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Interlinguistics and
Esperanto studies:
Paths to the scholarly
literature

**INTERLINGUISTICS AND ESPERANTO STUDIES:
PATHS TO THE SCHOLARLY LITERATURE**

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ABSTRACT

A significant number of publications on interlinguistics and Esperanto studies would be improved if their authors had a more thorough knowledge of the significant scholarly literature. However, it is often difficult even for the specialist to find his or her way among current and older scholarly studies dealing with various aspects of planned languages ([“artificial”] world [auxiliary] languages). The current study is intended to facilitate access to the scholarly literature by drawing the reader’s attention to the myriad *sources of material* worthy of use by the researcher. Particularly included, in addition to monographs, are such sources as anthologies, Festschriften, conference proceedings, university dissertations, and planned-language periodicals both current and older. Especially valuable for up-to-date information are general and specialized interlinguistic bibliographies, bibliographically oriented bulletins, and periodically published international bibliographies with sections on interlinguistics. Yielding most information is the bibliography on modern languages and literatures published by the Modern Language Association (MLA) in New York, which registers the newest materials annually. Specialized libraries, more and more easily consulted on-line, provide large quantities of materials worthy of research. The Internet is playing a growing role in making literature in the field available.

INTERLINGUISTICS AND ESPERANTO STUDIES: PATHS TO THE SCHOLARLY LITERATURE

0. INTRODUCTORY REMARK

Scholarly literature in interlinguistics and Esperanto studies is steadily growing. Finding one's way around it is increasingly difficult even for experienced researchers, especially if the goal is a literature search on specific problems. For those new to the field, the situation is particularly complicated if the goal is to produce something original. As a result, even in newer publications important earlier studies sometimes go unnoticed.

Accordingly, a rather broad introduction to the sources of material seems useful. It is important to emphasize that the following study is not an annotated bibliography: such a bibliography would look quite different from the present work, though this article contains much bibliographical information. The primary purpose of the study is to help guide the researcher to those places and instruments offering the most up-to-date bibliographical information and other material. A straightforward bibliography could not achieve such a result, because bibliographies always involve subjective selection from a large quantity of literature. In the present text I often refer to the interlinguistic newsletters *Intl* and *Ipl* (see section 5.6), because a knowledge of their contents is very helpful in locating and evaluating the literature.

In order to make the study adequately international and to avoid the danger of ignoring important items, I have shared the draft of the study with several competent specialists, who provided numerous useful corrections and additions. For the final version, which certainly still has its shortcomings, I am solely responsible.¹

¹ This article appeared in *Language Problems and Language Planning* 27 (2003)2: 155-192. It has been corrected and brought up to date in various places. The article is reprinted with permission. Not to be reproduced without written permission from John Benjamins Publishing Company. The author is very grateful to Humphrey Tonkin for translating the original Esperanto text into English. Its other versions:

Esperanto: Interlingvistiko kaj esperantologio: vojoj al la faka literaturo. (Esperanto-Dokumentoj 39E). Rotterdam: Universala Esperanto-Asocio, 2003, 40 p.

German: Interlinguistik und Esperantologie: Wege zur Fachliteratur. (Esperanto-Dokumente 7). Bamberg: Deutsches Esperanto-Institut, 2003, 58 p.

Czech: Interlingvistika. Cesty k odborné literatuře. (Translated and with a complementary chapter on interlinguistics in the Czech Republic by Miroslav Malovec). Dobřichovice: KAVA-PECH, 2003, 69 p.

1. INTERLINGUISTICS, PLANNED LANGUAGES, ESPERANTO STUDIES

By *interlinguistics*² I understand in this context the study of the optimization of international linguistic communication. Traditionally its core field of study is that of planned languages or interlanguages,³ namely the creation, structure, function, development and application of planned languages.⁴

Planned languages⁵ are languages consciously created in accordance with given criteria principally for the facilitation of international communication (they are also known – though with differences in nuance – as [*international*] *artificial languages*, [*artificial*] *world [auxiliary] languages*, and – especially in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries – *universal languages*). To date, they have been insufficiently investigated as viable means for international understanding.

In fact, to date interlinguistics has played only a small role in scholarly discourse in linguistics, as is evident from a review of surveys and handbooks of linguistics.

