xhosa
E. du Plessis Goslin, Zulu
J.A. du Plessis, Xhosa, Zulu
S. Gous, Xhosa
Mr. H.C. Groenewald, Zulu
Mr. W.M. Gula, Zulu
D.S. Gxilishe, Xhosa
A.P. Hendrikse, Xhosa
Larry Hills, Xhosa
Mrs. B. Ingram, Xhosa
Prof Dorcas Jafta, Xhosa
Mr. J.S.M. Khumalo, Zulu
Prof. Dr. W.J. Kruger, Xhosa
M.B. Jr. Kumalo, Zulu
Mazisi Kunene, Zulu
Dr. Daniel Kunene, Xhosa
Wandile F. Kuse, Xhosa
G.T. Ligthelm, Zulz
J.A. Louw, Xhosa, Zulu, Ndebele
Mr. J.K. Marbuza, Zulu
Mr. L.M. Mbadi, Xhosa
Mr. S. Mbiza, Xhosa

Mr. R.M. Mfeka, Zulu
Mrs. P.B. Mngadi, Zulu
Prof. P.C. Mokgokong, Zulu
Mr. C.T. Msimang, Zulu
Beverly Muller, Zulu
Douglas Mzob, Zulu
Prof. S.J. Neethling, Xhosa
Prof. Ngcongwone, Zulu
G.S. Nienaber, Zulu
N. Nkosi, Zulu
Prof. D. Ez Ntuli, Zulu
C.L.S. Nyembezi, Zulu
Gregory John Orr, Zulu
Prof. H.W. Pahl, Xhosa
Bernadette Patto, Zulu
Lionel C. Posthumus, Zulu
Justus C. Roux, Xhosa
Prof. S. Satyo, Xhosa
Mr. A.B. Stuurman, Xhosa
D. Rycroft, Zulu
Mrs. C.V.P. Shwala, Zulu
S. Skikna, Zulu
Mr. A. Strachan, Zulu
Jeff Thomas, Zulu
Anthony Traill, Zulu
PMS Von Staden, Zulu
Ms. A. Van Huyasteen
A. Wilkes, Zulu
Mrs. Marilyn Wood, Zulu
Mr. J.M. Xulu, Zulu
These languages, known as the Yao Group of Bantu (Guthrie P20), include Yao (spoken by the Yao primarily in southern Malawi but also in southeastern Tanzania and in Mozambique), and Makonde (spoken by the Makonde primarily in southeastern Tanzania and in Mozambique).

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

"Nurse (1980) suggests that "there are well over 1 million Yao"; Voegelin and Voegelin (1977) note 1 million Makonde. WTPR (1982) reports 600,000 Makonde in Malawi. Alexandre (1981) estimates over one million for the entire group.

3 USAGE

Yao and Makonde are local first languages.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No thorough Yao dialect survey has come to our attention. Nurse (1980:127) notes that more work needs to be done on the Makonde dialect situation but notes: "Makonde is said to have as dialects
   a. ci-minnma  b. ci-mihuta  c. ki-maraba  d. ki-maviha
but there is some debate about whether the last two are to be considered dialects or languages."

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

The existence of a standardized orthography for either Yao or Makonde is unknown to us as of this writing.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

The number of separate sets of learning materials needed is unclear.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
   We have received no information concerning institutions involved in the teaching or studying of this language.

B. Individual Resources
   We have received no information concerning individuals involved in the teaching or studying of this language.
YORUBA A-23

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Yoruba belongs to the Yoruba Group of Kwa and is spoken in the southwestern part of Nigeria (Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Oyo and parts of Kwara States) as well as in enclaves in Benin and Togo.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS


3 USAGE

Yoruba is one of the major languages of Nigeria and is an official (national) language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

Herault (1981) states that there are 17 dialects of Yoruba. Various respondents consider Oyo-Ibadan Yoruba to be the literary standard.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

Oyo-Ibadan Yoruba is generally taken to be the literary standard, thus representing a standardized orthography.

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set of materials would be sufficient. However, Ishekiri, a widely divergent dialect of Yoruba (Voegelin and Voegelin (1977), may require separate materials.
YORUBA

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources

*Bowling Green State University
California State University at Fresno
*Harvard University
*Howard University
*Kent State University
*SUNY, Buffalo
*Stanford University
*University of California at Los Angeles
*University of Florida
*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
*University of Wisconsin
*Yale University

University of Vienna

*Boston University
*Cambridge University
*City University of New York,
  Herbert H. Lehman College
*Iowa State College
*Michigan State University
*Southern Illinois University
*University of California at Berkeley

*University of Cologne
  (Inst fur Afrikanistik)
*University of Ilorin
*University of Pittsburg
*Western Washington State College

University of London
University of Ife

B. Individual Resources

Prof. Wayne Abimbola
A. Adetugbo
John Adive
Michael Afolayan
Fumao Akere
F. Niyi Akinnaso
Akinola
Titus Adehisi Amoo
Robert G. Armstrong
Oladelle Awobuluyi
Prof. A. Awolalu
Prof. A. Awolalu
Yiwola Awoyale
Adeboye Babalola
B.R. Badejo
Ayo Bamgbose
Karim Barber
Kara Courteney
Stanley Cushingham
Ivan Dihoff
S.A. Ekundayo
Baruch Elimelech
A.B. Fafunwa

Isaac George
Father Bob Hales
Jean-Marie Hombert
Stephen R. Luckau
Tony Obiade
Babatunde Ogunpolu
Mr. J.A. Ogunsi
Afolabi Olabimtan
Afolabi Olabode
Prof. Niyi Oladeji
Chief O. Olajubu
Mrs. Omotayo Olutoye
Opeoluwa Onabajo
Qnabajo Opeoluwa
Yusuf Ore
Olasope O. Oyeleran
Douglas Pulleyblank
Kiyoshi Shimizu
Akin Shode
Dr. Herbert Stahlke
Dr. Jan Stark
Dennis Warren
R.W. Wescott
ZANDE B-30

1 CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN

Zande is a language of the Eastern subgroup of Adamawa-eastern and is spoken in southeastern Central African Republic, southwestern Sudan and northern Zaire.

2 NUMBER OF SPEAKERS

WTLP (1982) gives these approximate figures: 230,000 Sudan
730,000 Zaire
30,000 C.A.R.
990,000 total

Thomas (1981) states that there are more than 700,000 speakers of Zande in all. While Heine (1970) states that this number is less than a million.

3 USAGE

Zande is a local first language.

4 DIALECT SURVEY

No thorough dialect survey is known to us as of this writing. IRL (see below) is preparing literacy materials based on Zande spoken around Yambio. Later tests of the materials are planned to determine if other dialects sets would be necessary.

5 ORTHOGRAPHY STATUS

An orthography was established for Zande at the 1928 Rejaf Language Conference. Past materials have not consistently marked vowel quality and nasalization; present efforts are including these as well as tone on the tense particles (Duerksen, personal communication, 1983).

6 SETS OF LEARNING MATERIALS RECOMMENDED

One set appears to be sufficient, but see 4 above.

7 RESOURCES

A. Institutional Resources
*Laboratoire d' Information et Linguistique Applique
*Langues et civilisations a tradition oral (CNRS)
*Summer Institute of Linguistics, London
*University of Oslo

B. Individual Resources
Raymond Boyd
Robert Prouty
Rolf T. Endresen
Appendix A: Language Priorities Categories

**Group A Languages (Highest Priority)**

1. Akan (Twi/Asante/Akuapem/Fante)
2. Amharic
3. Arabic
4. Chewa/Nyanja
5. Fulfulde (Fula/Peulh/Fulani)
6. Hausa
7. Igbo
8. Kongo
9. Malagasy
10. Mandingo (Eambara/Mandinka/Dyula)
11. Ngala (Lingala)
12. Oromo (Galla)
13. Ruanda/Rundi (Kirwanda/Kirundi)
14. Sango
15. Shona
16. Somali
17. Sotho/Tswana (including Ndebele)
18. Swahili
19. Tigrinya
20. Umbundu
21. Wolof
22. Xhosa/Zulu/Swazi
23. Yoruba

**Group B Languages (Second Priority)**

1. Anyi/Baule
2. Bamileke
3. Bemba
4. Berber (Tamazight/Tamacheq/Kabylle)
5. Chokwe/Lunda
6. Efik/Ibibio
7. Ewe/Mina/Fon
8. Ganda (Luganda)
9. Gbaya
10. Kalenjin (Nandi/Kipsigis)
11. Kamba (Kikamba)
12. Kanuri
13. Kikuyu
14. Krio/Pidgin (Cluster)
15. Luba (Chiluba)
16. Luo/Acholi/Lango
17. Luyia
18. Makua/Lomwe
19. Mbundu (Kiumbundu)
20. Mende/Bandi/Loko
21. Mongo/Nkundo
22. More/Mossi
23. Nubian
24. Senufo
25. Songhai
26. Sukuma/Nyamwezi
27. Tiv
28. Tsonga
29. Yao/Makonde (Bulu)
30. Zande

**Group C Languages (Third Priority)**

1. Dinka (Agar/Bor/Padang)
2. Edo (Bini)
3. Gogo (Chigogo)
4. Gurage
5. Hehe
6. Idoma
7. Igbira (Ebira)
8. Ijo
9. Kpelle
10. Kru/Bassa
11. Lozi (Silozi)
12. Maasai
13. Mauritian Creole
14. Meru
15. Nama (Damara)
16. Nuer
17. Nupe
18. Nyakusa
19. Nyoro
20. Sara
21. Serer
22. Sidamo
23. Soninke
24. Suppire
25. Susu
26. Temne
27. Teso/Turkana
28. Tumbuka
29. Venda
### Appendix B: African Languages Reported to Have More Than 500,000 Speakers (and not included in Appendix A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Estimations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alur</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Nilotic</td>
<td>500,000 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gussi</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Bantu</td>
<td>800,000 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadiyya</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Cushitic</td>
<td>1,000,000 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Igala</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Kwa</td>
<td>800,000 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kambaata</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Cushitic</td>
<td>500,000 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kambari</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>500,000 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lugbara</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Sudanic</td>
<td>500,000 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngbaka</td>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td></td>
<td>500,000 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welamo</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Omotic</td>
<td>1,000,000 W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A = Alexandre (1982)  
B = Bender (1976)  
L = Ladefoged, Glick and Crippier (1972)  
V = Voegelin and Voegelin (1976)  
W = WTPR (1982)
Appendix C:
Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the following people for their help. They are noted by language category below:

Akan: J.M. Stewart, Mubanga Kashoki
Amharic: Grover Hudson
Anyi-Baule: Jonathan Burmeister, Judith Timyan, Will Leben
Arabic: Mubanga Kashoki
Bamileke
Berber: Hatte Beljer, Nora Miliche
Chewa/Nyanja: Carol Scotton
Choke/Lunde: Jay Nash
Dinka: John Duerksen
Ehira
Edo
Efik/Itibic. T.L. Cook
Ewe/Mina/Fon: A.S. Duthie
Fulfulde: David Dwyer
Ganda
Gbaya: Phillip Noss
Gogo: Derek Nurse
Gurage: Grover Hudson
Hausa
Hehe
Idoma
Igbo: Especially F.C. Ogbalu: Igbo drew extensive response and interest.
Ijo: Kay Williamson
Kalenjin: Franz Rottland
Kamba
Kanuri
Kikuyu
Kiumbundu
Kongo: Francois N. Lay
Kpelle: David Dwyer
Krio/Pidgin: J.K. Gbla, A.K. Turay, David Dwyer
Kru/Bassa
Lingala: John Ellington, Jay Nash
Lozi: Mubanga Kashoki
Luba: F. Muyumba
Luo/Acholi/Lango: Edith Bavin, Albert Scheven
Luyia: Rachel Kanyoro
Maaasai:
Makua/Lomwe: Thomas Price
Malagasy: M. Randrianja
Mandingo: Robert Whittemore, David Dwyer
Mauritian Creole: Ramesh Pudaruth
Mbudu: M.C. Kounta
Mend/Bandi/Lokoe: J.K. Gbla, A.K. Turay
Meru: Rachel Kanyoro
Mongo/Nkundo
More:
Nama:
Nubian:
Nuer:
Nupe
Nyakusa:
Nyoro
Oromo
Ruanda/Rundi:
Sango:
Sara
Senufo:
Seren/Sine
Shona:
Sidamo:
Somali:
Songhai:
Soninke:
Sotho/Tswana:
Sukuma/Nyamwezi
Suppere:
Susu:
Swahili:
Teme:
Teso/Turkana:
Tigrinya
Tiv:
Tsonga:
Tumbuka:
Umbundu
Venda:
Wolof:
Xhosa/Zulu/Swazi
Yao/Makonde:
Yoruba
Zande:

Norbert Nikiema
W. Haacke
Robin Thelwall, P.L. Shinnie
Rachel Kanyoro
Gene Gragg
Alexandre Kimenyi
William Samarin
Linnea Boese
Nancy Horn
Grover Hudson
We thank especially the Somali Technical Committee in Rome and Anna Puglielli; also Giorgio Banti and John Johnson.

Mrs. Mary C. Bill, J.W. Freeman
Albert Scheven
Linnea Boese
The Institute of Kiswahili Research, Carol M. Eastman
J.K. Gbla, A.K. Turay
Geritt Dimmendaal
D.W. Arnott, Thomas Koop
J.A. Louw and E.J.M. Baumbach wrote extensive comments.
Ernst Westphal
Mbaye Cham, Omar Ka
J.A. Louw
Raymond Boyd
Appendix D

Institutional Questionnaire

Institution Name ___________________________ Director/Head ___________________________
Address ___________________________ Name of Respondent ___________________________

Please fill out one form for each African language listed in appendix A which your institution offers instruction, develops materials, conducts linguistic research or publishes literature.

If your institution does not offer or deal with any of these African languages, then please check here (___) and return the questionnaire.

1. Name of language heading (see appendix A) ___________________________
Name of dialect or further specification ___________________________

Levels taught (check all that apply):
___ 1st year ___ 2nd year ___ 3rd year ___ 4th year
___ literature classes ___ conversation classes ___ other

Instructors name a) ___________________________ and addresses ___________________________
Instructors name b) ___________________________ and addresses ___________________________
Instructors name c) ___________________________ and addresses ___________________________

2) Have you prepared or do you have in preparation learning materials in this language? If yes, please list or otherwise enclose a listing of all such publications including 1) author, 2) author's address, 3) title, 4) most recent publication date) and 5) price.
Appendix E

Individual Questionnaire

NOTE: PLEASE USE A SEPARATE SURVEY FORM FOR EACH LANGUAGE HEADING OR
SUBHEADING YOU CONSIDER TO BE DISTINCT WITH RESPECT TO THE TEACHING AND
PREPARATION OF MATERIALS.

1) For which language heading and subheading are you completing this
form?

2) Your name ___________________________________________________________

3) Your title or position ____________________________________________________

4) Institutional affiliation and address if applicable ____________________________

5) Your preferred mailing address, if different from above ______________________

6) We would like to publish this information in the language
directory. This may result in your being contacted for information
concerning this language, and it may consequently involve some
additional time in this regard. Do you wish to have this information
published in the directory?
   ___ yes   ___ no

7) YOUR BACKGROUND IN THIS LANGUAGE
   A) _____ First Language
   B) _____ Second Language, Where studied ________________________________

8) TEACHING EXPERIENCE
   Level Mode (classroom, individualized, tutorial, intensive)
   A) beginning ____________________________________________________________
   B) intermediate _________________________________________________________
   C) advanced ____________________________________________________________
   D) literature ____________________________________________________________
   E) other ________________________________________________________________

9) Research in this language is for me a/an _____ part of my ongoing
   professional activities.
   ___ Exclusive   ___ Large   ___ Important   ___ Minor   ___ Very Minor

10) YOUR RESEARCH/PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS FOR THIS LANGUAGE
    A) _____ General Linguistics
        ___ phonology ___ morphology ___ syntax ___ semantics
    B) _____ Historical/Comparative
    C) _____ Sociolinguistics, Language and Culture
    D) _____ Language learning
        ___ teaching ___ materials development ___ testing
    E) _____ Other (please specify)
11) LEARNING MATERIALS YOU HAVE PREPARED/ARE PREPARING:
(e.g., textbooks, grammars, dictionaries, readers, phrasebooks,
tapes, visual aids, cultural materials, drills, etc.)

A) Have you ever published any such materials for this language?
___ yes (please attach a listing of these materials including
___ no (author, publisher, date, availability and cost)

B) Have you prepared such materials for this language which have
yet to be published?
___ yes, but they are not available for dissemination
___ yes, available for dissemination (please describe)
___ yes, plan to publish or in press with ___________________________
___ almost, estimated completion date ___________________________
___ no

C) Do you know of any such unpublished material prepared by someone
else? If so, please indicate author and mailing address.

12) Please give the name and address of three authorities whom you
consider the most knowledgeable in the language:
a) ____________________________
b) ____________________________
c) ____________________________

13) Is there a standardized orthography for this language?
___ yes ___ no (If yes, please identify)

14) How many distinct sets of learning materials would be needed for the
languages and dialects included under this language heading, due to
dialectal, orthographic or political differences? ________

14-15) OPTIONAL:

14) On a separate sheet of paper list what you regard to be the best set
of materials presently available for the study of this language. Include
material which will cover the following areas, basic text, reference
grammar, dictionary.

15) In your opinion, what are the areas of greatest learning material
needs for this language?
APPENDIX F:
BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACCT. 1981. 


Armbruster, Carl H. 1968. 


Bender, M. Lionel, 1976a. 
Language in Ethiopia. London; Oxford University Press.

Bender, M. Lionel (ed.). 1976b. 

Bender, M. Lionel et al. 1983. 


La transcription des langues du Senegal problemes theoriques pour le choix d'un alphabet officiel (avec, en annexe, le Rapport UNESCO, sue la reunion d'experts tenue a Bamako en 1966 pour la transcription des langues africaines). Dakar; Centre de linguistique Appliquee de Dakar (CLAD).


Clark, John L.D. and Dora E. Johnson. 1976. 

Dalby, David. 1977. 


Dunstan, Elizabeth. 1969. 
Twelve Nigerian Languages. London: Longmans Green and Co., Ltd.


Galand, Lionel. 1979. 
Galand, Lionel.  in press.  

*Art and Death in a Senufo Village.*  Bloomington: Indiana University Press.


*Languages of Africa.*  Bloomington: Indiana University.

*Ethnologue.*  Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Guthrie, Malcolm. 1948.  
*The Classification of the Bantu Languages.*  London; Oxford University Press.

*Studies in Nigerian Languages.*  Dallas; Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Hames, C. 1978.  

Hamp, E. 1965.  
*Retrospect and Prospect on the Neglected Languages* (Report of a Conference on the Neglected Languages, held at Northwestern University, January 16-17, 1965. Unpublished.)

Heine, B. 1970.  


*Die Sprachen Afrikas.*  Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag.

*Les Langues Kwa.*  In Perrot (1981); pp 139-145.

Hodge, Carlton. 1970.  
*Response to W. Gage's Article on Uncommonly Taught Languages.*  ERIC Bulletin, No. 17, September.
African Languages. In Material Development Needs in the Uncommonly Taught 
Languages: Priorities for the Seventies. Arlington Va.: Center for 

Houis, M. 1981. 