Chinese: Guojiyixue he shijieyixue: tongxiang zhuan ye wenxian zhi lu. Interlinguistics and Esperanto studies: Paths to the scholarly literature. Translated from Esperanto and additional chapter on interlinguistics in China by Liu Haitao. Interlinguistische Informationen. 13. Jahrgang/Vol. 13 (2004), Sonderheft (special edition). Berlin: Society on Interlinguistics, 49 p.

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² On the currently differing limitations of the definition of interlinguistics, see the surveys by Schubert (1989b), Blanke (1998c) and Sakaguchi (1998). The term is normally either (a) limited to the study of planned languages, systems of international communication, or interlanguages, or (b) includes other, e.g. politicolinguistic, aspects.

³ In using the term “interlanguages” to describe systems of international communication, we should note that in literature on the acquisition of foreign languages the term “interlingua” refers, in general, to a language formed in the mind of the learner.

⁴ Although in my opinion politicolinguistic aspects are important elements in modern interlinguistics, in this study I have given primary attention, for methodological reasons, to the literature on the theory of planned languages and on Esperantology.

⁵ On the term, created by Eugen Wüster (1931), see Blanke (1997). The term is customarily used in the interlinguistic literature but does not refer to ethnic languages influenced by language planning (Norwegian Landsmål/Nynorsk, Modern Hebrew/Ivrit, Bahasa Indonesia, “Unified Basque” [Euskara Batua], etc.).

There do exist, however, a number of studies of linguistics that mention interlinguistic topics, but they are relatively rare and insufficient in quantity and quality. It is not possible to give detailed examples here (I have done so elsewhere: see Blanke 1995), though positive exceptions are the extensive Hungarian handbook on languages by Fodor (2000) and the bilingual (German-English) multi-volume series of detailed handbooks on linguistics known as *HSK*.⁶

This abstemiousness is in my view unfortunate, and a loss for the growth of knowledge in linguistics.

The examination of problems in interlinguistics and Esperanto studies can in fact contribute significantly to an audit of a whole string of basic linguistic concepts, because, looked at through this particular prism, they assume additional properties. Interlinguistic viewpoints can also inspire research in adjacent disciplines – not only the basic question of the capabilities of consciously created languages to function and develop (a topic that ought to

⁶ For example, in a few of the volumes in the bilingual (German/English) series of Handbooks on linguistics and communication science (*Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft, HSK / Handbooks of Linguistics and Communication Science*), published by de Gruyter (Berlin-New York) there are a few chapters on interlinguistics.

To date the following have appeared:

Vol. 3 (*Soziolinguistik/ Sociolinguistics*), Part 1(1987): Alicja Sakaguchi, Welthilfssprachen, p. 365-370; Part 2 (1988): Pierre Janton, Plans for an International Language, p. 1679-1687;

Vol. 5 (*Wörterbücher/Dictionaries*), Part 3 (1991): Reinhard Haupenthal, Lexikographie der Plansprachen, p. 3120-3137);

Vol. 7 (*Sprachphilosophie/ Philosophy of Language*), Part 2 (1996): Vivian Salmon, The Universal Language Problem, p. 916-928;

Vol. 12 (*Kontaktlinguistik/Contact Linguistics*), Part 1(1996): Otto Back, Plansprachen, p. 881-887;

Vol. 14 (*Fachsprachen/Languages for Special Purposes*), Part 1 (1998): Detlev Blanke/Wera Blanke, Plansprachen als Fachsprachen, p. 875-880;

Vol. 18 (*Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaften/History of the Language Sciences*), Part 1 (2000): Jaap Maat/David Cram, Universal Language Schemes in the 17th Century, p. 1030-1043;

Vol. 20 (*Sprachtypologie und sprachliche Universalien/ Language Typology and Language Universals*), Part 1 (2001): Heiner Böhmer, Künstliche Sprachen und Universal Sprachen, p. 85-94.