----. 1981 

Hurreiz, Sayed Hamid A. 1968. 
Linguistic Diversity and Language Planning in the Sudoan, African Studies 
Seminar Paper No. 5, Sudan Research Unit. Khartoum; Faculty of Arts, 
University of Khartoum.

Language Survey of the Sudan, No. 1 (Southern Kordofan, The Nuba 
Mountains, Masakin). Khartoum; University of Khartoum.

A Survey of Materials for the Study of the Uncommonly Taught Languages, 
Vol. 1: Western Europe (&) Pidgins and Creoles (European Based). 

----. 1976b. 
A Survey of Materials for the Study of the Uncommonly-Taught Languages: 
Vol. 3 Languages of the Middle East and North Africa. Washington D.C.; 
Center for Applied Linguistics.

----. 1976c. 
A Survey of Materials for the Study of the Uncommonly-Taught Languages: 
Vol. 6 Languages of Sub-Saharan Africa. Washington D.C.; Center for 
Applied Linguistics.

Johnson, John. n.d. 
Bibliography of Somali Language Materials (ms).


International Handbook of Universities. Berlin and New York; De Gruyter.

Kohler, Owain. 1981. 

Language in Uganda. London; Oxford University Press.

Manessy, G. 1981. 
Promotion et integration des languages nationales dans les systems 
educatifs: bilan et inventaire (2 vols.). Montreal; CONFEMEN (Office des 
Ministre de l'education des pays d'expan. francaise).

Kenya Population Census 1979 Vol. 1. Nairobi; Central Bureau of 
Statistics.

Murphy, John D. and Harry Goff. 1969. 
Catholic University of America Press.


Nicolai, Robert. 1981. 
Les Dialectes du Songhay. Paris; SELAF.

Nurse, Derek. 1979. 
Description of Sample Bantu Languages of Tanzania. African Languages 5. 
1.

Dakar Wolof: A Basic Course, Washington D.C, Center for Applied 
Linguistics.

Quelque donnees sociolinguistiques sur le Mali. In Barrateau (1978); pp 
375-388.

Les langues dans le monde ancien et moderne: Afrique subsaharienne, 
pidgins et creoles, Paris, Centre National de la Recherche Scientific 
(CNRS).

Language in Tanzania. London; Oxford University Press (for International 
African Institute).

Transcription des language nationales. Dakar; Rufisque-Imprimiere.

Richardson, I. 1961. 
Some observations on the status of Town Bemba in Northern Rhodesia. 

Sociocultural change and communication problems. In Rice, F.A. Ed. Study 
of the role of second languages in Asia, Africa and Latin America. 
Washington; Center for Applied Linguistics; pp 105-123.


UNESCO. 1978. 
Reperoire des recherches sur les language africaines en afrique sub-saharienne (edition provisoire). Paris; UNESCO.

United Bible Societies. 1982. 

The languages of Africa. London; Oxford University Press.


Whitely, W. H. 1974 


Appendix G:

Individual Addresses

Abaglo, Poovey, Department of Linguistics, Lawrence, Kansas
2522 Redbud Lane 010 (home address) Lawrence, Kansas 66044
Abalaj, A.A., School of Ghana Languages, PO Box 12, Ajumako via
Essiam, Ghana.
Abangma, Samson Negbo, Ecole Normale Superieure, University
of Yaounde, P.O. Box 47, Yaounde, Cameroun
Abba, Alhaji M., Principal, Jalingo ATC, Jalingo, Nigeria.
Abboud, Peter F., Department of Oriental Languages and Literature,
University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
Abdelrahim, Said, Institute Fur Orientalistik, Otto Behagel Str.
10, Giessen D 6300, West Germany
Abdien, Prof. Abdalamajied, University of Cairo, Cairo, Egypt
Abdou, Hamani, University of Niamey, BP 237, Niamey, Niger
Abdul-Malak, Zakki, University of Utah 84112
Abdulaziz, Prof. Mohammed, P.O.Box 30197, University of Nairobi,
Nairobi, Kenya
Abdulkadir, Dandatti, Center for the Study of Nigerian Language,
PMB 3011, Kano, Nigeria.
Abdullahi, Mallam Haruna, University of Sokoto, Department of
Nigerian Languages, Sooto 2346, Nigeria.
Abdulmunelm, Dr., Faculty of Arts, University of Khartoum,
P.O. Box 321, Sudan
Abduraham, Maho Awes, Erlenweg 2/110, 7400 Tubingen/FRG
Abimbola, Prof. Wayne, University of Ife, Ife, Nigeria.
Abraham, R.C., School of Oriental and African Studies 48 Malet
Street, London University, England
Abu, Bakr Rashid, Center for the Teaching of Arabic, Khartoum,
Sudan.
Abullahi, Ahmed, Faculty of Languages, Somali National University,
Mogadishu, Somalia.
Abu Salim, Issam, Department of English, Yarmouk University
Irbid, Nigeria
Adam, Hassan, Universitat zu Koln, Cologne, Germany.
Adam, Hussein M., P.O. Box 1413, Mogadishu, Somalia
Adama, Bruce, SIM International, Box 127, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Adams, Miss Doreen, Evangelical Church in Zambia, Mukinge, Serv.
Department, P.O. 1200 92, Kasempa, Zambia.
Adams, Mr. John B., Ministry of Education Minna, Niger State,
Nigeria
Adamu, Mahdi, Centre for Nigerian Cultural Studies, AB University,
Saria, Nigeria
Adamu, Prof. Mahdi, University of Sokoto, PMB 2346, Sokoto, Nigeria
Adan, Abdulaziz Sheriff, Faculty of Medicine, Somali National
University, P.O. Box 835, Mogadishu, Somalia
Adebisi, Afolayan, Department of English Language, University
of Ile Ife, Nigeria
Adelola, Sabajide, Nigeria Educational Research Council,
3 Jibonust, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria
Adetugbo, A., University of Maiduguri, PMB 1096, Maiduguri,
Nigeria
Adetigbo, Abiodun, Department of Linguistics, University of
Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Allan, Keith, Department of Linguistics, Monash University Clayton, Victoria, Australia
Allen, Edward Jay, 149 Warren Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02116,
Allen, James de Vere, Box 95625, Mombasa, Kenya
Allison, Rev. Joseph, Cuttington University College, Monrovia, Liberia
Alpers, Edward, Department of History, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
Allsopp, Richard, University West Indies at Cave Hill, PO Box 64, Bridgetown, Barbados
Amayo, Airen, Department of English, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Amer, Prof. Attia, Department of Arabic, University of Stockholm, Fiskgartorpsv. 160F, Stockholm, Sweden
Ammerman, Lillie Mae, Box 123, Kericho, Kenya
Amidu, A.A., University of Ghana, P.O. Box 25, Legon, Ghana
Ammon-Tanoh, Yvette, Institute de Linguistique Appliquee, Universite d'Abidjan Abidjan, Cote, d'Ivoire
Amoo, Titus Adebisi, Nigerian Educational Research Council, PO Box 8085, Lagos, Nigeria
Anani, Kosi, S/C La Mission Baptiste, M. Wilson, BP 43, Tagligbo, Togo
Anderson, Torben, Aalborg University, Langagervej B., Post Box 159, 9100 Aalborg, Denmark
Andrzejewski, B.W., 15 Shelley Ct., Milton Rd., Harpenden, Herts, AL5 5LL, England
Andualem, Mulugeta, Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20521
Angogo, Dr. Rachel, PO Box 21360, Nairobi, Kenya
Annan, Dr. B., Department of Linguistics, University of Zimbabwe, Harare, Zimbabwe
Annoh-Kumi, Mr. K., Department of Ghana Languages, University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana
Anser, Dr. Gilbert, United Bible Societies, BP 3014, Lome, Togo
Antinucci, Prof. F., Consiglio Nazionale delle Richerche, Rome, Italy
Antoniotto, Alberto, Facolta di Scienze Politiche, Universita di Torino, Via S. Ottavia 20, Torino, Italia
Applegate, Joseph, PO Box 641, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20059
Appleyard, David L., School of Oriental and African Studies, 48 Malet St., London, England WCI 7HP
Armstrong, Robert, Institute of African Studies, University of Africa Studies, Ibadan, Nigeria
Arush, A. Mohamud, Faculty of Geology, Somali National University, P.O. Box 1081, Mogadishu, Somalia
Arvanites, Linda, Department of Linguistics, University California Los Angeles, California 90024
Asfour, Prof Gabor, Cairo University, Orman, Giza, Cairo, Egypt
Asomaning, Mr. S.W., Language Centre, University of Ghana, PO Box 119, Legon, Ghana
Aspegren, Berit G. I., Larkvagen 5, 222 31 Lund, Sweden
Asaan, Kenneth, Bureau of Ghana Languages, P.O. Box 1851, Accra, Ghana
Atakpah, Mr., c/o School of Ghana Languages, P.O. Box 12, Ajumako, Ghana
Awobuluyi, Oladele, Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria
Awolalu, Prof. A., Department of English, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Awoyale, Yiwola, University of Ilorin, P.M.B. 1515, Ilorin, Nigeria
Ayeku, Kodzo, PO Box 2, Taviefe, via Ho, Upper Volta
Ayom, Edward B G, Institute of Asian and African Studies, University of Khartoum, Box 321, Khartoum, Sudan
Ayyad, Dr. Shukri Muhamad, Cairo University iv., Orman, Giza, Cairo, Egypt
Ayyub, Abd al-Rahman, Dar al-Ulum, Cairo, Egypt
Azer, Harry Amin, 1, El-Shikh Abdoul Nour Street, Flat 8 Heliopolis, Roxy, Cairo, Egypt
Aziz, Prof. M.A.A., University of Nairobi, Kenya
Azouyne, C, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Babalola, Adeboye, Department of African Languages and Literatures, University of Legos, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria
Babalola, Adeboy, Department of African Language and Literature, University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria
Badawi, Dr. Al-Said, American University of Cairo, Box 2511, Cairo, Egypt
Badecker, William, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405
Badejo, B R, University of Maiduguri, PMB 1069, Maiduguri, Nigeria
Badr, M. Mitwalli, Senior Inspector of Education, #122, Street 9, Maadi, Cairo, Egypt
Bai-Sheka, Dr. Abou, University of Sierra Leone, Department of Modern Languages, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Baldi, Sergio, via Mosca 41, 80129 Napoli, Italy
Baldwin, Ferne, Manchester College, North Manchester, Indiana 46962
Baldwin, Hannah, c/o F. Tejeda, PB 2534, Dakar, Senegal
Balisi, M. 905 E. Eagleheights, Madison, Wisconsin 53701
Bamba, Moussa, Institut de Linguistique Appliquee, Universite d'Abidjan, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
Bambose, T.A., Linguistics Department, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Bambose, Ayo, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Banasiak, Sandra, Koumra, Chad
Bando, Simon, ELCT Languages and Orientation School, PO Box 740, Morogoro, Tanzania
Bangura, Ibrahim, Adult Education Unit, Ministry of Education, NE Village, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Banti, Giorgio, Istituto di Glottologia, University of Rome, C. Universitaria, 00100 Rome, Italy
Barber, Karin, Department of African Languages and Literatures, University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria
Bardolph, Jacqueline, University of Niece, 98 Bd. Edouard Hernot, 060 6 Nice
Barton, Miss Clarissa, BP 900 Bangui, C.A.R.
Bashir, Ibrahim, Boston University, African Studies Center, 125 Bay State Rd., Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A. 02146
Bastin, Yvonne, Musee Royal de l'Afrique Central, Tervuren, Belgium
Bates, Dr. Gerald, BP 76, Gitega, Burundi
Batibo, Dr. Herman, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35051, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Baumbach, Department of African Languages, University of South Africa, P.O. Box 392, Pretoria, South Africa
Bavin, Dr. Edith L., Linguistics Department, La Trobe Department, Bundoora, Victoria 3083, Australia
Bawamith, David, African Studies Program, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, 45701, U.S.A.
Beals, Paul, Head-Mission, Grand Rapids Bible College, 1001 E. Beltline, N.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A. 49505
Bechtold, Karl-Heinz, Institut fur wissenschaftliche Zusammenarbeit, Landhausstr. 18, 7400 Tubingen, Germany
Becuwe, Jacques, Institut de Linguistique Appliquee, Universite d'Abidjan, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
Bedou-Jondoh, Mrs Edina, 21, rue des Cocotiers, Togo
Beer, David Frank, Department of English, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712, U.S.A.
Bekaert, Mr. Guy, BP 519, Yaounde, Cameroun
Belachew, Tizita, Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521, U.S.A.
Bell, Herman, University of Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan
Bemananjara, Zefaniasy, University de Madagascar, Institute de Linguistique Appliquee, Antananarivo, Madagascar
Bender, Gerald, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, 90024, U.S.A.
Bender, M. Lionel, Department of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. 62901, U.S.A.
Bendor-Samuel, John, Summer Institute of Linguistics, Horsleys Green, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP14 3XL, England
Bennett, Michael, Department of Linguistics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, U.S.A.
Bennett, Patrick, Department of African Languages and Literature, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706
Bere, Jacob, c/o l'Institute Pedagoqique National, Republique Centrafricain, Bangui, Central African Republic
Bergvall, Victoria, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, U.S.A.
Berktau, Janna, PO Box 153, Monrovia, Liberia
Berkeley, Dr. Constance E., Fordham University, 1 & 60th and Columbus Avenue, New York, New York, 10023, U.S.A.
Bertoncini, Elena, Institute University Orientale, Piazza S. Giovanni 30, 80134 Naples, Italy
Bertrand, Fr. Paul, PO 69, Kigali, Rwanda
Bessong, Dieudonne P. Aroga, Presidency of the United Republic of Cameroon, Yaounde, Cameroun
Biber, Douglas, 110 N Bonnie Ave., Apt 5, Pasadena, California 91106, U.S.A.
Bidault, R. Fr. Pierre L., Mission Catholique, Gorom-Gorom, Burkina Faso
Biersteker, Ann, Department of Foreign Languages, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, 60115, U.S.A.
Bile, Kalif, Faculty of Medicine, Somali National University, P.O. Box 835, Mogadishu, Somalia

Bill, Mrs. M.C., University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

Biobaku, S.O., Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

Bird, Charles, Department of Linguistics, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 47405, U.S.A.

Blanchon, Jean Alain, LILA, Universite de Lyon 2, 69500 Bron Parilly, France

Bleek, Dorothea, American Oriental Society, New Haven, Conn. Connecticut C6050

Blejer, Hatte, c/o Department of Linguistics, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, 78712-1196

Blichtfelt, Jan-Olaf, Agardhsgatan 5, 223 51 Lund, Sweden

Bliese, Dr Loren, Bible Society of Ethiopia, Box 1251, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Blount, Ben G., University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 30602, U.S.A.

Boadi, Prof. Lawrence, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana

Bocquene, Henri, Maison Missionaire, 25 rue du CCdt Duhail, 94210 Fontenay Sous Bois, France

Boese, Linnea, BP 111, Ferkessedougou, Ivory Coast

Bokamba, Eyamba, Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign, Illinois 61801, U.S.A.

Bokembya, Nkanga, 4088 Foreign Language Building, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign, Illinois, 61801, U.S.A.

Bokula, Professor, University Nationale du Zaire, Faculte des Lettres, Lubumbashi, Zaire

Bolouvi, Lebenc., Department de Linguistique, Universite du Benin Lome, Togo

Boly, Aliou, Universite de Grenhole, III, St. Martin d'Heres, BP 25X, 38040 Grenoble, France

Bongo, Joseph-Theophile, c/o l'Institute Pedogique Nationale, Republique Centrafricain, Bangui, Central African Republic.

Bonvini, Mr., Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, IVe, 45 rue des Ecoles, Paris, France 75007

Boois, Johannes, Department of National Education, PO 7118, Katutura, Windhoek 9000, Namibia

Borland, Dr C.H., Department of African languages, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700, South Africa

Bornstein, Deborah, Branders University, 9 Crest Road, Piedmont, California 94611

Borowsky, Toni, Department of Linguistics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002, U.S.A.

Botha, R.P., Department of Linguistics, University of Stellenbosch, Cape Prov., South Africa

Bothel, Don, BP 117, Katiola, Ivory Coast

Bouasiz, Mohamed, IBLV, 47 Avenue de la Liberte, 1002 Belvedere, Tunis, Tunisia

Bouquiaux, Luc, Centre National du Recherche Scientifique, 15, Quai Anatole France, 75700 Paris, France

Bouquiaux, M.L., Directeur du Departemt Afrique, Centre National du Recherche Scientifique, 5 Rue de Marseille 75010 Paris, France
Bower, Rev. Connie, PMB 5113, Ibadan, Nigeria
Boyd, Raymond, LP3-121 Centre Nationale du Recherche Scientifique, NRS, 27 R. Paul-Bert, 94204 Ivry, France
Boyeldieu, Pascal, Charge de Recherche, Centre National du Recherche Scientifique, 31 Rue Emile Zola, Mainvilliers, France
Bracconier, Cassian, Institute Linguistique Appliquee, Universite d'Abidjan, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
Brain, James L, Department of Anthropology, SUNY-NEW PALTZ, New Paltz, New York, 12561, U.S.A.
Brann, C.M.B., Department of Languages and Linguistics, University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria
Brant, Melanie, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, U.S.A.
Brant, Steven, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, U.S.A.
Brantuo, J.K., PO 1851, Accra, Ghana
Braukamper, Ulrich, Frobenius Institut, Liebigstr. 41, 6000 Frankfurt
Breed, J., Bantu Languages, University of Potchefstroom, Potchefstroom, Transvaal, South Africa
Brook, Gary, Box 130, Nairobi, Kenya
Brokensha, G., Johannesburg College of Education, 27 St. Andrew Rd., Johannesburg 2193, South Africa
Brown, Dr. Harry D., 794 Plymouth Rd., Claremont, California, 91711, U.S.A.
Browne, G.M., Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois 61801, U.S.A.
Bruno, Biancamaria, Institute of Linguistics, University of Rome, via Trebbia 3, 00198 Rome, Italy
Bruns, Rev. Paul, P.O. Box 77, Ogoja, Cross River State, Nigeria
Bryan, Margaret A., School of Oriental and African Studies, 48 Malet St., London WC1 7HP, United Kingdom
Bryant, Rev. Doug A., Box 1933, Kumasi, Ghana
Bryant, Rev. James, B.P. 29, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta
Bubeck, Dr. Theodore E., 43J Cambridge Court, Leisure Village, Lakewood, New Jersey, 08701, U.S.A.
Buck, Dr. C. Raymond, Baptist Mid Missions, 4205 Chester Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44101
Buckman, Allan R., M.S.B.M., 500 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri, 63102, U.S.A.
Bukar, Shettima, Borno College of Basic Studies, Maiduguri, Nigeria
Bunkowske, Dr. Eugene, U.B.S. Translations Center, P.O. Box 4096, Ibadan, Nigeria
Burmeister, J., Summer Institute of Linguistics, 08 B.P. 857, Abidjan 08, Ivory Coast, West Africa
Bussool, Assad, University of Minnesota, 154 Klaeber Ct., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.
Buth, Randall, c/o Summer Institute of Linguistics, Sudan, P.O. Box 44456, Nairobi, Kenya
Butler, Rev. Ronald, c/o BP 1559, Bukavu, Zaire
Byangwa, Nina, Department of Languages, Makerere University Kampala, Uganda
Byarushengo, Ernest R., Department of Linguist cs, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024, U.S.A.
Bynon, J.F.G., School of Oriental and African Languages, 48 Malet St., London WC1 7HP, England
Cage, Ken, Johannesburg College of Education, 27 St Andrews Rd, Johannesburg 2193, South Africa
Caney, John, 4 Littledown Road, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham GL53 9LP, United Kingdom
Canu, Gaston, University Sorbonne Nouveau, Paris III, 17 rue de la Sorbonne, 75230 Paris, France
Capo, H.C., Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria
Caprile, Jean-Pierre, 9, Ave. Claude-Vellefaux, 75010 Paris, France
Cardona, Giorgio R., Istituto di Glot., University of Rome, Citta Universitaria, 00100 Rome, Italy
Cardwell, Dr. Walter, 335 Burgess Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana 46219, U.S.A.
Carlson, Jabaru, Institute of African Studies, University of Liberia, Monrovia, Liberia
Carlson, Robert, B.P. 36, Sikasso, Mali
Carnochan, Prof. Jack, School of Oriental and African Studies, London WC1E 7HP, England
Carrell, Patricia Lynn, Department of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, U.S.A.
Carson, Mrs. Janice, BP 91 GAO, Mali, West Africa
Carter, Dr. Hazel, Department of Linguistics and Literature, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.
Carteron, Michel, Mission Catholique, B.P. 1400, Bouake, Ivory Coast
Casey, Ruth, BP 109, Korhogo, Ivory Coast
Castro, Prof. Francesco, Via Beata Vergine del Carmelo, 54-00144, Rome, Italy
Cavanaugh, Heather, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02138 U.S.A.
Ceesay, Kebele, Peace Corps, P.O. Box 582, Banjul, Gambia
Ceesay, Seiney, Peace Corps, P.O. Box 582, Banjul, Gambia
Chacha, C. Nyaigotti, Department of Linguistics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520, U.S.A.
Chadza, Mr. E. J., Chichewa Board, Box 108, Zomba, Malawi
Cham, Mbaye, Howard University, African Language Department, Washington D.C., U.S.A.
Chaphole, Mr. S., Department of African Languages, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, R.S.A. 7700
Chapman, Dr. R. S., PO Box 143, Lowdhar, Kenya
Chejne, Anwar, University of Minnesota, 178 Kaleber Ct., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.
Cheng, C.C., Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana, Illinois 61801, U.S.A.
Cherono, Godfrey, P.O. Box 43828, Nairobi, Kenya
Chipalo, Stephen, Language Study Centre, Ilondola, Box 197, Chinsali, Zambia
Chipasula, Frank M., English Department, Box 1852, Brown University Providence, Rhode Island 02912, U.S.A.
Chisanga, Theresa, Department of Literature and Language, University of Zambia, P.O.B. 33379, Lusaka, Zambia
Chitnis, Vijaya, 304 Pleasant Apt., 15th Prabhat Road, Pune, India
Chittick, Neville, British Institute in Eastern Africa, P.O. Box 30710, Nairobi, Kenya
Church, Eric, c/o Mission Baptists S.B.S., B.P. 771, Dakar, Senegal
Church, Rev. Henry, Box 150, Chiredzi, Zimbabwe, Africa
Churma, Donald G., American Embassy, Department of State, Washington D.C., 20520, U.S.A.
Chuwa, A.R., Institute of Swahili Research, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Cinebuah, Isaac Kodwo, Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, Accra, Ghana
Clark, Mary, Linguistics Club, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401 U.S.A.
Claughton, Mr. J.S., Rhodes University, Grahamstown, SA 6140
Clayton, Prof. Anthony, Department of Linguistics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 14853 U.S.A.
Clements, Nick, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853, U.S.A.
Clima, Wolfgang, 1030 Vienna, Adamsgasse 15/1, Austria
Cloarec-Heiss, France, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 27 Rue Paul Bert Ivry Sur, Seine, France
Coady, James, Department of Linguistics, Gordy Hall, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, 54701, U.S.A.
Coats, Peter, Catholic Mission, P.O. Box 297, Monrovia, Liberia
Coker, Dr. Eugenia, Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Cole, Dr. Desmond T., Department of African Languages, University of the Witwatersrand, Milner Pk., 2001 Johannesburg, South Africa
Coleman, Dr. William L., Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina 27412, U.S.A.
Conteh, Patrick, University of Toronto, Department of Linguistics, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1
Cook, T.L., Afrika-Studiecentrum, Stationsplein 10 Postbus 9507, 2300 RA Leiden, Holland
Coomer, Mr. Ayaji, Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Cope, Prof A.T., Natal University, Durban 4001, Natal, SA
Cotterell, Dr. F.P., S.I.M., London Bible College, Green Lane, Northwood, Middlesex, England
Coulibaly, Bakary, Ecole Sup. Lettres/Sci. Humaines, Universite de Ouagadougou, B.P. 7021, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
Courtenay, Karen Ruth, Wang Labs, M/S 1393, 1 Industrial Ave., Lowell, Massachusetts 01851, U.S.A.
Cowell, Prof Dustin, Department of African Languages, University of Wisconsin, 1220 Linden Dr., Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.
Cowper, Elizabeth, Department of Linguistics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1
Cox, Miss Elizabeth E., P.B. 861, Kigali, Rwanda
Cranmer, Dr. David, PO Box 1169, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Crazzolara, Father, St. Joseph's Cathedral, PO Box 200, Gulu, Uganda
Creissels, Denis, University der Lang., BP 25, Centre de Tri, 38040, Grenoble Cedex, France
Crieder, Chet, University of Western Ontario, Department of Anthropology, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5G2
Duerksen, Mr. J. Summer Institute of Linguistics, Maridi, Box 44456, Nairobi, Kenya
Dumestre, G., INALC, 2 rue de Lille, 75007 Paris, France
Dumont, Pierre, Centre de Linguistique Appliquee, Universite de Dakar, Dakar, Senegal
Dunn, Ernest, 614 Belvedere Ave., Plainfield, N.J. 07602, U.S.A.
Duplesis, J.A., Department of Bantu Languages. University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, Cape, South Africa
Duthie, Dr. Alan, Department of Linguistics, University of Ghana, P.O. Box 61, Legon, Ghana
Dwyer, David, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1035, U.S.A.
Dzablu-Kuma, Simon W.K., Institute of African Studies, University of Colone, 5000 Colone 41, West Germany
Eastman, Carol, University of Washington, M42 Denny, Seattle, Washington 98915, U.S.A.
Efere, Emmanuel, Department of Linguistics and African Languages, University of Port Harcourt, P.M.B. 5323, Port Harcourt, Nigeria
Effimbra, Georges, Inst Nat des Arts, Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Egberipou, O.A., Ministry of Economic Development and Planning, P.M.B. 6170 Port Harcourt, Nigeria
Egblewogbe, Eustance, Language Centre, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana
Eglin, Miss Lorna, Box 25, Kajiado, Kenya
Eguchi, Prof Paul, National Museum of Ethnology, Senri Expo Park, Osaka, Japan
Ehret, Christopher, Department of History, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
Eidse, Ben, Box 1420, Steinbach, Manitoba R0A 2AO, Canada
Eitelman, Patsy, Mission Baptiste, BP 1, Koudougou, Upper Volta
Ekundayo, S.A., Department of Linguistics, University of Ile-Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria
Elhag, Mostafa, C/O SIDAM, P.O. Box 964, Mogadishu, Somalia
Elimelech, Baruch, Department of Linguistics, University of California, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California 90024, Ellington, John, John Know Road, Montreat, North Carolina 28757
Elliot, Larry, Nigerian Rep, Gen Bd Church/Brethren Mis, Box 626, Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria
Ellisto, Dr. E.J., Nairobi, Kenya
Elmi, Abdullahi Sheik, Somali National University, Mogadishu, Somalia
El-Sayyad, M.M., Institute of African Studies and Research, University of Cairo, Orman Ghiza, Cairo, Egypt
El Tayib, Prof A., 10 rue de Gabon, Fez, Morocco
Elugbe, Ben Ohi, Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages University of Ibaden, Ibaden, Nigeria
Emenanjo, Dr. E.N., Department of Igbo Language and Culture, Alvan Ikoku College of Education, P.M.B. 1033, Owerri, Nigeria
Emслие, Dr. C. F., Box 339, Department Bantu languages, Bloemfontein 9300, South Africa
Endersen, Rolf Theil, Department of Linguistics, P.O. Box 1012 Blindern, Oslo J, Norway
Engelbrecht, Mr. J.T., Institute for Language Teaching, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa
Engleberg, Gary, c/o Felipe Tejeda, Assoc PC Dir, BP 2534, Dakar, Corps de la Pais, Senegal
Filostrat, Christian, 1005 Chilum Rd, W. Hyattsville, Massachusetts, 20782, U.S.A.
Fisher, Rev. G. Allen, 22 Valerie Drive, Greenville, S. Carolina 29615, U.S.A.
Fivaz, Derek and Pat Scott, GK Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, 02101
Fivaz, D., Department of African Languages, Rhodes University
Grahamstown, South Africa
Fleming, Harold C., Omotic, W. Cushitic
Fodor, Istvan, Center for Afro-Asian Research, Academy of Science
Budapest, IX Dimitrov ter 8, Hungary
Folarin, Antonia, Linguistics Department, University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas 66045, U.S.A.
Foley, William, Department of Linguistics, Australian National
University, Canberra, Canberra, ACT 2600 Australia
Ford, Miss Carolyn, Society of International Missions, Box 127,
Addis Abba, Ethiopia
Ford, Kevin, P.O. Batchelor, NT 5791
Forson, Dr. B., Language Center, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana
Fortune, George, Department of African Languages, University of
Zimbabwe, P.O.B. MP 167 Mount Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe
Frajzyngier, Zigmunt, Department of Linguistic, University of
Colorado, Denver, Colorado, 80210 USA
Franke, Stephen H., 2321 Barracks Rd., Charlottesville, Virginia
22901, U.S.A.
Freeland, Miss Estelle, Q1 BP 3722, Abidjan 01, Ivory Coast
Fromkin, Victoria, Department of Linguistics, University of
California at Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
Frost, E.S., Chizera Bible Institute, PO Chizera, Zambia
Frye, J.C., Anglican Mission, Banjul, Gambia
Fuller, Helene R., 117 W. High Street, Oxford, Ohio 45054, U.S.A.
Furniss, G., School of Oriental and African Languages,
48 Malet St., London, WC1 7HP England
Fusella, Prof. L., Inst. University Orient, Piazza S. Giovanni
Maggiore 30, Napoli 80134, Italy
Fyle, C. Magbaily, Institute for African Studies, University of
Sierra Leone, Fourah Bay College, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Fyle, Clifford Nelson, Department of English, Fourah Bay College
University of Sierra Leone, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Gafar, Abdul Alumati, Department of Education, Michigan State
University, East Lansing, Michigan, 48824 U.S.A.
Gafsi, Zahia, IBLV, 47 Ave de la Liberte, Tunis, 1002 Belvedere,
Tunisia
Gage, William Whitney, Center for Applied Linguistics, 1611 Kent
Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209, U.S.A.
Galadanci, Prof. M.K.M., Department of Nigerian Languages, Bayero
University, Kano, PMB 3011, Nigeria
Galad, Mr. Lionel, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, 45 rue des
Ecoles, 75007, Paris, France
Gasser, Michael, University of California, Los Angeles,
California, 90024 U.S.A.
Gassick, Professor Trevor, Near East Studies,
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
Gaunt, Mr. Albert, PO Box 21285, Nairobi, Kenya
Gaye, Pape A., African Development Corporation, 411 N. Curson Ave.,
Los Angeles, California, 90036 U.S.A.
Gbba, Amos, CEM, Box 39, Central Buchanan, Grand Bassa, Liberia
Gbba, J.K., Indigenous Language Education Project, Ministry of Education, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Gebert, Lucyna, Ist de Slavistica, Villa Mirafiori, Via Momentana, Rome, Italy
Geiger, Susan, c/o A.S.P., 273 Social Science Tower, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 55455, U.S.A.
George, Isaac, ECWA/SIM, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria
Gerber, Anne, TAGPA, Burkina Faso
Gerhardt, Professor Ludwig, Seminar fur A.S.K., University of Hamburg, Von Melle-Park 6, D2000 Hamburg 13, Germany
Geshkeiter, Charles, Department of History, California State University, Chico, California 95929, U.S.A.
Gibbe, A.G., University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Gildenhuys, Prof. J.G., Department Bantu Languages, UOF, Box 339, Bloemfontein 9300, South Africa
Gjerlow-Johnson, Kristine C., CUNY Graduate Center, New York, New York 10021
Glaze, Anita, Anthropology Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405 U.S.A.
Godare, Olin, c/o Afro-American Studies Department, North Eastern University, 11 Leon St., Boston, Massachusetts 02115, U.S.A.
Gogarty, Father Terence, Catholic Mission, Narok, Kenya
Goldsmith, John, Linguistics Department, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60637
Goslin, B. du P., Department of Bantu Languages, University of Pretoria, 0002 Pretoria, South Africa
Gottschligg, Peter, 2372 Giesshubel, Hauptstrasse 19, Austria
Gouffe, Claud, Institut of Oriental Languages and Cultures, L'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris 75006 France
Gous, Mrs. Solvejg. D., Human Sciences Research Council, Private Bag X41, Pretoria, 0001, K.S.A.
Gowlett, Mr. D., Department of African Languages, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, S.A. 7700
Grah, Claire, Institut de Linguistique Appliquee, Universite d'Abidjan, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
Gragg, Gene, University of Chicago, Department of Linguistics, Chicago, Illinois, 60637 U.S.A.
Grassivaro, Germano, Via. S. Pietro 128/b, Padova, Italy
Grauer, Armgard, German Arch Inst, Speilmamstrasse 3, 629 Weilburg, Germany
Green, Ernie, 3100 Woodward S.W., Wyoming, Michigan 49509, U.S.A.
Greenberg, Dr. Joseph, Department of Linguistics, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, U.S.A.
Groenewald, Mr. H.C., Rand African University, PO Box 524, 2000 Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa
Groenewald, P.S., Department of Bantu Languages, University of Pretoria, 0002 Pretoria, South Africa
Grove, Ms. Erma, Box 6484, Accra, Ghana
Grudda, Dennis, Albion, Maine 04910, U.S.A.
Guedou, Georges, Universite Nationale du Benin Cotonou, Benin
Guenther, Rev. Darrell, Baptist Mid-Missions, 4205 Chester Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44103
Guerssel, Mohamed, Center for Cognitive Sciences, Massachusetts
Institute of Technology, 20E-225 Cambridge, Massachusetts
\(\text{\textcopyright}1939\) U.S.A.
Gueye, Mademba Ngan, Postfach 1801, D-8520 Erlangen, West Germany
Guftafsson, Marianne, ELCT Language School, PO Box 740, Morogoro,
Tanzania, East Africa
Guillaudeau, Miss Rosemary, 31 Grantchester Rd, Cambridge, CB3 9ED,
England
Guillaudeau, Mr. Peter, c/o BP 861, Kigali, Rwanda
Gule, Mr. W.M., University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Guleid, Abdulkarim Ahmed, P.O. Box 1571, Mogadishu, Somalia
Gutt, Mr. E.A., c/o Summer Institut of Linguistics, Horsleys Green,
High Wycombe, Bucks HP143XL, England
Gutz, Mr. E. University College, University of London,
London WC1 7HP England
Gxilishe, D.S., Institute for Language Technology, University
of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch 7600, South Africa
Gyekeye-Aboagye, Mr. J., Bureau of Ghana Languages, PO Box 1851,
Accra, Ghana
Haacke, Wilfrid H. G., Bureau for Indigenous Languages, PO 13236,
Windhoek, 9100, Namibia
Haddad, Souraya, c/o Johns Hopkins SAIS, 1740 Mass. Ave NW,
Washington DC 20036, U.S.A.
Hafez, Dr. Sabry, Department of Afro-Asian Languages, University
of Uppsala, W-G Center (F211) Sueavagen 166 813 46, Stockholm,
Sweden
Hagege, Claude, University de Poitiers, Centre National de la
Recherche Scientifique 81, 15 rue de Blossac, 86034 Poitiers,
France
Haider, A., Faculty of Geology, Somali National University,
P.O. Box 1081, Mogadishu, Somalia
Hailu, Fullas, African Studies and Research Program
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 U.S.A.
Hair, P.H.E., Department of History, University of Liverpool,
Liverpool, England
Hales, Father Bob, PMB 5057, Ibadan, Nigeria
Hallamaoui, Said, Cite Plein Ciel Bt 3 Gambetta, Oran, Algeria
Hall, Cuba, 706 E. Colorado, Urbana, Illinois 61801, U.S.A.
Hall, R M R (Mike), Department of Linguistics, CUNY Graduate
Center, New York, New York, 10021, U.S.A.
Hall, John F., 706 E. Colorado, Urbana, Illinois 61801, U.S.A.
Hall, Robert A. Jr., Prof. Emeritus, Cornell University
Ithaca, New York, U.S.A. 14850
Hamani, Abdou, University de Niamey, BP 418, Niamey, Niger
Hancock, Ian F., University of Texas, Austin, Texas, U.S.A. 78712
Hanna, Sammi, American Center for Arabic Studies, 836 S. Third,
East Salt Lake City, Utah 84311
Hannan, Michael, PO Box 2591, Harare, Zimbabwe
Harries, Janette, (Lyndon) African Language and Literature,
University of Wisconsin, 214 W. Chestnut Street,
Chilton, Wisconsin, 53014, U.S.A.
Harrigan, Rev. William, PO Box 28, Kabala, Via Freetown,
Sierra Leone
Harrison, Mrs. Hamida, University of Ghana, PO Box 25, Legon, Ghana
Hartford, Beverly, Department of Linguistics, Indiana University,
Bloomington, Indiana 47405, U.S.A.
Hassan, Bawa, Boston University, African Studies Center, 125 Bay
State Rd., Boston, Massachusetts 02215, U.S.A.
Hassan, Y.F., Institute of African and Asian Studies, University
of Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan
Hassan, Youssif, Faculty of Arts, University of Khartoum,
Khartoum, Sudan
Haubert, Douglas, Department of Linguistics, Michigan State
University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824 U.S.A.
Hauner, Magdelena, Department of African Languages and Literature,
University of Wisconsin, 866 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive,
Madison, Wisconsin 53706 U.S.A.
Heban, M.A., Dohlenweg 14, 2000 Hamburg 60
Heide, Lutz, c/o UNHCR/RHU, P.O. Box 2925, Mogadishu, Somalia
Helming, Stefan, c/o gtz-administration office, PO Box 3487,
Mogadishu, Somalia
Heine, Bernd, Director, l'Institute for African Studies,
University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany
Hendriks, A.P., Department of African Languages,
Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa
Heyn, Frank, Institute for General Linguistics, Grote Rozenstraat
31 9712 TG Groningen, Holland
Hersault, Georges, University of Abidjan, PO 887 Abidjan 08,
Ivory Coast
Herbert, Robert K., Department of Linguistics, SUNY at
Binghamton, Binghamton, New York 13901
Hersi, Ali Abdirahman, Somali Academy of Arts and Sciences,
PO Box 1228, Mogadishu, Somalia
Hetzron, Robert, Department of German and Slavic Language,
University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106
Hevor, Koffi, Departement des Lettres, Universite du Benin Lome,
Togo
Higgins, Jacob, Monrovia Bible Institute, PO Box 393,
Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa
Hill, Professor Clifford, Teachers College, Columbia University,
New York, New York 10027
Hills, Larry, PO Box 65, Umtata Transkei 5100, South Africa
Hinnebusch, Thomas J., Department of Linguistics, University of
California at Los Angeles, 1651 Amherst Avenue, Los Angeles,
California 90025
Hino, Shun'ya, Tokyo Gaikokuga Daigaku, 4-51-21 Nishihara,
Kita-Ku, Tokyo, Japan
Hintze, Fritz, Professor of Egyptology, Humbolt University, 104
Berlin, Reinhartstr 7, German Democratic Republic
Hiskett, M., Oriental and African Languages, 48 Malet Street,
London WC1 7HP England
Hjort, Anders, Department of Social Anthropology, University of
Stockholm, 10691, Stockholm
Hobgood, Mrs. Wilma Jaggard, Box 543, Perney Farms, Florida 32079
U.S.A.
Hobley, Mrs. June Jackson, L.I.M. Box 26, Monrovia, Liberia, West
Africa
Hodge, Carleton, Linguistics Department, L.H. 401, Indiana
University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, U.S.A.
Hodgson, Mrs. Margaret, LIM Box 26, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa
Hoffman, Barbara G., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, U.S.A.
Hoffman, Prof. Dr. Carl, Lehrstuhl African I, University of Bayreuth, PO Box 3008, 8580 Bayreuth, Germany
Hofmann, Dr. Inge, A 2346 Sudstadt, Donaystr. 105, Germany
Holsoe, Dr. Svend, Institute for Liberian Studies, 4719 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19143 U.S.A.
Hombert, Jean-Marie, Department of Linguistics, LILA-CRLS, University of Lyon 2, 69500-Bron, France
Hoover, J. Jeffrey, PO Box 22037, Kitwe, Zambia
Hope, Dr. Edward, PO Box 1081, Harare, Zimbabwe
Horn, Nancy, African Studies Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 28824, U.S.A.
Houls, Maurice, l'Ecole Pratique des Hauts Etudes, 4e Sect, 45 rue des Ecoles, 75005 Paris, France
Houndjahoue, Leon, B.P. 06-573, Cotonou, Republique Populaire du Benin
Huher, Professor H., Sem d'ethnologie, University de Fribourg, CH-1700, Switzerland
Hudson, Grover, Department of Linguistics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, 48824, U.S.A.
Hudson, Phil, Box 26306, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226, U.S.A.
Hudson, R.A., Department of Phonetics and Linguistics, University College, Gower St., London WC1, England
Hutchinson, Rev. Paul C., PO Box 410, Kisumu, Kenya
Hutchinson, John P., Boston University, African Studies Center, 125 Bay State Road, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, U.S.A.
Hyman, Larry, University of Southern Calif, Los Angeles, California 90007, U.S.A.
Ibok, Offiong Etukudo 84, Ikot Ekpene Rd., P.O Box 28, Abak, CRS, Nigeria
Ibrahim, Maryam Mohamed, Faculty of Medicine, Somali National University, P.O. Box 835, Mogadishu, Somalia
Ikara, Bashum, Department of Nigerian and African Languages, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria
Ikekeonwu, Mrs. Clara, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria
Imasuen, Dr. Ekhatu Ota, Department of Linguistics and African Languages, PO Box 5773, Benin City, Nigeria
Indakwa, John, 12526 Ashcroft, Houston, Texas 77035, U.S.A.
Ingemann, Frances, University of Kansas, Department of Linguistics, Lawrence, Kansas 66045, U.S.A.
Ingram, Mrs. B., Department of African Languages, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700, South Africa
Innes, Gordon, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 48 Malet Street, London WC1 7HP England,
Irele, F.A., Department of Modern Languages, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Irvine, A.K., London School of Oriental and African Languages, 48 Malet St., London WC1 7HP England
Irvine, Judith T., 1716 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, U.S.A.
Ismail, Edna Adan, c/o FUDERD, PO Box 2962, Mogadishu, Somalia
Ismail, Titjani, Institute of Higher Education, Kano, Nigeria