In preparation are contributions to Vol. 17 (*Morphologie/Morphology*), Part 2 (Blanke), Vol. 21 (*Lexikologie/Lexicology*), Part 2 (Blanke), and Vol. 13 (*Semiotik/ Semiotics*), Part 3 (Peter Mühlhäusler).

be of interest to general linguistics), but also basic questions in the theory of language planning,⁷ language change,⁸ the study of specialized language use,⁹ computational linguistics (including machine translation),¹⁰ and the theory of foreign-language instruction.¹¹ One should also not underestimate politico-linguistic topics,¹² particularly the issue of equal rights to non-discriminatory international communication and the problems of intercultural communication, all of which have engaged the interest of interlinguists.

A particular perspective is provided by the connections between Asian language-reform movements (Chinese and Japanese) and Esperanto, addressed in the years 1933-1936 in the Japanese journal *Kokusaigo kenkyu* (Studies in the International Language), published in Tokyo under the editorship of Oosima Yosio.

To understand fully the phenomenon of a truly functioning planned language, we must make a distinction between a project and a language. Scholars often ignore this distinction, attributing to a planned *language* characteristics that are valid only for a *project*.¹³

They also overlook the fact that a planned language is intended to serve as a lingua franca – which excludes certain functions often present in ethnic languages, such as that of “national language” or “state language.”

For *Esperanto*, so far the most successful planned language, an independent linguistic and philological discipline has emerged, known as *Esperanto studies*

⁷ Tauli (1968) clearly indicated the connections between language planning and planned languages. It is certainly no accident that the journal *Language Problems and Language Planning* (its predecessor had the Esperanto title *La Monda Lingvo-Problemo* 1969-1977), an internationally recognized scholarly journal, was founded and is currently edited by interlinguists.

⁸ In the case of Esperanto, for example, it would be worth exploring what kinds of language change have taken place between the stage of “publication and projection (1887)” and (particularly since the Second World War) “Esperanto as family language”.

⁹ See the bibliography in Blanke (1998a) on Esperanto as a language of scholarship and on the heuristic role of Esperanto in the work of Eugen Wüster, founder of the science of terminology (Blanke 1998b).

¹⁰ See Schubert’s surveys (1996; 1999) and Liu (2001).

¹¹ On the propedeutic effect of the teaching of a planned language in the learning of other foreign languages, see Lobin (2002) and the overview in Corsetti and La Torre (1995, 2001) on the various experiments along these lines; see also Fantini/Reagan (1992).

¹² See, for example, Fettes/Bolduc (1998), Hübler (1985), Lee and Liu (2004), Mattusch (1999), Phillipson (1992, 2003), Piron (1994), and Skutnabb-Kangas (2000), who include interlinguistic viewpoints in their analyses.

¹³ I have tried to show this difference (Blanke 2001). See also the other contributions in Schubert (2001).

or *Esperantology*.¹⁴ Esperanto studies, if understood broadly, examines the sources, principles of construction, development, function, and practical communicative capabilities of this planned language. It is also concerned with research on the Esperanto-speaking community, which exists in a kind of diaspora, and its history.¹⁵ We can see Esperanto studies, broadly defined, as a sub-field of interlinguistics.¹⁶ Comparable independent “philologies” have not emerged for other systems of planned language, though their investigation is of potential scholarly interest.

For the non-specialist, the approach to the scholarly literature of interlinguistics and Esperanto studies is often very difficult. By my estimate some 60-70% of this literature exists in planned languages (some 90% of it in Esperanto).¹⁷ As a consequence, linguists, if they say anything at all about interlinguistics, often base their remarks on randomly unearthed and not always up-to-date sources. As a result their pronouncements are often unsatisfactory or downright wrong.¹⁸ As any scholar knows, any serious study has to begin with a literature search. The same is true for interlinguistics. This has to include review of the scholarly literature written in Esperanto.

Over the past decade it has become obvious that in some fields scholars rely, quite inadequately, primarily on literature in English, giving no

¹⁴ Neergaard (1941/79) compiled the first bibliography of Esperanto studies. Important basic works in Esperanto studies include Gledhill (2000), Janton (1993a,b), Manders (1950) Nuessel (2000), and Wells (1987). Janton and Wells have been translated into several languages. Sikosek deals critically with many assertions about Esperanto (Sikosek 2003). In addition, there exist many studies that deal with particular aspects of the language, for example Fiedler (1999, 2002), who established research in phraseology as a sub-discipline of Esperanto studies. On this subject see also Melnikov 2004, where it is dealt with in detail.