171
Isukul, Mrs. Caroline, School of Hum., University of Port Harcourt, PMB, 5323, Port Harcourt, Nigeria
Itani, Junichiro, Research Committee for African Area Studies, Faculty of Science, Kyoto University Sakyo, Kyoto 606 Japan
Itebete, Mr. Peter, Language Comm., Kenya Institute of Adm.
PO Box Lower Kabete, Nairobi, Kenya
Jacob, Irene, J. C. E. L. A., BP 69, Kigali, Rwanda
Jacob, Adan, Faculty of Medicine, Somali National University, PO Box 835, Mogadishu, Somalia
Jafia, Professor Dorcas, University of Transkei, Umtata, Transkei, P1BX 5093, South Africa
Jaggar, Phillip, University of California, Department of Linguistics, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, California, 90024 U.S.A.
Jaggar, Mrs. Wilma, Box 543, Hobgood
Jama, Ahmed Duale, Somali Academy of Arts and Sciences, PO Box 1228, Mogadishu, Somalia
Jamison, Gerit, Grederstrasse 28, Bellach 4512, Solothurn, Switzerland
Jansen, Bernd, Xantener Str. 17, 1000 Berlin 15
Jansen, Jorj, Institut fur Anthropogeographie, Freie University Berlin, Gruenwaldstr. 35, 1000 Berlin 41
Jansen, J. P. African Studies Department, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, Cape, South Africa
Jansen, Dr. Karl-Heinz, Paulusstrabe 20, D 5632 Wermelskirchen, Germany
Janson, Tore, University of Stockholm, Department of Linguistics, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden
Jarrett, Mr. K. A., c/o B. P. 10065, Niamey, Rep. du Niger, West Africa
Jarullah, Dr. Elahi Bakhsh, Daulat Khana Aliya, Darbar Rd, Bahawapur, Pakistan
Jenewari, Dr. C. E. W., University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt, Nigeria
Johnson, G. Kwaovi, BP 67, Lome, Togo
Johnson, Gregory P., Christian Missionary Fellowship, Box 110, Narok, Kenya
Johnson, John, Folklore Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 47405, U.S.A.
Jonathan, Darius K., Department of Arabic, University of Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan
Jondoh, Edina, 21 Rue des Cocotiers, B. P. 522 Lome, Togo
Jones, Eldred, Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone
Jonsson, Sune, Central Board of National Antiquites, Box 5405 11484 Stockholm
Jordaan, Miss E., Department of Bantu Language, University of Pretoria, Pretoria 0002, South Africa
Jordan, Charles E., Rte 9, Box 234A, Elizabeth, Tennessee 37643, U.S.A.
Jouannet, Francis, 22 Avenue Chateaude la Tour, 06 000 Nice, France
Jungeithmayr, Hermann, Department of African Studies, University of Marburg, Wilhelm-Rorke St, 6E 3550 Marburg 1, West Germany
Ka, Fary, University de Dakar, BP 206, Dakar, Senegal
Ka, Omar, Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois, 1208 W. California #101, Urbana, Illinois 61801
Kaa, Matt, Department of Linguistics, 2337 Dwinnelle Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California, 94720, U.S.A.
Kaba, Mme. Mary White, Department of Linguistics, E.L.S.H., BP 418, University de Niamey, Niamey, Niger
Kabimbe, Mukalay, P.O. Box 664, Lubumbashi, Zaire
Kachango, R.D., P.O. Box 1439, Mbeya, Tanzania
Kadir, Professor Dandatti Abdul, C.S.N.L., Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria
Kadzimira, Katherine, Linguistics Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, U.S.A.
Kafumakache, Mr. C., c/o Miss D. Adams, Mukiinge, PO Box 92, Kasempa, Zambia
Kafunda, Mtumba, PB 700, Kananga, Zaire
Kaheja, Dr. Thomas, Department of Linguistics, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya
Kakai, Dr., Merritt College, Oakland, California, 94619 U.S.A.
Kakwenzire, Patrick, Department of History, Makerere University, P.O. Box 7062, Kampala, Uganda
Kalema, John, c/o DR Verlag, Afrika and Ubersee, Unter den Eichen 57, 1000 Berlin, 45, Germany
Kali, Mac, Department of Speech, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, U.S.A.
Kalter, Marjorie, 1601 Mayfair House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19144, U.S.A.
Kamany, H., University de Quebec, Montreal, P. of Quebec, Canada
Kamara, Panda, Sierra Leone
Kamukwanba, Lazarus, Language Study Center, Ilondola, PO Box 197, Chinsali, Zambia
Kane, Boubacar, Center de Lingistique Applique, Dakar, Senegal
Kane, Thomas, 1517 Swinburne Ave., Crofton, Maryland 21114, U.S.A.
Kante, Mamadou, Linguistics Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405,
Kanyoro, Rachel, I, P.O. Box 21360, Nairobi
Kapeliuk, Professor Olga, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel
Kapings, Mr. D.W.L., Institute of Kiswhili Research, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Kapenga, Abba, Worldwide Mission in Liberia, Box 10, Buchanan, Liberia
Kashoki, Mubanga E., University of Zambia, Ndola Campus, Box 21692, Kitwe, Zambia
Kassuhlke, Rev. Rudolf, University of Stuttgart, Keplerstr. 7, 7000 Stuttgart 1, West Germany
Kastenholz, Mr. Raimund, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany
Kastner, Rosemary, School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
Kaufman, Elaine, Stanford University, California 94305 U.S.A.
Kaye, Alan, Department of Linguistics, California State University at Fullerton, California, 92634, U.S.A.
Kaye, Jonathan, University of Quebec, Department of Linguistics, Montreal, Canada
Kech:ila, Or. Hadi, Department of Oriental and Arabic Languages, University of Stockholm, Fyescani, 10691, Stockholm, Sweden
Ladefoged, Dr. Peter, Linguistics Department, University of
California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
Laitin, David, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla,
California 92093, U.S.A.
Lambert, Pere, Presse Lavigerie, Bujumbura
Lamberti, Marcell, Institute fur Afrika, University of
Koln, Meister-Ekkehart Str 7, 5000 Koln 41, Germany
Lami, G.B.S., Fac. Lettres Sciences Humaines, Universite de
Tchad N'Djamen, Chad
Lampe, Jerry, School of Advanced International Studies,
John Hopkins, 1740 Massachusetts NW, Washington, DC 20036
Laughren, M., c/o Faculte des Lettres et Sciences Hum.
Nice, France
Laurent, Laoukissam Feckoua, Inst. Nat. des Sc. Humaines,
B.P. 503ty N'Djamen, Chad
Laux, Hubert, Geographisches Institut, Technische Universitat,
Munchen, Arcisstr. 21, 8000 Munchen 2
Lavelanet, Raymond Doyon, Romance Langdepartment, Boston College,
Chestnut Hill, Mass 02167, U.S.A.
Lax, Beverle, Linguistics Department, University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.
Laya, Dioulde, CELTHO, BP 878, Niamey, Niger
Lebby, Sam, Sierra Leone
Leben, William R., Stanford University, Department of Linguistics,
Stanford, California 94305, U.S.A.
Lecarme, Jacqueline Center de Rech sur l'Afrique Oriental, Sophia
Antipolis, 06560, Valbonne France
Le Clant, Jean, College de France Paris, 11 Place Marcelin-
Berthelot, Paris 75005, France
Lecina, R.L., Department of Modern Languages, Fourah Bay College,
Freetown, Sierra Leone
LeGassick, Professor Trevor, 3086 Frieze Building, University of
Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, U.S.A.
Leidenfrost, Rev. T., Division of Literature, Evangelical Lutheran
Church of Liberia, PO Box 1046, Monrovia, Liberia
Leidy, Judy, African Studies Center, Indiana University,
Bloomington, Indiana, 47405 U.S.A.
Leinbach, Rev. and Mrs. Dale, PO Box 32, Magburaka via Freetown,
Sierra Leone, West Africa
Lenake, Dr. J.M., UNISA, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa
Leouen, Dr. Jacob, PO Box 156, Abbotsford B.C., V2S 4N*, Canada
LePage, David, PO Box 5431, Limbe, Malawi
Leslau, Wolf, Department E Studies, University of California at Los
Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
Lewis, I.M., School of Oriental and African Studies, University
of London, 48 Malet Street, London WC1 7HP England
Lewis, Marshall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
47405
Lightfoot, Ms. Nancy, United Methodist Church, P.O. Box 1010,
Monrovia, Liberia
Lighthelm, C.J., 26 Minni St., Sunnyside, Pretoria 0002,
South Africa
Lindau, Mona, University of California at Los Angeles, Department
of Linguistics, Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
Lippou, Antoine, Departement de Linguistique, Universite Marien Ngouabi, B.P. 2883 Brazzaville, Congo
Little, Greta D, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, U.S.A.
Lodhi, Abdulazia Yusuf, Department of Afro-Asian Languages, Box 513, 751 20 UPSALA, Sweden
Lombard, Professor D.P., UNISA, PO Box 392, Pretoria 0001, South Africa
Long, Ronald, 515 36th St, W. Palm Beach, Florida 33407, U.S.A.
Louw, J.A., Department of African Languages, University of South Africa, PO Box 392, Pretoria, South Africa
Louw, Dr. Johan K., University of Johannesburg, South Africa
Lowenstamm, Jean, Department of Linguistics, UQAM, Case Postale 8888, Succoursale "A", Montreal H3C 3P8, Canada
Luckau, Stephen R., Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Lukas, Johannes, Hamburg University, 2 Hamburg 13, Von Melle-Park 6, West Germany
Luling, Virginia, 18 Mayton Street, London N7 6QR
Lunden, Bo, Rabygatwa 9 A, 223 61, Lund, Sweden
Lutton, Clifford L., Assoc. for Swahili, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
M’bodj, Djibi, Bibloteque, Centre Georges Pompidou de Paris, France
Maake, Mr. N.P., Department of African Languages, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Maaliki, Angelo, Niger
Mabwa, Joseph, Northwestern University, Swahili Department, Evanston, Illinois 60201, U.S.A.
MacDonald, Dr. M., Edinburgh University, 7, Bucoleuch Place, Edinburgh EH8 9JW, Scotland,
Macgaffey, Dr. Wyatt, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania 19041
Maddieson, Ian, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
Madugu, I.S.G., University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Madumula, J.S., University for Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Mae, Jane K., Box 228, Lobatse, Botswana
Madugu, Isaac, Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Language, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Maganga, Professor Clement, University of Port Harcourt, PMB 5323, Port Harcourt, Nigeria
Makopo, Mr. S.A., Department of African Languages, Rand African University, PO Box 524, 2000 Johannesburg, South Africa
Maloka, Mrs. Fran, PO Box 1986 Indianapolis, Indiana 46206, U.S.A.
Mamou, Job Dharuai, Institute of Regional Languages, Maridi, Sudan
Mamadou, Trarore, 14 Rue J.P. Laurens, No. 9, Fontenay-aux-Roses, 92260NA, France
Mambo, John, PO Box 31337, Lusaka, Zambia
Mambwa, Barnard, PO Box 478, Mufulira, Zambia
Mamuya, Wilfred, Boston University, African Studies Center, 125 Bay State Rd, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, U.S.A.
Manawu, John H., Lutheran Church, Cuttington University College, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa
Mandel, Seth, Department of Asian and African Studies, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel
Mane, Mamadou, c/o Ecole Normale Superieure, University de Dakar, Senegal
Manessy, Professor Gabriel, 98134 Cd. Herriot, 06, 06034, France
Manga, Abu, PMB 3011, Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria
Mangaga, Clemens, Department of KiSwahili, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Mann, Michael, School of Oriental and African Studies, 48 Malet St., London WC1E 7HP, England
Mansur, Cabdalla Cumar, PO Box 1077, Mogadishu, Somalia
Maranz, David E., Summer Institute of Linguistics, B.P. 2984, Dakar, Senegal
Marbuza, Mr. J.K., Department of African Languages, Rand African University, PO Box 524, 2000 Johannesburg, South Africa
Marchese, Lynell, 3712 Aragon Dr., San Diego, California 92115 U.S.A.
Marcoocci, K., 151B Botsford St, Moncton, NB, E1C 4X4, Canada
Marcoccioc, Katherine M., 17 Freese St., Providence, Rhode Island 02908, U.S.A.
Marcus, Harold, Michigan State University, African Studies Center, East Lansing, Michigan 48824 U.S.A.
Markakis, John, School of Philosophy, University of Crete, Rethymnon, Crete
Marinis, Helene, Department de Lettres Modern, Fac de Let, Universite Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique
Maripane, J.P., Department of Bantu Languages, University of Pretoria, 0002 Pretoria, South Africa
Marivate, C.T.O., UNISA, P.O.B. 392 Pretoria, South Africa
Marsare, Dr., Oakland, California 94618, U.S.A.
Marshad, Hassan, University of Illinois, 707 Matthews, Urbana, Illinois 61801
Martini, Gian Luigi, via Buniva 5, 10124 Torino, Italy
Maryknoll Fathers, Maryknoll, New York 10545, U.S.A.
Masansa, Professor Clement, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Massamba, David, Kiswahili Institute, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Massue, M., Faculte des Lettres, B.P. 1450, Bangui, Central Africa Republic
Mateene, Kohombo, OAU, 11 Portal Ave, PO Box 7284, Kampala, Uganda
Mathivha, Professor M.E.R., Box 1.7, Sovluga, 0727 RSA
Matiya, John, Department of French and Italian, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405 U.S.A.
Matteru, Dr., PO Box 35110, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Maw, Dr. J.E.M., Department of African Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, 48 Malet St, London WC1E 7HP, England

Mazrui, Al-Amin, Kenyatta University College, Nairobi, Kenya

Mbadi, Mr. L.M., Department of African Languages, UNISA, Box 392, Pretoria 001, South Africa

Mbamba, Mr. F., Institute of Kiswahili and Foreign Language, Zanzibar, Tanzania

Mbaza, Mr. S., Department of African Languages, University Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa

Mbugo, E.D., Kiswahili Institute, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Mbote, James W., c/o Taifaleo, Box 49010, Nairobi, Kenya

Mbughuni, P.M., Institute of Kiswahili Research, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Mbunda, P.Q.R., University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

McCarus, Professor Ernest, 3085 Friese, University of Mich, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, U.S.A.

McGlaughlin, Rev. Robb, c/o ACROSS P.O. Box 48838, Nairobi, Kenya

McHombo, Sam A., University of Malawi, 280 Zomba, Malawi

McHugh, Brian, Linguistics Department, University of California at Los Angeles, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, California 90024

McIntosh, Dr. Mary H., Oxford University Press, 17, Silver Rd, Oxford, England

McKinney, Morris P., International Linguistics Center, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, Texas, 75236, U.S.A.

McLaughlin, S. Robb, c/o Across, PO Box 44838, Nairobi, Kenya

McWilliam, Dr. A., Institute Kiswahili Research, University Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Mchombo, Sam A., University of Malawi, 29- Zomba, Malawi

McWhirter, Gudrun, Faculty of Arts, FB 11 Wilhelm-Ropke Str 6E, Phillips University, Marburg, D3555 Marburg, West Germany

Milewski, T., Jezzyk, AFR na poludnie od Sarary, Spr Okr, Pan 1962

Miller, Miss Margaret, Loma Literature Center, Lutheran Church in Liberia, PO Box 1046, Monrovia, Liberia
Morris, Jack, PO Box 51105, Nairobi, Kenya, Africa
Moser, Rex, Department of Nigerian and African Languages, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria
Moser, Dr. Rupert, Alpenstrasse 47, Bern-Osterrundigung, CH-3072, University of Berne, Berne, Switzerland
Motela, James W., Taifaleo, Box 49010, Nairobi, Kenya
Mothibatsela, Mr. Naedi, University of Botswana and Swazi Languages, Gaborone, Botswana
Moto, Francis, University of Malawi, Chancellor College, P.O. Box 280, Zomba, Malawi
Moto, Dr. S., University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia
Moulou, Enoch T., Folklore Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, U.S.A.
Mountford, Keith, 925 Maple Ave., Findlay, Ohio 45840, U.S.A.
Mous, Maarten, c/o Van Zuylenlaan 15, 3871 BG Hoevelaken, Netherlands
Mpaayei, Rev. John, Box 147, Narok, Kenya
Mpalanyi, Salomon, Uganda Linguistics and Authors Association, PO Box 640, Kampala, Uganda
Msangi Kiure and Nam., 5A Escondido Village, Stanford, California 94305, U.S.A.
Msanjila, Y.P., Kiswahili Institute, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Msimang, Mr. C.T., UNISA, PO Box 392, Pretoria 0001, South Africa
Mtajuka, Khamisi Abdu, 569 Moore Hall, 1890 E.W. Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Mtenje, Al D., University of Malawi, PO Box 5097, Limbe, Malawi
Mubi, Mary S., Boston University, African Studies Center, 125 Bay State Road, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, U.S.A.
Mufwene, Salikoko, Linguistics Department, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602
Muhammad, Dr. Dalhatu, F.A.S.S., Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria
Muhammed, Ali 'Oswan', University of Kartou, Department of Archeology
Muhtar, Mallam Isa, Department of Nigerian Language, University of Sokoto, Sokoto PMB 2346, Nigeria
Mujombi, Mr. K. c/o Ranche House College, PO Box 1880, Harare, Zimbabwe
Mukama, R., Makerere University, PO Box 7062, Kampala, Uganda
Mukarovsky, Hans G., Institute African, University of Vienna, A1010 Vienna, Dobhöffgasse, Austria
Mukash-Kalel, l'Institute Superior Pedagogique, de Kikwit, BP 258, Kikwit, Zaire
Muller, Beverly, Department of Zulu, University Natal, K. George V Avenue, Durban 4001, South Africa
Mulokozki, M.M., Institute for Kiswahili Research, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Mungar, J., Department of Adult Education, Agriculture House, Box 42264, Nairobi, Kenya
Hunter, Miss Eleanor, 1110 First Ave W., Kalispell, Montana 59901, U.S.A.
Murray, R. Department of Linguistics, Ryerson Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Murray, W., School of English, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster, England
Mustapha, Dr. Khalid, Khartoum University, Khartoum, Sudan
Musvosvi, Denford, 1421 J Spartan Village, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824
Mutahi, Dr. Karega, Department of Linguistics and African Languages, University of Nairobi, PO Box 30167, Kenya
Muyumba, Dr. (Francois) N. Ngola, Center for Afro-American Studies, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809 U.S.A.
Mvula, Enoch S.T., Folklore Department, 506 N. Fess, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 47405, U.S.A.
Mwangi, Muthoni, Boston University, African Studies Center, 125 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass 02215, U.S.A.
Mwansoko, Mr. H.J.M., Institute Kiswahili Research, University Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Mwenesi, Leonard C., University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Myors, Miss Ruth, 204 Wommena Ave, Belmont WSW 2280, Australia
Mzob, Douglas, University of Natal, Department of Zulu, Durban, South Africa
N'Diaye, Genevive, Department de Linguistique, Universite de Dakar, Dakar, Senegal
Nanhany, Ahmed Sheikh, c/o Fort Jesus, P.O. Box 82412, Mombasa
Nadvi, A.H. University of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh 500007, India
Nadvi, S.Z.H., University of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, 500007, India
Nakibuuka, Catherine, Department of Languages, University of Makerere Kampala, Uganda
Nandwa, Mrs. Jane A., Kenyatta University College, Box 43844, Nairobi, Kenya
Nankwenya, Dr. I.A.J., Manica Freight Services, Box 460, Blantyre, Malawi
Napon, Noise, Word Relief, PB 3801, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta
Nash, Jay, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois 61801 U.S.A.
Nassir, Abdulahi, Box 49162, Nairobi, Kenya
Nata, Theophile, Institut de Linguistique, Universite National du Benin Cotonou, Benin
Nchimbi, Dr. A.S., Tassisi ya Kisw, S, SLB, SLB 882, Zanzibar, Tanzania
Ndao, Mr. Cheik A., Building Admin, 7eme Etage, Dakar, Sec d'etat prom. humaine, Senegal
Ndayishinguje, Pascal, University du Burundi, BP 211:, Bujumbura, Burundi
Ndem, E.E.B., Institute of African Studies, University of Jos Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria
Ndialy, Codu, University of Montreal, Canada
Ndoma, Ungina, Department of Foreign Languages, Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland 21239, U.S.A.
Ndombet-Assamba Leon-Joseph, c/o l'Institute Pedagogique National en Republie Centrafricain, Bangui, Africa
Nduke, Pat, University of Sokoto, Sokoto, Nigeria
Nebel, Arturo, Verona Father, Missioni African, Verona, Italy
Neethling, Professor S.J., Xhosa Department, University of the Western Cape, PB X 17, Bellville 7530, South Africa
N'Jemalway, Mr. Mounir M, Alphabetization des Adultes, N'Jemalway, Chad.
Nwoazuzu, Mrs. G.I., Department of Linguistics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria

Nwokah, Mrs. / Dr. & Mrs. E., Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria

Nwoye, O.G., Department of Linguistics and African Languages, University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria

Nyagah, Lynette, Department of Linguistics, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya

Nyahokaja, Jean-Baptist, Language and Literature African, PO 1550 Bujumbura, Burundi

Nyaigotti, Chacha, Program in African Languages-Yale University, G6891 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Nyaku, F. Kofi, Language Center, University of Ghana, PO Box 119, Legon, Ghana

Nyavedzi, A.K., PO Box 45, Ho, Volta Region, Ghana

Nyembezi, C.L.S., Shuter and Shooter Publishing House, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa

Nyilinkindi, Th. Ephraim, BP 976, Kigali, Rwanda

Nylander, Dudley K., Department of Romance Languages, 86 Cropley Court, Cavendish St., London, NI 7QG, England

Nyomi, Gake-Selete, Department of Ghanian Languages, University Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana

Nzongolo, Kayembe, BP 855, Kananga, Kasol Occidental, Zaire

O'Baker, Samuel, Boite Postale 280, Edea, Cameroun

O'Fahey, R.S., University of Bergen, Historisk Institute, Postboks 23, 5014 Bergen, Norway

O'Reilly, Dr. Aida T., California State University, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, California, 90032, U.S.A.

Obiade, Tony, University of Ibadan, Department of Linguistics, Ibadan, Nigeria

Odden, David, Department of Linguistics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520, U.S.A.

Odden, Mary, 9 Eldert Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, U.S.A.

Oded, Arye, Institute of Asian and African Studies, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel

Ofei-Darko, Daniel, Presbyterian Training College, Akropong-Akuapim, Ghana

Ogbalu, Frederick C., PO Box 2, Ababana, Anambra State, Nigeria

Oger, Louis, Language Study Center, Ilondola, PO Box 197, Chinsali, Zambia

Ogunpolu, Babatunde, Department of African Languages, University of Lagos, Yaba, Nigeria

Ogunsina, Mr. J.A., Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Language, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

Ohly, R. Dr., Kiswahili Institute, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Oji, A.D., Department of English, University of Nigeria, Nsuka, Nigeria

Okafor, Dr. P.T.N., University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Oke, D.O., Department of Linguistics, University of Ife, Ile Ife, Nigeria

Okebalana, Mr., Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria

Oke, Jenny

Okhotina, N.V., Moscow, USSR
Okolo, Bertram, Department of Linguistics, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045, U.S.A.
Okoreaffia, C.O., Cultural Service Center, Ututu, Arochukwu, Imo State, Nigeria
Okoth, Apollo, Methodist Student Center, 501 E. 5th St, Greenville, N.C. 27834, U.S.A.
Okoth, Duncan, Department of Linguistics and African Languages, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya
Olabimtan, Afolabi, Department of African Language and Literature, Faculty of Arts, University of Lagos, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria
Olabode, Afolabi, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Oladeji, Professor Niyi, Department of English, University of Ife, Ife-Ife, Nigeria
Olagoke, D.O., University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria
Olajubu, Chief O., Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria
Olpona, Jacob, Boston University, African Studies Center, 125 Bay State Road, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, U.S.A.
Olsen, Ruth Marie, c/o African Evangelical Fellowship, Box 14, Nsanje, Malawi
Olson, Dr. Howard, Lutheran Theological College, Makumira, PO Box 55, Usa River, Tanzania, East Africa
Olukpe, B., University of Nigeria, Division of General Studies, Nsukka, Nigeria
Olutoye, Mrs. Omotayo, Department of African Languages and Literatures, University of Lagos, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria
Omomor, Augusta Phil, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
Omar, Yahaya Ali, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 48 Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP, England
Omondi, Dr. Lucia, African Languages, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya
Onabajo, Opeoluwa, Boston University, 125 Bay State Rd, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, U.S.A.
Onema-Diawara, Annette, Department of Linguistics, 401 Lindley Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, U.S.A.
Opare, Mr. Kwado, Department of Ghana Languages, University Cape Coast, Legon, Ghana
Opeoluwa, Onabajo, Boston University, African Studies Center, 125 Bay State Road, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, U.S.A.
Opoku, Kofi Asare, Institute for African Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana
Ore, Yusuf, Department of Linguistics, University of California at Los Angeles, 90024 U.S.A.
Orr, Gregory John, Department of Linguistics, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
Osemwegie, Ikponmwosa, No 5, Ogiefa Street, Benin City, Nigeria
Osioro, Meshak, African Studies Program, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, 45701, U.S.A.
Osman, Ali, Department of Archaeology, University of Khartoum, Khartoum, Suddan
Osodo, Mrs. Alice, PO Box 52023, Nairobi, Kenya
Osuagwu, Bertram I.B., S.U.N.Y. Buffalo, Department of Linguistics, New York, New York 14261, U.S.A.
Otaala, Mrs. Laura, University of Botswana, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone, Botswana
Otierno, Asenath, African Studies Program, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, 45701, U.S.A.

Otterloo, Mr. R. Van, BP 2563, Bujumbura, Burundi

Ouma, Salem, 47 Ave de la Liberte, Tunis 1002 Belvedere, Tunisia

Ourso, Metersa, Department de Linguistique, B.P. 1515 Lome, Togo

Overduive, Pastor C.M., Presbyterian Church, Kiilinda, BP 67, Gitarama, Rwanda

Owen, J., School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 48 Malet St., London, WC1E 7HP, England

Owens, Jonathan, Department of English, Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan

Owusu-Ansah, David, History Department, Northwestern University, 2010 Sheridan Rd, Evanston, Illinois 60201, U.S.A.

Oyeleran, Olasope O., University of Ife, Department of Linguistics, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Padmanabha, G.J., Faculty of Costal Science, National University of Lesotho, Roma, Lesotho

Pahl, Professor H.W., University of Fort Hare, Alice, Xhosa District Project, South Africa

Painter, Colen, 74 Rainbow Ridge, South, Scarborough, Ontario M1B 2H9, Canada

Pakoua, Adolphe, o/o l'Institute Pedagogique National en Republique Centrafricain, Bangui, Africa

Palayer, Leine, BP 87, Sarh, Chad

Pamagbi, Mr. J., Njala University College, University of Sierra Leone, Freetown, Sierra Leone

Parker, Dr. Carolyn A, 5611 Oak Boulevard, Austin, Texas 78735

Parsons, F.W., Department of African, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 48 Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP, England

Patterson, Douglas, 9201-21 Avenue, NW, Seattle, Washington 98117, U.S.A.

Pattison, Walt, Box 25, Kajiado, Kenya

Paulson, Rev. Richard, 4020 58th Ave No., St. Petersburg, Florida 33714, U.S.A.

Paulson, Russell G., PO Box 99078, Mombasa, Kenya

Pazzi, Roberto, Mission Catholique d'Afanya, BP 11, Aneho, Togo

Pelletier, Corinne

Perey, Daniel, S/C Ambassade de Belgique a Dakar, B.P. 524, Dakar, Senegal

Perre, Jocelyn H., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.

Pershson, Andrew, c/o SIL, Horsleys Green, High Wycombe, Bucks HP14 3XL, England

Peterson, Ruby, PO Box 43, Ogoja, Nigeria

Petling, Jane, s/c Corps de la Paix, BP 10537, Naimey, Niger

Petto, Bernadette, Boston University, African Studies Center, 125 Bay State Rd, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, U.S.A.

Pia, Dr. Joseph J., Pia Research Labs, 110 Concord Place, Syracuse, New York 13210, U.S.A.

Pichl, Walter, Department of African Linguistics, IFAB, University of Dakar, Senegal
Picton, John, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 48 Malet St, London, WC1E 7HF, England
Pike, Charles, 273 Social Science Tower, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.
Piper, Dr. Klaus, SVI, Sprachwissenschaft, Fabeckstr. 7, 1 Berlin 33, West Germany
Pitchford, Barbara H., Linguistics Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, U.S.A.
Platel, Suzanne, 12 Rue Chantin, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 75014, France
Pohl, Rev. James, PMB 158, Ogoja, Cross River State, Nigeria
Poislo, K.P., Private Bag X 41, Pretoria, South Africa
Polene, Edgar, University of Texas, Department of Oriental and African Languages and Literatures, Austin, Texas, 78712, U.S.A.
Polkah Toe, Samuel, WVS Tubman Center of African Culture, Robertsport Grand Cape Mount County, Liberia
Polotsky, Professor H.J., Department of Linguistics, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel
Poonawala, Ismail, Department of Linguistics and Arabic Language, University of California at Los Angeles, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90024, U.S.A.
Port, Robert F., 1800 Windsor Drive, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, U.S.A.
Porter, Phil, 273 Social Science Tower, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.
Posthumus, Lionel C., Department of African Languages, University of Orange Free State, PO Box 339, Bloemfontein, South Africa
Pozzi, Renato, Instituto di Geologia, University degli Studi di Milano, Via Mangiagalli 34, 20133 Milano
Price, Thomas, 24 Gatscadden Rd, Glasgow G 15 6 UN, England
Prinsloo, D.J., Department of Bantu Languages, University of Pretoria, 0002 Pretoria, South Africa
Prost, R.P., c/o MIFN, Dakar, Senegal
Poulos, G., Department of African Languages, University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa
Pruitt, Mrs. Virginia, 8600 Skyline Drive #3101, Dallas, Texas 75221, U.S.A.
Prunet, Jean-Francois, Department of Linguistics, UQAM, Case Postale 8888, Succursale "A", Montreal H3C 3P8, Canada
Pudaruth, Dr. Ramesh, Department of Humanities and Social Science, Mauritius Institute of Education, Reduit, Mauritius
Puglielli, Annarita, Ist de Glottologia, University of Roma, Citta University, Viale Trastevere 231, 00153 Rome, Italy
Pulleyblank, Douglas, MIT, Department of Linguistics, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02139, U.S.A.
Putman, Diana, c/o USAID, Via Afgoi, Mogadishu, Somalia
Rabeh, Omar Osman, 5 rue George Bizet, 78180 Montigny le Bretonneux, France
Rabi, Haji, College of Education, Somali National University, Mogadishu, Somalia
Rabi, Mohamed H.H., Mohamed Hasa Palvi, P.O. Box 6478, Mogadishu, Somalia
Rabu, Mary, University of Niamey, Department of Linguistics
Raghe, Abdirahman O., c/o SURERD PO Box 2462, Mogadisha, Somalia
Rambeloson, J., Department des Lettresics, Universir de Madagascar, Antananarivo, Malagasy Republic
Rammouny, Professor Raji, 3078 Frieze, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, U.S.A.
Randrians, Minoniana, Department of Romance and Classical Languages, Michigan State University, East Lansing 48824, U.S.A.
Rankin, Miss Dorothy, PO Box 1111, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Raper, Dr. Peter E., Human Sciences Research Council, PB X41, Pretoria 0001, South Africa
Rassner, Ronald, Afro-American Studies, Yale University, 3388 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06529, U.S.A.
Ravarino, S., University of L'Aquila
Redden, James, Department of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, U.S.A.
Reh, Mechthild, Institute fur Afrikasen, University of Kolon, Meister-Ekkehart-Strabe 7, D 5000 Koln 41, Germany
Renju, Mr. Peter, PO Box 740, Blantyfe, Malawi
Retord, Georges L.A., University of Abidjan, Ghana
Reynolds, Karl, Department of Linguistics, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195, U.S.A.
Riad, Eva, Department of Afro-Asian Languages, Box 513, 751 20 Uppsala, Sweden
Rialland, Annie, 15, Quai Anatole France, 75700 Paris, France
Ricci, Lanfranco, SSA, Ist University Oriental, Piazza S. Giovanni Maggiore 30, Napoli 80134, Italy
Rice, Keren, University of Toronto, Department of Linguistics, Toronto, Ontario, MSS 1A1, Canada
Richard, Remy, Institut de Linguistique Appliquee, Universite d'Abidjan, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivorie
Robertson, Rev. Kenneth, BP 3330, Dakar, Senegal
Rodegem, Pere, Tervuren Pube, Belgium
Rohrborn, Klaus, Institute fur Orientalistik, Otto Behagel Strasse 10, Giessen D-6300, West Germany
Rollins, Jack D., 1025 East First St, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, U.S.A.
Rosberg, Professor Carl, Department of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, California, 94720, U.S.A.
Rosenau, Eugene/Bruge, 215 Cureton St, Greenville, South Carolina 29605, U.S.A.
Rottland, Dr. Franz, Department of Linguistics and African Languages, University of Nairobi, PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya
Roulon, PaulCte, Grand Fontaine, Conde-en-Brie, 02330, France
Roux, Justus C., Department of African Languages, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch 7600, South Africa
Royer, Ralph, c/o Church World Serv, BP 11624, Niamey, Niger
Rubanza, Yunus I., Department of Linguistics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824 U.S.A.
Rufa'i, Dr. Abba, Bayero University, Kano, PMB 3011, Kano, Nigeria
Rudkin-Jones, Julia, 20 Bristol House, 80A Southampton Row, London WCI
Rugambra, Cyprien Institute National de Recherche Scientifique, BP 218, Butare
Ruhumbika, Professor Gabriel, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Rumford, Mr. James, Group Scholaires, Butare, Rwanda

Rundgren, Frithiof, Department of Afro-Asian Languages, Box 513, 751 20 Uppsala, University of Uppsala, Sweden

Russell, Dr. J.C., University of York, Department of Language, Heslington, York, Y015DD, England

Rwabukumba, Gaspard, Institute de National de Recherche Scientifique, Butare, Kwanda


Ryding, Karin C., 1920 Rhode Island Ave, McLean, Virginia 22101, U.S.A.

Rzewuski, Eugeniusz, Faculdade de Letras, Univ. Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique

Sabimana, Firmard, 501 N. Dunn, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Sacko, Ladj, Linguistics Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 74705

Sadler, Dr. Wesley, 3758 NW Tyler Place, Corvallis, Oregon 97330

Saeed, Dr. John I, School of Communication, National Institute for Higher Education, Glasnevin, Dublin 9, Ireland

Saint, Musa, c/o Mass Media, Medical Health, Banjul, Gambia

Salaun, Father, Box 155, Lilongwe, Malawi

Salim, Dr. Bello, Bayero University, PMB 3011, Kano, Nigeria

Salone, Sukari, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 45810, U.S.A.

Samarin, Dr. William, 24 Chudleigh Ave, Toronto, Ontario, M4R 1T1, Canada

Samatar, Said S., Department of History, Rutgers University, Newark, NJ 07102

Samb, Amar, Inst. Fond. D'Afrique Noire, Universite de Dakar, Dakar, Senegal

Samusoni, Mr. Innocent, BP 69, Kigali, Rwanda

Sanseverino, Hilary Costa, c/o Italian Consulate General, PO Box 287, Mogadishu, Somalia

Sanyang, Yahya M., Mass Media, c/o Medical and Health, Peace Corps, PO Box 582, Banjul, The Gambia

Sarr, Momodou, c/o Department of Linguistics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801, U.S.A.

Sarr, Samba Ndaw, Ministere de la Culture, Centre d'Etudes des Civilisations, Dakar, Senegal

Sasse, Hans-Jurgen, IAS, University Munchen, Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1, D 8000 Munchen 22, Germany

Sathekge, P.B., Department of Bantu Languages, University of Pretoria, 0002 Pretoria, South Africa

Satyo, Professor S., Department of African Languages, University of South Africa, Box 392, Pretoria 001, South Africa

Sauder, Miss Doris, Box 28, Zwedru, Krahn, Liberia

Sauvageot, Serge, 12, R. E. mile Faquet, 75014 Paris, France

Savadogo, Lamine, Boston University, African Studies Center, 125 Bay State Road, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, U.S.A.

Saxe, Arthur Alan, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701, U.S.A.
Seydou, Christiane, 76 Rue Lebourbe, 75015 Paris, France
Seymour, Dr. David, 4205 Chester Ave, Cleveland, Ohio 44103, U.S.A.
Shaffer, Miss Ruth, Box 21010, Nairobi, Kenya
Shahid, Dr., Irfan, School of Language and Linguistics, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20007, U.S.A.
Shakir, Mahmud M., Cairo
Shank, Dr. David A., 08 BP 2120, Abidjan 08, Ivory Coast
Shanse, Robanda, Boite Pastale 161, N'Djamena, Chad, West Africa
Sharp, Sandy, Johannesburg College of Education, 27 St Andrews Road, Parktown, Johannesburg 2193, South Africa
Sheely, Lila, BP 240, Bangui, C.A.R., Africa
Shinme, Kiyoshi, Fillenbaumgasse 47/3/1, 1210 WIEN, Austria
Shinnie, P.L., Department of Archeology, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive, NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Shode, Akin, Stanford University, PO Box 9206, Stanford, California 94305, U.S.A.
Shoemaker, Ms. Gertrude, 8417 E. Mission Dr., Rosemead, California 91770, U.S.A.
Shwala, Mrs. C.V.P., University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Sibertin-Blanc, Jean-Luc, Institute of Swahili and Foreign Languages, P.O.B. 882 Kidutani, Zanzibar, Tanzania
Sibiodon, Father J, PO Box 78, Oshogbo, Nigeria
Sibomana, Leo, University of Jos, Jos, Nigeria
Sidibeh, Bakary, National Cult Archives, The Old Lib, I. lependence Dr., Banjul, Gambia
Sidibeh, Fatumata, Non-formal Ed Ctr., Banjul, Gambia
Sierra, Janice, The Institute for Sierra Leonian Languages, Freetown, Sierra Leone
Singer, John, Department of Linguistics, New York University, New York, New York 10003
Sisay, Hassan, African Studies Program, California State University at Chico, Chico, California 95929, U.S.A.
Siyan, Isse Mohamed, Department Linguistics and Somali Language, Somali National University, Mogadishu, Somalia
Skikna, S., Johannesburg College of Education, 27 St Andrews Rd, Parktown, Johannesburg 2193, South Africa
Skinner, Neil, Department of African Languages and Literatures, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.
Slager, Don, c/o LAC, Rob 1419, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa
Slager, Tim, CR Mis, c/o LAC, Box 1419, Monrovia, Liberia
Smith, Donald K., c/o IICC, PO Box 10123, Eugene, Oregon 97440, U.S.A.
Smith, Mrs. Jill, PO Box 42726, Nairobi, Kenya
Smith, N.V., School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 48 Malet St., London WC1E 7HP, England
Snyman, Professor, J.W., University of South Africa, Pretoria 0002
Sosseh, Hayib, George Washington University, Washington DC 20052
Souleymane, Faye, C.L.A.D. Faculte des Lettres, Universite de Dakar, Dakar, Senegal
Soumare, Mamadou, Professeur de Linguistique, Ecole Normale Superieure, Bamako, Mali
Sow, Alpha, NV131A, 50 bd. de Port Royal, Paris, France
Spaulding, Jay, c/o African Studies Center, Michigan State
University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824
Spears, Richard A., Department of Linguistics, Northwestern
University, Evanston, Illinois 60201, U.S.A.
Spolsky, Bernard, Department of English, Bar-Ilan University
Rama, Gan, Israel
Spurlock, Miss Arlene, 15 Pine St, Gallipolis, Ohio 45631, U.S.A.
Stahleke, Dr. Herbert, Department of English, University of Georgia,
Athens, Georgia 30602, U.S.A.
Stefano, P., Missionari Combaniani, Via Luigi Lilio, 80, 00143, Rome, Italy
Stennes, Dr. Leslie H, 3709 24th Ave S, Minneapolis, Minnesota
55406, U.S.A.
Sterk, Dr. Jan, B.P. 8911, Kinshasa, Zaire
Stevenson, Professor Roland, IAAS, University of Khartoum,
Khartoum, Sudan
Stevick, Earl W., Swahili For Serv Institute, Department of State,
Washington, DC 20520, U.S.A.
Stewart, Prof. J.M., Afrikanse Taalkunde, Reijksuniversiteit te
Leiden, Postbus 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, Netherlands
Stewart, Rev. James, PO Box 311, Gaborone, Botswana
Stewart, Mr. John, University of Leiden, 7 E. Barnton Gardens,
Edinburgh EH4 6AR, Scotland
Stewart, John, Afrika-Studiecentrum, Stationsplein 10 PB 9507
2300 RA Leiden, Holland
Stiger, L., Bayero University, Kano
Stirimann, Dr. Hans, Ave des Vanils 2, Fribourg-CH 1700,
Switzerland
Stoller, Paul, Department of Anthropology, University de Niamey,
BP 418 Niamey, Niger
Stone, J., Foreign Service Institute, Department of State,
Washington, DC 20520, U.S.A.
Stork, Dr. Lothar, Am Schulwald 45, D 2000 Hamburg 62, Germany
Stough, Mr. Bill, PO Box 21285, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa
Stowasser, Dr. Barbara, School of Language and Linguistics,
Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20007, U.S.A.
Strachan, Mr. A., U.O.F.S., PO Box 339, Bloemfontain 9300, South
Africa
Stradner, Wolfgang, c/o S.I.L., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Strelcyn, Stefan, 39 Whitemoss Ave, Manchester M21 LXS, England
Strickland, Nancy, Mission Baptisté, BP 1, Koudougou, Upper Volta
Strooher, H.J., Department of Arabic, University of Leiden, PO Box
9515, 2300 RA, Leiden, Holland
Stuart, Charles, 812 Church St, West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380,
U.S.A.
Stucky, Susan, Department of Linguistics, Stanford University,
Stanford, California 94305 U.S.A.
Stuurman, Mr. A.B., Xhosa Department, University of the Western
Cape, BP X 17, Belleville 7530, South Africa
Sultani, Crispus, Department of Language, PO Box 100, Maragoli,
Kenya, East Africa
Sundstran, Kathryn, Evangelical Cov Church, 5101 N.
Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60625 U.S.A.
Sundstrand, Miss Kay, PB 1377, Bangui, Central African Republic
Swanepoel, Professor C., Department of African Languages, UNISA, Pretoria 0001, South Africa
Swartz, Linda, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, U.S.A.
Swift, Lloyd B., 4401 Highland Ave, Bethesda, Maryland 20014, U.S.A.
Sylla, Yero, IFAN University de Dakar, BP 200, Dakar, Senegal
Synman, J. W., Department of African Language, UNISA, Pretoria, 0001 South Africa
Taber, Charles R., E.S.R., Johnson City, Tennessee 37601, U.S.A.
Takawira, Mr. Ignatias, c/o Ranch House College, PO Box 1880, Harare, Zimbabwe
Takassi, Issa, Departement de Linguistique, Universite du Benin, B.P. 1515, Lome, Togo
Takizala-Masoso, Alexis, B.P. 1592, Lubumbashi, Shabaa, Zaire
Takona, Livingston, Box 147, Narok, Kenya, East Africa
Talle, Aud, Department of Social Anthropology, University of Stockholm, 10691 Stockholm
Talmoudi, Fathi, Department of Arabic, Vastra Hamngatan 3, 411 17 Goteborg, Sweden
Tarr, Dr. Del Jr., California Theological Seminary, 2515 W. Shaw, Fresno, California 93711, U.S.A.
Taylor, Charles, Department of Linguistics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
Tayyib, Prof. Abdulla, 10 rue de Gabn, Fez, Morocco
Teferra, Tsehaye, 912 S. Highland, Arlington, Virginia 22204, U.S.A.
Teguedere, Mr. Faustin, Institute de Linguistique, BP 1450 Bangui, Central African Republic
Tejeda, Felipe, BP 2534, Dakar, Senegal
Temu, Mr. Canute W., Institute Kiswahili Research, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Terpstra, Gerard, 3800 Quiggle Avenue, Ada, Michigan 49301; SUM-CRC, Jos, USA; Nigeria
Tersis, Nicole Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 15 Quai Anatole-France, Paris, France
Tessitore, Father Raphael, Catholic Mission, PO Box 29, WAU, Sudan
Thayer, James, c/o 6725 Trailwood Drive, Fort Worth, Texas 76140, U.S.A.
Thayer, Linda, c/o 6725 Trailwood Drive, Fort Worth, Texas 76140, U.S.A.
Thed, Venter, Institute of Linguistics and Literature Research, Potchefstroom University Potchefstroom, Transvaal, South Africa
Thelwall, Robin, Linguistics Department, New University of Ulster, Coleraine, N. Ireland BT52 1SA, England
Thiuri, John, School of Language Studies, Rm 901, 1400 Key Blvd, Arlington, Virginia 22209, U.S.A.
Thomas, J.M.C., Laboratoire Langue et Civ. a Tradition Orale 5 Rue de Marseille, 75010 Paris, France
Thomas, Jacqueline, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 15 Quai Anatole-France, Paris, France
Thomas, Jeff, Department of Zulu, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban 4001, South Africa
Thomas, Peter, PO Box 3306, Kumasi, Ghana
Thomsen, Martha Larson, ACROSS, PO Box 44838, Nairobi, Kenya
Timbo, Adama, Linguistics Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, U.S.A.

Timtimi, Albert O., Rivers State Council for Arts and Culture, 74/76 Bonny Street, Port Harcourt, River State, Nigeria

Timyan, Dr. Judith, 01 BP 1658, Abidjan 01, Ivory Coast, West Africa

Toscano, Maddalina, Via Zuppetta Tr. Schuotto No. 2, 80055 Portici, Napoli, Italy

Touray, Madi, Peace Corps, Box 582, Banjul, Gambia, West Africa

Touzot, Jean, 38, r. St Sulpice (6e), Paris, France

Toweett, Dr. Taaitta, Nairobi College, Haile Selassie Avenue, #9-Jasho, Ha bx 54392, Nairobi

Traill, A., Department of Phonetics and Linguistics, University of the Witswatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

Traversa, G., University of Pisa, 56100, Pisa, Italy

Tresalti, Emilio, Policlinico Universitario "A. Gemelli", Largo Gemelli 8, 00168 Rome

Tubiana, Joseph, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 15 Quai Anatole-France, Paris, France

Tucker, Adrian N., University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies, 48 Malet Street, London, WC1 7HP England

Tumbo-Masabo, Z., Kiswahili Research Institute, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Turay, Dr. A.K., Sub-Department of Linguistics, Fourah Bay College University of Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone

Turton, David, Institute of Ethiopian Studies, Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia

Twillingerimana, Chrysogone, Institute National de Recherche Scientifique, BP 218, Butare, Kwanda

Ubahakwe, E., Department of Teacher Education, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

Ubesie, Tony, Anambra Television, Enugu, Nigeria

Ugonna, Dr. M., Department of Linguistics and African Languages, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria


Umezinwa, W.M., Department of Language and Linguistics, University of Jos, PMB Jos 2084, Jos, Nigeria

Unegbu, Mr. A.I.R., from Bertram Osuagwu, SUNY, Buffalo, New York 14261, U.S.A.

Usman, Mrs. A.A., Department of Nigeria Languages, University of Sokoto, Sokoto 2346, Nigeria

Uuttenberg, Simon, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, 98195, U.S.A.

Uwalaka, Rev. Mother, DDLc, PO Box 546, Enugu, Anambra State, Nigeria

Uwalaka, Mary Angela, Department of Linguistics, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

Uzochukwu, Dr. Sam, Department African Languages and Linguistics, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria

Valdman, Albert, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47495 USA

Vallee, Roger P., 400 Cochran Rd, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15228, U.S.A.

van der Merwe, W., Department of History, University of Zululand, Kwa-Dlangezwa V. Empangeni, South Africa
van der Walt, M.J., Department of Linguistics, University of the Western Cape, Bellville, South Africa
van Leynseele, Helense, Afrikaanse Taalkunde, P.B. 9507 2300RA, Leiden, Holland
van Rooyen, C.S., University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa
Van Spaandonck, Marcel P., B.P. 1844y Yaounde, Cameroun
Van der Jagt, Mr. Krijn, PO Box 1133, Yaounde, Cameroun
Van Hecken, Guido, Department de Let. Mod., Fac. de Let., University Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique
Van Huyssteen, Ms. A., University of the Western Cape, Xhosa Department, P.Bag X 17, Bellville 7530, South Africa
Van Otterloo, Mr. R., BP 2563, Bujumbura, Burundi
Van Wyk, E.B., Department of African Languages, Rand African University, PO Box 524, 2000 Johannesburg, South Africa
Vanderaa, Mr. Larry, Chepelle 10, 2034 Peseux, Switzerland
Vandervort, Eleanor, Gordon College, Wenham, Massachusetts 01984, U.S.A.
Varotti, Adriano, Instituto Universitario di Architettura, Venice, Italy
Vass, Winifred K., 3829 McFarlen Blvd, Dallas Texas 75205, U.S.A.
Verger, P., Department of Modern Languages, University of Ife, Ife, Nigeria
Verin, Pierre, INALCO, 2 Rue de Lille 75007, Paris, France
Vesella, Nino, Via Tasso 26, 04100 Latina, Italy
Viljoen, M.M., Windhoek Public Library, P.O. Box 3180 Windhoek, 9100 Namibia
Vincze, Jacques, African Language and Literatures, University of Lubumbashi, BP 1825, Lubumbashi, Zaire
Vinton, Rev. Samuel, 1485 Trentwood SW, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49509, U.S.A.
Virahsawmy, Dev, Mauritius Institute of Education, Rediot, Mauritius
Virmani, K.K., University of Delhi, Delhi, 110007, India
Visteatan, Gosta, Tunavagen 4, 223 62 LUND, Sweden
Vlaardingerbroe, Rudy, 801 95th Ave North, Naples Park, Florida 33940, U.S.A.
Von Massenbach, Gertrud, G.R.F., c/o Armgard Grauer, Speilmanstrasse 3, 629 Wellburg, Germany
Von Staden, PMS, Department of African Languages, Rand African University, PO Box 524, 2000 Johannesburg, South Africa
Vorbichler, Anton, Institute for African Languages, University of Vienna, A-2340 Moedling, Gabrielerstrasse 171, Austria
Vossen, Rainer, Ludwig-Jahn-Str. 27, D-5000 Koeln 40, West Germany
Vuo, Frank, African Studies Program, New College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1, Canada
Wagner, Ervald, Institute fur Orientalistik, Otto Behaghel Str 10, Giessen D-6300, West Germany
Wals, Ismail, Am Kalkhugel 2, 4500 Osnabruck, West Germany
Wakhungu, Damari, Portland State University, Black Studies Department, Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97219, U.S.A.
Walter, Bob J., African Studies Program, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701
Walters, Tom Spencer, Afro American Studies, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, 98195
Wambalaba, Wamukota, c/o Black Studies Department, Portland State University, Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97219, U.S.A.

Warner, J., Box 110, Najir, Kenya, East Africa

Warren, Dennis, Box 32481, Lusaka, Zambia, USA

Watters, J., SIL, B.P. 1299, Yaounde, Cameroon

Waugh, Linda, Department Modern Languages and Linguistics, Morrill Hall, Ithaca, New York 14850

Weaver, D.J., Department of English, Njala University College, Freetown, Sierra Leone

Wehrmann, Manfred, PO Box 1032, Mogadishu, Somalia

Welch, Dr. Douglas, Anderson College School of Theology, Anderson, Indiana 46012

Welmers, Dr. William, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024 U.S.A.

Wendland, Dr. Ernst, PO Box 91, Lusaka, Zambia

Were, Professor G., University of Nairobi, PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya

Wescott, Roger Wms., Department of Linguistics, Drew University, 11 Green Hill Road, Madison, New Jersey 07940, U.S.A.

Westberg, Rev Sigurd P., c/o Covenant Archives, 5125 N. Spaulding Ave, Chicago, Illinois, 60625 U.S.A.

Westphal, Prof E., Department of African Languages, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, RSA 7700, South Africa

Whittemore, Robert, African Studies/Anthropology Department, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024 U.S.A.

Wiegand, D., Harburger Str. 54, 6300 Gieben, FRG

Wilkes, A., Department of Bantu University Language, University of Pretoria, 0002 Pretoria, South Africa

Willetts, Karen, 159 Mt. Pleasant St., Frostburg, Maryland 21532, U.S.A.

Williams, Wayne, Afro-American Studies, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195, U.S.A.

Williams, J.A., PO Box 269, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa

Williamson, Kay R.M., School of Humanities, University of Port Harcourt, PMB 5323, Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Wills, Dorothy, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514, U.S.A.

Wilson, Michael S., La Mission Baptiste du Togo, BP 43, Tabligbo, Togo

Wilson, Thomas, 6000 Topke NE, No. 209, Alburquerque, New Mexico 87109, U.S.A.

Wilson, Dr. W.A.A., University of London, 48 Malet St, London WC1 7HP, England

Wimer, Rev. Gordon, BP 21, Toulepleu, Ivory Coast


Winter, Dr. J.C., University of Bayreuth, Postfach 3008, D 8580 Bayreuth, Germany

Wisser, Miss Emma, PO Box 86, Banjul, Gambia, West Africa

Witherell, Mr. Julian W., Library of Congress, African and Mid Eastern Division, Washington, DC 20540, U.S.A.

Wittmann, Henri, Syndicat des Professeurs, Universite du Quebec a Trois Rivers, Trois Rivieres, Quebec, Canada

Wolanyo, Amegah Kwaku, Department of Ghanaian Languages, University Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana.
Wolf, Dr. Paul P., Institute Ethnologie and Afrika-Studies, Cutenberg University, Saarstr. 21, Gutenberg, Germany

Wolf, Ekkehart, Institute of African Languages and Culture, Hamburg, Germany

Wolfgang, Cima/Uma

Wolford, Rev. Marvin, Ruund Bible Project, Kapanga, PB 2219, Lubumbashi, Zaire

Wood, John, 5 bis rue Antoine Bourdelle, 75015, Paris, France

Wood, Mrs. Marilyn, 5½ 5th A-t, Orange Grove, Johannesburg, South Africa

Woods, Prof Don, Seaborough College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1, Canada

Woweru, Sam, Department of Linguistics, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, U.S.A.

Wright, Frank, Linguistics Department, Lindley Hall 401, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, U.S.A.

Wright, George, Department of Political Science, California State University, Chico, California 95926

Wright, Mr. J.L., African Evan. Fellowship, PO Box 68, Mauritius.

Xulu, Mr. J.M., UOFS, Box 339, Bloemfontein 9300, South Africa

Yacouba, Konate, Department de Philosophie, Ecole Normale Superieure, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire

Yahaya, Dr. I.Y., Bayero University, Kano, PBM 3011, Kano, Nigeria

Yakobo, Rev Siprian, Lutheran Theological College, PO Box 55, Usa River, Tanzania

Yalwa, Lawan D., Bayero University, Center for the Study of Nigerian Languages, Kano, Nigeria

Yama, Mohamed, Ohio University, African Studies Program, Athens, Ohio 45701, U.S.A.

Yanco, Jennifer J., 223 Summer St, Somerville, Massachusetts 02143, U.S.A.

Yacouba, Konaté, Department de Philosophie, Ecole Normale Superieure, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire

Yahaya, Dr. I.Y., Bayero University, Kano, PBM 3011, Kano, Nigeria

Yakobo, Rev Siprian, Lutheran Theological College, PO Box 55, Usa River, Tanzania

Yalwa, Lawan D., Bayero University, Center for the Study of Nigerian Languages, Kano, Nigeria

Yama, Mohamed, Ohio University, African Studies Program, Athens, Ohio 45701, U.S.A.

Yanco, Jennifer J., 223 Summer St, Somerville, Massachusetts 02143, U.S.A.

Yacouba, Konaté, Department de Philosophie, Ecole Normale Superieure, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire

Yaouf, Hassan Ismail, Faculty of Medicine, Somali National University, PO Box 835, Mogadishu, Somalia

Zaborak, Andrzej, Institute of Oriental Philology, Jagellonian University, Krakow 31-154, Worchella 9/5, Poland

Zahia, Caffsi, Bourguiba Institute of Modern Languages, 47 Ave de la Liberte, Tunis, Tunisia

Zaria, Dr. Amadou B, Bayero University, Center for the Study of Nigerian Languages, Kano, Nigeria

Zawadowski, Yuri, Institute of Orient, Academy of Science, Armianski per. 2, Moscow Ctr, USSR

Zawawi, Dr. Sharifa, City College of New York, 138th St and Convent Ave, New York, New York, 10031, U.S.A.

Ziadah, Professor Farhat, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105, U.S.A.

Ziegler, Rev/Mrs, PO Box 23, Willowvale, 5040, Republic of Transkei, South Africa

Zimmerman, Mr. Daniel, Route 1, Box 286, Grafton, Illinois 62037, U.S.A.
Zimmerman, Wolfgang, Native Language Bureau, Private Bag 13236, Winghoek 9100, Namibia
Zondi, Mr. Elliot, Department of Zulu, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban 4001, South Africa
Zoubko, G., Inst Afr Akademia, Nauk, Moscow, USSR
Appendix H:
Institutional Addresses

AELIA see Association d'etudes ling. intercult. africaines

Aberdeen University African Studies Group
Department of History
Kings College, AB9 2UB Scotland,
U.K.

Academy for Educational Development
Kenya Institute of Education
P.O. Box 30231, Nairobi
Kenya

Academy of Sciences
USSR Africa Institute
16 Staro konyusheny Pereulok Moscow 6-2
U.S.S.R.

Academie Malagache
Tsimbazaza Antananarivo
Madagascar

Acad. Mauricienne Languages et Literatures
Curepipe,
Mauritius

Addis Ababa University
Linguistics Department
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia

Adult Educational Unit
Ministry of Education
N.E. Ville, Freetown
Sierra Leon

Adult Literacy Organization of Zimbabwe
Box 4480, Harare
Zimbabwe

Africa Evangelical Fellowship
Box 136, Blantyre
Malawi

African and Middle Eastern Studies
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 80210

African-Afro-American Studies
The University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66045
African Inland Mission
PO Box 178
Pearl River, N.Y. 10965
U.S.A.

African Languages Department
Rijksuniversiteit de Gent St.
Pietersplein 4-5-6, B-9000 Ghent
Belgium

Africana Museum
Cuttington University College
Monrovia, Liberia

Afrika Studiecentrum
 Stationsplein 10 Leiden
Holland

African Studies
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62825
U.S.A.

African Studies Association
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 90007
U.S.A.

African Studies Center
Boston University
Boston, Massachusetts 02215
U.S.A.

African Studies
State University of New York
Buffalo, New York 14226
U.S.A.

African-American Studies
University of Maryland
Baltimore, Maryland 21228
U.S.A.

African-American Studies
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742
U.S.A.

African Studies and Research
Howard University, S. Faculty Building, Room 224
Washington, D.C. 20001
U.S.A.
African Studies
Lake Forest College,
Lake Forest, Illinois 60045
U.S.A.

African Studies
Political Science Department
Kent State University
Kent, Ohio 44242
U.S.A.

African Studies Program
Kalamazoo College
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001
U.S.A.

African Studies Program
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Illinois 46556
U.S.A.

African Studies Program
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001
U.S.A.

African Studies Committees, Int’l Studies Program
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A1, Canada

African Studies Department
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
U.S.A.

African Studies Program
De Pauw University
Greencastle, Indiana 46135
U.S.A.

African Studies Program
St. Andrews Presbyterian College
Larinburg, North Carolina 28532
U.S.A.

African Studies Program
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Illinois 46556
U.S.A.

African Studies Program
York University
Downsview, Ontario
M3J 1P3, Canada
African Studies
University of Lagos
Lagos, Nigeria

Afro-American and Black Studies
Roosevelt University
Chicago, Illinois 60625
U.S.A.

Afro-American Studies Department
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602
U.S.A.

Allama Iqbal Open University
Inst. of Arabic and Islamic Studies
sector H-8, Islamabad
Pakistan

Alliance Biblique Universelle
B.P. 12172 Niamey
Niger

American University in Cairo
Box 2511, Cairo
Egypt

Anthropos-Institut
A-Janssen str 20, D-5205 St. Augustin Lbei
West Germany

Association d'études linguistiques interculturelles africaines
173 Boul. St. Germain Cedex 6
75272 Paris,
France

Baptist Evangelical Fellowship
Box 136, Blantyre,
Malawi

Baptist International Mission
Africa Department
Rt. 8, Box 214
Greenville, South Carolina 29611
U.S.A.

Baptist Mid-Missions
4205 Chester Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 44106
U.S.A.
Baptist Mission in Bophuthatswana
Mission Language Study
PO Box 124, Taung 854
Bophuthatswana

Baptist Mission in Malawi
PO Box 467, Lilongwe
Malawi

Baptist Mission of Ethiopia
Box 5539, Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Baptist Mission of Swa/Namibia Ndonga (R20)
P.O. Box 916, Tsumeb 9000
Swa/Namibia

Baptist Publications
PO Box 228, Lobatse
Botswana

Bar-Ilan University
Ramat-Gan
Israel

Berkeley-African Studies see University of California/Berkeley

Bible Society of Ethiopia
Box 1251, Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Bibliothèque Nationale
B.P. 20 Nouakachott,
Mauritania

Binndee Jande
BP 175
75665 Paris, France

Black Studies Department
California State University
Long Beach, California 90801
U.S.A.

Black Studies Department
Herbert H. Lehman College
CUNY Bronx, New York 10468
U.S.A.
Black Studies Program
State University of New York
Stony Brook, New York 11790
U.S.A.

Black Studies Program
Earlham College
Richmond, Indiana 47374
U.S.A.

Boston University
African Studies Center
125 Bay State Road
Boston, Massachusetts 02215
U.S.A.

Bourguiba Institute of Modern Languages (IBLV)
47, Ave. de la Liberte, Tunis 1002 Belvedere,
Tunisia

Bureau of Ghana Languages
PO Box 1851, Accra
Ghana

CELA
BP 69, Kigali
Rwanda

CELT A, Faculte des Lettres
Universite Nationale du Zaire Lubumbashi
Zaire

CNRS see Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique

Centre for African Studies
University of Cape Town, Cape Town
South Africa

Center for African Studies
St. John's University
Jamaica, New York 11439
U.S.A.

Center for African Studies
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611
U.S.A.

Centre for African Studies
6 Burlington Gardens
London, W1X 2EX England
U.K.
Centre For African Studies
Adam Ferguson Building, George Square, Edinburgh,
Scotland, U.K.

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
Departement Afrique
13-15 Quay A
Anatole France, 75007 Paris,
France

Centre Nat. de la Rech. Sc. et Tech.
B.P. 7047 Ouagadougou
Borkina, Faso

Centre d'Etudes Africaines
Universite Libre de Bruxelles
1050 Bruxelles
Belgium

Ctr. D'Etudes D'Afrique Noire
Universite de Bordeaux I 33405 Talence,
France

Center des Etudes des Civilisation
Ministere de la Culture, Dakar
Senegal

Centre Intl. de Recherche Africaine
Universite de Paris VII 75221 Paris,
France

Centre Etudes Rech. Economique et Sociologique
Rue d'Espagne Tunis,
Tunisia

Centre de formation
White Fathers
Chinsali, Zambia

Centre de Linguistique Africaine
Universite de Paris III 19 Rue des Bernadins
75230, Paris France

Centre de Rech. Africaines
Universite de Paris I 17 Rue de la Sorbonne
Paris 75231 France

B.P. 369 Niamey,
Niger

Centro Estudos de Anthro. Cultural
Rau Jau 54 Lisboa 3,
Portugal
Centre of African Studies  
Cambridge University  
Cambridge CB3 9DA  
England, U.K.

Centre of West African Studies  
Birmingham University  
Birmingham B15 2TT  
England, U.K.

Centre Universite de la Reunion  
12 Victoire B.P. 847 97489 St. Denis Isle, Reunion  
Dom France

B.P. 1844 Yaounde  
Cameroun

Chichewa Board  
PO Box 108  
Zomba, Malawi

Christian Extension Missionaries  
CR Mission  
c.o LAMCO, Buchanan, Box 69,  
Roberts International Airport  
Liberia

Christian Missionary Fellowship  
Box 26306  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226  
U.S.A.

Christian Reformed World Mission  
2850 Kalamazoo SE  
Grand Rapids, MI 49508  
U.S.A.

Columbia University  
Institute of African Studies  
New York, N.Y. 10027  
U.S.A.

Comitato Tecnico Linguistico see Universite Nazionale Somala

Comite Fufulde  
BP 17, Bembereke,  
Benin
Department of African Studies
Hebrew University, Jerusalem
Israel

Department of African Studies
State University College
New Paltz, New York 12561
U.S.A.

Department of Afro-American Studies
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
U.S.A.

Department of Afro-Asian Language
Box 513
75120 Uppsala, Sweden

Department of Black Studies
University of California
Santa Barbara, California 93106
U.S.A.

Department of Black Studies
Long Island University, Brooklyn Center
Brooklyn, New York 11201
U.S.A.

Department of English and Literature
University of Benin, Benin City,
Nigeria

Department of Foreign Language
West Virginia University, Chitwood Hall
Morgantown, West Virginia 26506
U.S.A.

Department of Foreign Languages and Ling.
University of Dar es Salaam Dar es Salaam,
Tanzania

Department of Languages and Linguistics
University of Alexandria Shatby, Alexandria,
Egypt

Department of Languages and Linguistics
National University of Lesotho Roma,
Lesotho

Department of Languages and Linguistics
University of Benin Benin City,
Nigeria

Department of Languages and Linguistics
University of Malta Msida,
Malta
Department of Languages and Linguistics
Makerere University Kampala,
Uganda

Department of Languages and Linguistics
University of Addis Ababa Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia

Department of Languages and Linguistics
American University in Cairo Cairo,
Egypt

Department of Languages and Linguistics
University of Science and Technology Kumasi,
Ghana

Department of Languages and Linguistics
University of Malawi, P.O.B. 278 Zomba,
Malawi

Department of Languages and Linguistics
Al-Fateh University Tripoli,
Libya

Department of Languages and Linguistics
Chancellor College, Zomba
Malawi

Department of Languages and Linguistics
University of Gar-younis Benghazi
Libya

Department of Languages and Linguistics
Ahmadu Bello University Zaria,
Nigeria

Department of Languages and Linguistics
University of Transkei Umtata,
Transkei

Department of Languages and Linguistics
University of Zambia Lusaka,
Zambia

Department of Languages and Cultures of Africa
London University
London W1X 2EX England
U.K.

Department of Language and Linguistics
University College of Swaziland Kwaluseni,
Swaziland

Department of Language and Linguistics
University of Pretoria, Brooklyn Pretoria,
South Africa
Forbenius-Gesellschaft
6 Frankfort A.M. Liebestrasse 41;
West Germany

Formations Pratique
29 rue Vincent
Dakar, Senegal

Fourah Bay College.
University of Sierra Leone
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Free Methodist Church of North America
Winona Lake, Indiana 46590
U.S.A.

Ghana Academy of Arts and Science
P.O. Box 439 Queen's Road Gabarone,
Botswana

Gospel Missionary Union
10,000 North Oak
Kansas City, Missouri 64155 U.S.A.

Grace Mission, Inc.
2124 Martindale SW
Wyoming, Michigan 49509
U.S.A.

Groningen University
Department of Linguistics
Grote Rozenstraat 31,
Groninge, 9712 TG Netherlands

Groupe d'Etudes et. Rech. de Linguistique Appl.
Universite Nationale du Rwanda Butare,
Rwanda

Groupe de Recherches Guineenes, Conakry,
Guinee

Hebrew University see The Hebrew University

Howard University
Washington, D.C. 20059
U.S.A.

IBLY see Bourguiba...

IBPFM see Independent Board for Presbyterian Foreign Missions

ILA see Institut de linguistique appliquee
INALCO see Institut National...

IRLA see Institute for Research into Language and the Arts

Independent Board for Presbyterian Foreign Missions
246 W. Walnut
Philadelphia, PA. 19144
U.S.A.

Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana, 47405
U.S.A.

Institut Africain
Mouyondozi, Congo

Institut Bourgiba des Langues Vivantes
47 Avenue de la Liberte
Tunis, Tunisia

Institute des Belles Lettres Arabes
12 Rue Jamaa El Haoua Tunis,
Tunisia

Inst. de Estudios Africanos
Castellano 5 Madrid
Spain

Inst. de Ling. App. de Bangui
B.P. 1450 Bangui,
Centrafrique

Institut de Linguistique Appliquée ILA
Université d'Abidjan
08 BP 887 Abidjan
Ivory Coast

Institut de Recherche des Sc. Hum.
Université de Gabon,
Gabon

Institut de Recherche Economique et Sociologique
Université Nationale du Zaire Kinshasa, XI
Zaire

Institute des Sciences Humaines
Koulouba Bamako,
Mali

Institute for African Studies
University of Zambia
P.O.B. 900, Lusaka, Zambia
Institut Fondamental d’Afrique Noire
B.P. 206 Dakar,
Senegal

Inst. Fur Afrika-Kunde
Neuer Jungfernstieg 21 2000 Hamburg, 36,
West Germany

Inst. Fur Afrikanistik
5 Koln, Univ. Koln Meister Ecke. Str. 7,
West Germany

Inst. Fur Kultursociologii
Kobenhams Univ.
1358 Kobenhamp
Denmark

Inst. Fur Volkserkunde
Univ. Wien A-101
Wien Univ. 7
Vienna, Austria

Instituto Italo-Africano
Via Ulisse Aldrovandi 16 Roma,
00197 Italia

Centre Culturel Albert Camus Av. de l’Independence
Antananarivo, Madagascar

Institute National de la Rech. So.
B.P. 2240
Lome, Togo

Institut National de Recherche Scientifique
BP 218 Butare,
Rwanda

Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales
INALCO
2, rue de Lille,
Paris, 57007 France

Institute National de Rech. en Science Humaine
B.P. 318
Niamey, Niger

Institute National de Sciences Humaines
B.P. 503 Ndjamena
Chad
Institut fur Afrikanistik
A-1010 Wien, Doblohoffgasse 5/9, Vienna
Austria

Institut fur Orientalistik see Universitet Giessen

Institute for Liberian Studies
4713 Chester Ave.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19143
U.S.A.

Institute for Research into Language and the Arts
PB X41
Pretoria 0001
South Africa

Institute for Sierra Leonean Languages see The Institute for...

Institut Mauritanian de Rech. Sc.
B.P. 196 Nouakchott
Mauritania

Institute of African Studies
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya

Institute of African and Afro-American Studies
Richmond College CUNY
Staten Island, New York 10301

Institute of African and Bantu Studies
Potchefstroom University
Potchefstroom, Transvaal
South Africa

Institute of Kiswahili Research
PO Box 35110, Dar es Salaam,
Tanzania

Institute of Swahili Studies
P.O.B. 35110 Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

Inst. Study Language & Culture, Asia & Africa
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies 4-51 Nishigahara, 4 Chome
Kita, Tokyo 114
Japan

1 Rue Defaooz 1050 Bruxelles,
Belgium
International African Institute
210 High Holborn
London, England
U.K.

* Johannesburg College of Education
27 St Andrews Rd, Parktown
Johannesburg 2193
South Africa

* Johns Hopkins
S.A.I.S.
1740 Massachusetts Ave NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
U.S.A.

* Kalamazoo College
Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001
U.S.A.

Kiswahili Institute see Institute of Kiswahili Research

* Koninklijk Instituut v.d. Tropen
Mauritskade 63, 1092 AD Amsterdam
Netherlands

* Korhogo Bible School
BP 109, Korhogo
Ivory Coast

* Kpelle Language-Literacy Center
Lutheran Church
Box 1046
Monrovia, Liberia

* LACITO LP3.121 CNRS
22, rue Paul Bert, IVRY,
Cedex, 94204 France

Language Centre
P.O. Box 119 Legon,
Ghana

Languages Department
University of College of Botswana Gabarone
Botswana
LILA see Laboratoire d'informatique et linguistique africaine

* Laboratoire d'Information et Linguistique Appliquee (LILA)
  Universite Lyon 2,
  C. de Recherches Ling. & Semiologiques
  ave. P Mendes-France, BRON F-69500
  France

* Language Study Centre
  Ilondola, PO Box 197
  Chinsali, Zambia

* Leiden University
  Box 1703, S-22101 Lund
  Netherlands

* Lund Universitet
  Dpt. of Semitic Languages
  Sparta, Tunavagen 39F, S-223 63 UND
  Sweden

* Lutheran Theological College
  PO Box 55
  Usa River, Tanzania

Marburg University see Phillips-Universitat

* Mauritius Institute of Education
  Department of Humanities and Social Studies
  Reduit
  Mauritius

* Mawuli School
  PO Box 45 Ho,
  Ghana

* McGill University
  African Studies Program
  c/o Dpt of Anthropology
  855 Sherbrooke St.
  West, Montreal, P.Q. H3A 2T7 Canada

* Mennonite Board in Eastern Africa
  Church Hse, Moi Ave.
  PO Box 47596
  Naiobi, Kenya
Mennonite Central Committee
21 S. 12th St.
Akron, Pennsylvania 17501
U.S.A.

Michigan State University
African Studies Center
East Lansing, Michigan 48824
U.S.A.

Ministère de l'Education Nationale
DMFLA
Bamako, Mali

Ministry of Education
Department of Adult Education
Agriculture House, Box 42
64, Nairobi,
Kenya

Ministry of Education
Department of National Education
PO Box 7118, Katutura,
Windhoek 9000,
Namibia

Mission Baptiste
B.P. 3330,
Dakar, Senegal

Morgan State University
Cold Spring Land and Hilleman Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21239
U.S.A.

New University of Ulster
Linguistics
Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland BT52 1SA
U.K.

Northeastern University
African-American Studies Department
11 Leon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts 02115
U.S.A.
Northern Illinois University
Department of Foreign Languages
DeKalb, Illinois 60115
U.S.A.

ONE PAF (Office of Literary Development)
BP 1179
Ouagadou, Burkina Faso

Ohio University
African Studies Program
Athens, Ohio 45701
U.S.A.

Pan-African Studies Department
California State University
Northridge, California 90324

Peace Corps
Senegal

Peace Corps
Washington, D.C. 20000
U.S.A.

Phillips-Universitat Marburg
Fachgeb. Afrikanistik
FB 11, W-Ropkestr.6E, 3550 Marburg
West Germany

Portland Community College
12000 S W 49th Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97219
U.S.A.

Portland State University
PO Box 751, Portland, Oregon, 97219
U.S.A.

Program of African Studies
Johns Hopkins University
Washington, D.C. 20036
U.S.A.

Program of African & Asian Languages
Northwestern University
2010 Sheridan Rd.
Evanston, Ill. 60201
U.S.A.
Program of East African Studies
Syracuse University
Syracuse, New York 13210
U.S.A.

Rancho House College
Adult Education Centre
PO Box 1880, Harare
Zimbabwe

Rhodes University
Grahamstown 6140
South Africa

Royal Africa Society
18 Northumberland Avenue
London, WC2N 5BJ England
U.K.

Royal Anthropological Institute of Africa
6 Burlington Gardens
London, W1X 2EX England
U.K.

S.E.L.A.F.
5, rue de Marseille, 75010 Paris
France

School of African and Asian Studies
University of Sussex Palmer
Brighton BNI 9RH
England, U.K.

School of Oriental and African Studies
Malet Street London, WC1 7HP
England, U.K.

Sectie Afrikaanse Taalkunde
Rapenburg 67-73
Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden
Leiden, Holland

Seminario di Africanista
Instituto Univ. Orientale Napoli,
80134 Italia

Service de Documentation
Centre de Linguistique Appliquee Universite de Dakar
Dakar, Senegal

Section de Linguistique Appliquee
Universite de Yaounde
Yaounde B.P. 73
Cameroun
Seminar Afrikan. Sprachen Kulturen  
Universität Hamburg 2 Hamburg 13 Von Melle Park G 
West Germany  

Seminar Sprachen Kult. Nordafrikas  
63 Giessen Rathenaustr. 17 Haus E.  
West Germany  

SIL; See Societa Internationale de Linguistique  
SIL; see Summer Institute of Linguistics  
SIM; see Society of International Missionaries  
SIM; see Sudan Interior Mission  
SOAS see University of London  

Schweizerisch Afrika-Gesellschaft/Societe suisse d'etudes afric.  
CH-3000 Bern  
Switzerland  

Seminario di Studi Africani  
Instituto Universitario Orientale  
Piazza S. Giovanni, Maggioro 30, Napoli  
Italy 80134  

Societe D'Etudes Linguistiques et Anthro.  
5 Rue de Marseilles 75010 Paris,  
France  

Societe Intl. de Linguistique  
B.P. 1299 Yaounde, Cameroun  

Societe International de linguistique  
BP 1299 Yaounde,  
Cameroon  

Societe International de linguistique  
BP 867 Abidjan 08  
Ivory Coast  

Societe' International de Linguistics  
BP 1784  
Ouagadougou  

Society for Promoting Igbo Language and Culture  
11 Central School Road  
PO Box 386,  
Onitsha, Nigeria
Society of African Culture
15, R. des Écoles, 75005 PARIS
France

Society of International Missionaries
Box 127, Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

Southern Illinois University
Department of Anthropology
Carbondale, Illinois 62901
U.S.A.

Stanford University
Stanford African Studies
Room 209, Hoover Bldg.
Stanford, California 94305
U.S.A.

Sudan Interior Mission
Box 50770 Nairobi
Kenya

Summer Institute of Linguistics Pokot (Nandi)
PO Box 44456, Nairobi
Kenya

Summer Institute of Linguistics (England)
Horsleys Green, High Wycombe,
Ucks. HP14 3XL
England

Summer Institute of Linguistics (Sudan)
Box 44456, Nairobi
Kenya

Syracuse University
Foreign and Comparative Studies Program
119 College Place
Syracuse, N.Y. 13210
U.S.A.

Tel Aviv University
Israel

The Hebrew University
Institute of Asian & African Studies
Jerusalem,
Israel
Thé Institute for Liberian Languages
PO Box 513, Monrovia, Jerusalem
Israel

- The Institute for Sierra Leonean Languages
PMB 139, Freetown
Sierra Leone

Tubman Centre of African Culture
Robertspurt, Grand Cape Mount County
Liberia

UCLA—See University of California/Los Angeles

UER des Lettres et Sciences Humaines
Université de Nice 06034 Nice,
Cedes France

Universita Nazionale Somala – Comitato Tecnico Linguistico

Università degli Sudi di Roma
via Magenta 2, 00185 Rome
Italy

Universität Giessen
Institut für Orientalistik
Otto Behagel-Str. 10, Giessen D-6300
Germany

University of Lagos
African Studies
Lagos, Nigeria

Universität Uppsala
Department of Afro-Asian Languages
Box 513, 751 20 Uppsala
Sweden

Universität zu Köln Institut für Afrikanistik
Cologne,
West Germany

Université de Burundi
Bujumbura,
Burundi

Université de Lyon see Laboratoire d’Information...

Université de Ouagadougou
BP 7021, Ouagadougou
Birkina Faso
Université de Paris I
Centre de Recherche Africaines
17, r. de la Sorbonne, 75231 Paris
France

* Université Stockholm
S-113 60 Stockholm
Sweden

University d'Abidjan see Institut de Linguistique Appliquee

University of Bern
Dozentur für Afrikanistik,
a/o Moser-Alpenstrasse 47, Bern
Österrüungen
Switzerland

* University of California/Berkeley
African Studies Center
Berkeley, California 94720
U.S.A.

University of California - Los Angeles (UCLA)
Department of Linguistics
Los Angeles, California 90024
U.S.A.

University of Cape Coast
Department of Ghanaian Languages
Cape Coast,
Ghana

* University of Cape Town
Department of African Languages, U.C.T.
Pte. Bag Rondebosch 7700
South Africa

University of Chicago
Department of Near Eastern Languages & Civilizations
1155 E 5th St.
Chicago, Illinois 60637
U.S.A.

University of Florence
Fac. of Arts and Ethiopic Studies
Piazza Brunelleschi
fi 3, Florence
Italy
University of Ghana  
Institute of African Studies  
Legon,  
Ghana

University of Ghana  
Language Centre  
Legon,  
Ghana

University of Illinois  
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois 61801  
U.S.A.

University of Ilorin  
PMB 1515 Ilorin, Kwara State,  
Nigeria

University of Kansas  
Department of African Studies  
104 Lippincott Hall  
Lawrence, Kansas 66045  
U.S.A.

University of Leiden see Leiden University

University of London  
School of Oriental & African Studies  
48 Malet St, London  
WC1 E 7HP, England

University of Lund  
Department of Senitic Languages  
S-223 63 Lund  
Sweden

University of Malawi  
Chancellor College  
Malawi

University of Michigan  
Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies  
144 Lane Hall  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109  
U.S.A.
University of Wisconsin
African Studies Center
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
U.S.A.

University of Yaounde
Department of Linguistics
BP 755, Yaounde,
Cameroon

University of York
Department of Language
Heslington, YO1 5DD
England

University of the Western Cape
PB X17 Bellville, 7530
South Africa

University of the Witwatersrand
Department of African Languages
1 Jan Smuts Ave., Johannesburg 2001
South Africa

Weatermann Institute for Ewe Research
PO Box 115, Denu/Volta Region
Ghana

World Gospel Mission
Box 467, Nakuru
Kenya

World Wide Mission in Liberia
Box 10, Buchannen, Liberia
c/o LAMCO, Box 69
Roberts International Airport
Liberia

Zimbabwe Literature Bureau
P.O. Box 8137 Causeway Harare,
Zimbabwe
Appendix I

A Country by Country Listing of the 83 High Priority Languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Languages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Chokwe/Lunda, Kongo, Mbundu, Umbundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Ewe/Mina/Fon, Fulfulde, Hausa, Songhai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Sotho/Tswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Fulfulde, Mandingo, More, Senufo, Songhai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Ruanda/Rundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Gbaya, Sango, Zande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroun</td>
<td>Arabic, Bameleke, Fulfulde, Gbaya, Hausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Krio/Pidgin, Sango, Gbaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Arabic, Hausa, Kanuri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros Islands</td>
<td>Arabic, Swahili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>Kongo, Lingala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>Arabic, Somali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Arabic, Nubian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>Krio/Pidgin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Amharic, Arabic, Gurage, Oromo, Sidamo, Somali, Tigrinya, Teso/Turkana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>Arabic, fulfulde, Krio/Pidgin, Mandingo, Serer/Sine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>Wolof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Akan, Anyi/Baule, Ewe/Mina/Fon, More, Senufo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Arabic, Fulfulde, Krio/Pidgin, Kpelle, Mandingo, Susu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
<td>Mandingo Soninke, Susu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>Anyi/Baule, Mandingo, More, Senufo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Luo, Luhia, Maassai, Hero, Oromo, Somali, Swahili, Teso/Turkana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesoto</td>
<td>Sotho/Tswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Mandingo, Mende/Bandi/Loko, Kpelle, Kru/Bassa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malagasy Republic</td>
<td>Malagasy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Chewa/Nyanja, Nyakusa, Tumbuka, Yao/Makonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Arabic, Fulfulde, Mandingo, Soninke, Songhai, Suppire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Arabic, Fulfulde, Soninke, Wolof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>Mauritian Creole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Makua, Tsonga, Yao/Makonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>Nama, Sotho/Tswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Arabic, Berber, Fulfulde, Kanuri, Songhai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Arabic, Edo, Ewe/Mina/Fon, Efik/Ibibio, Fulfulde, Gbaya, Hausa, Idoma, Igbara, Igbo, Ijo, Kanuri, Nupe, Tiv, Yoruba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Ruanda/Rundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Fulfulde, Mandingo, Serer/Sine, Soninke, Wolof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Krio/Pidgin, Mandingo, Mende/Bandi/Loko, Susu Temne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Arabic, Somali</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Africa: Nama, Sotho/Tswana, Tsonga, Xhosa/Zulu/Swazi, Venda
Sudan: Arabic, Dinka, Fufulde, Nubian, Nuer, Zande
Swaziland: Xhosa/Zulu/Swazi
Tanzania: Gogo, Luo, Maasai, Makua, Meru, Nyakusa, Ruanda/Rundi, Swahili, Sukuma/Nyamwezi, Tumbuka, Yao/Makonde
Togo: Ewe/Mina/Fon, Yoruba
Tunisia: Arabic
Uganda: Ganda, Luhia, Myoro, Ruanda/Rundi, Swahili
Zaire: Bemba, Chokwe/Lunda, Kongo, Lingala, Luba, Mongo/Nkundo, Myoro, Ruanda/Rundi, Sango, Swahili, Zande
Zambia: Bemba, Chewa/Nyanja, Chokwe/Lunda, Lozi
Zimbabwe: Lozi, Shona, Sotho/Tswana, Venda
### Appendix J:

**Country/Language Listings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akan</td>
<td>Ghana, Ivory Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amharic</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anyi-Baule</td>
<td>Ivory Coast, Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Algeria, Cameroun, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Libya, Malagasy, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamileke</td>
<td>Cameroun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bemba</td>
<td>Zambia, Zaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berber</td>
<td>North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chewa/Nyanja</td>
<td>Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choke/Lunda</td>
<td>Angola, Zambia, Zaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinka</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edo</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebira</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efik/Ibibio</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe/Mina/Fon</td>
<td>Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulfulde</td>
<td>Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Chad, Guinea, Guinea, Bissau, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganda</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gbaya</td>
<td>Cameroun, Central African Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurage</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hausa</td>
<td>Benin, Niger, Nigeria (also enclaves in Cameroun, Chad, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Libya, Sudan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hehe</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idoma</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Igbo</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ijo</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalenjin</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamba</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanuri</td>
<td>Cameroun, Chad, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kikuyu</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kongo</td>
<td>Angola, Zaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kpelle</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krio/Pidgin</td>
<td>Cameroun, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kru/Bassa</td>
<td>Ivory Coast, Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingala</td>
<td>Angola, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Congo, Zaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lozi</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luba</td>
<td>Zaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luo/Acholi/Lango</td>
<td>Kenya, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luyia</td>
<td>Kenya, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maasai</td>
<td>Kenya, Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makua/Lomwe</td>
<td>Mozambique, Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malagasy</td>
<td>Malagasy Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandingno</td>
<td>Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritian Creole</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbundu</td>
<td>Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mende/Bandi/Loko</td>
<td>Liberia, Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meru</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongo/Nkundo</td>
<td>Zaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More/Mossi</td>
<td>Burkina Faso, Ghana, Inory Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nubian</td>
<td>Robin Thelwall, P.L. Shinnie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuer</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nupe</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyakusa</td>
<td>Malawi, Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyoro</td>
<td>Uganda, Zaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromo</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruanda/Rundi</td>
<td>Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sango</td>
<td>Central African Republic, Zaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara</td>
<td>Central African Republic, Chad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senufo</td>
<td>Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serer</td>
<td>Gambia, Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shona</td>
<td>Mozambique, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidamo</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Songhai</td>
<td>Algeria, Burkina Faso, Benin, Mali, Niger, Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soninke</td>
<td>Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukuma/Tswana</td>
<td>Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukpire</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppire</td>
<td>Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susu</td>
<td>Guinea, Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swahili</td>
<td>Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temne</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teso/Turkana</td>
<td>Kenya, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigrinya</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiv</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsonga</td>
<td>Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbundu</td>
<td>Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venda</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolof</td>
<td>Gambia, Mauritania, Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xhosa/Zulu/Swazi</td>
<td>South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yao/Makonde</td>
<td>Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoruba</td>
<td>Benin, Nigeria, Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zande</td>
<td>Central African Republic, Zaire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix K:

New Institutional/Individual Questionaire

1. This form is for __ individual or __ institution.

2. Name of individual completing this form (please Print).

3. Department (if applicable)

4. Institution or Organization (if applicable).

5. Address

6. City, (State) and Country.

7. Language Information (please use a separate line for each or major dialect with which your or your institution is working.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Language or Dialect</th>
<th>RES</th>
<th>MAT</th>
<th>TCH</th>
<th>MOD</th>
<th>LVL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Explanations and instructions are given on the following page.

Once completed, please send this form to David Dwyer, African Language Project, African Studies Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.
ID: Identification: Use the identification number listed in appendix A (e.g., Barber=84, Igbo=A7). If the language is from group D identify the language using the Greenberg (1966) classification adding Guthrie’s taxonomy for Bantu languages.

Language Heading: Use the language heading listed in appendix A, if a group D please submit a Language Fact Form (Appendix L).

Language or Dialect: If you work specifically within one subarea of this heading (e.g., Mandingo/Bambara or two distinct subareas (e.g., Xhosa-Zulu/Xhosa and Zulu) then use two lines for this information.

RES: Research: Do you carry out research on this language (phonology, sociolinguistics, historical/comparative)? Simply state yes or no.

MAT: Materials Development: Are you preparing or have you prepared learning materials for this language? If "yes" please attach a description.

TCH: Teaching
a) Individuals: Are you teaching or have you taught this language?
b) Institutions: Do you teach or is your institution prepared to teach this language?

MOD: Mode of teaching: Under what instructional mode is this language being offered?
CLS: yearly offering for college credit or equivalent
DMD: on demand for college credit or equivalent
NCR: other types of instruction not for academic credit

LVL: Level of instruction: Indicate the level to which instruction is being offered.
BEG: beginning, equals one year of college study
INT: intermediate, equals two years of college study
ADV: advanced, equals more than two years of college study
Appendix L:
Language Fact Form

1. CLASSIFICATION AND WHERE SPOKEN
(Use Greenberg, 1966) for Congo-Kordofanian (including Guthrie for 'Bantu'), Khoisan and Afroasiatic (but Bender (1977) for Nilotic and the Semitic languages of North Africa. For location indicate countries and within countries use compass points.

2. NUMBER OF SPEAKERS
(Give sources, ideally census figures or other demographic surveys; indicate whether this includes both first and second language users.)

3. USAGE
(Include role as a lingua franca, whether a national, regional or local language, official recognition, use in schools, radio and television, magazines and newspapers.)

4. DIALECT SURVEY
(Indicate any published surveys, major dialect distinctions, if any, which would possibly suggest separate sets of learning materials, name of standard dialect if any.)

5. ORTHOGRAPHIC STATUS
(Indicate status of orthographies used, and degree of standardization.)