¹⁵ The Esperanto language community has been studied by, among others, Forster (1982), Lins (1988a, 1988b), Rašić (1994), and Stocker (1996). On the history of the workers’ Esperanto movement, see, for example, Kolbe (1996) and Noltenius (1993); On Esperanto organizations in Eastern Europe until 1989 see Blanke (2004). A bibliography on the historiography of the Esperanto language community is contained in Blanke (2000).

¹⁶ Although interlinguistics includes Esperanto studies, I sometimes treat Esperanto studies separately. Although all Esperanto studies are interlinguistic studies, the reverse is not always so. And consequently not all interlinguists are scholars of Esperanto.

¹⁷ See the comparison in 5.3.5.

¹⁸ For example in Bussmann (2002). See the articles on *Ido*, *Interlingua*, *Welthilfssprache*. A separate article on *Esperanto*, which is mentioned in the other articles, is missing. In Glück (2001) interlinguistics is better represented. Haarmann (2001), although his sources are old, can also be cited as a positive example.

consideration to publications in other languages. Such an approach could have fatal consequences for interlinguistics, because in this field many valuable and indispensable publications exist only in German, Russian, Italian, French, and Hungarian.

Accordingly, in the following section I will try to indicate a few paths to a scientifically adequate awareness of the findings of interlinguistics and Esperanto studies. In addition to monographs, anthologies and periodicals, I will also mention bibliographies and archives and draw the reader's attention to the growing role of the Internet in literature searches.

2. MONOGRAPHS, ANTHOLOGIES, AND CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Initial information on planned languages is customarily drawn from national encyclopedias, such as the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and the *Brockhaus-Enzyklopädie*, or dictionaries of linguistics. Occasionally these also include references to the scholarly literature. But in general the information to be found in these sources is unsatisfactory, containing errors and sometimes even perpetuating widely credited myths and prejudices.

Important scholarly items can be found not only in the growing number of *monographs*,¹⁹ but also in the less well-known area of anthologies (including *Festschriften* and *conference proceedings*)²⁰.

The works of a few important interlinguists and Esperantologists have been collected from specialized planned-language periodicals and other difficult-to-find sources, and published, at least in part, in *collected volumes*. First among them is the initiator of Esperanto Ludwik Zamenhof,²¹ but also included are

¹⁹ Among the more important surveys of interlinguistics are those of Albani/Buonarroti (1994), Barandovská-Frank (1995), Bausani (1970), Blanke (1985), Couturat/Leau (1903/2001), Drezén (1931/91), Duličenko (1990), Eco (1994), Kuznecov (1987), Large (1985), Libert (2000; 2002), Maat (1999), Monnerot-Dumaine (1969), Pei (1968.), Sakaguchi (1998), Stillman (1995), Strasser (1988), and Szerdahelyi (1977).

²⁰ Among the more important anthologies are those of Benczik (1999), Blanke (1986), Duc Goninaz (1987), Fiedler/Liu (2001), Hauptenthal (1976; 1985; 1989, Menade 1998), Minnaja (2002), I. Hauptenthal/R. Hauptenthal 2000; 2003; 2004), Isaev (1976; 1991), Mattos (1987), Régulo Pérez (1987 = Serta Gratulatoria), Schubert (1989a, 2001), Szerdahelyi (1980), and Vitali (1998).

²¹ Between 1973 and 1997 the Japanese editor Itô Kanzi, under the pseudonym Ludovikito, published in over 50 volumes all the publications of Zamenhof and materials that came into being under the influence of Zamenhof (see Esperanto-katalogo de UEA, 2001, p. 67-70).

Atanas D. Atanasov (1983), Kálmán Kalocsay,²² Gaston Waringhien (e.g. Waringhien 1989), and Juan Régulo Pérez (1992).

Handbooks, particularly on the practical use of Esperanto, are rich in material on the beginnings of the language and its progress up to the 1970s.²³

Several series of conferences on interlinguistics have resulted in the publication of *conference proceedings*. Particularly worthy of mention are the papers of the *colloquia on interlinguistics* organized by the universities of Tartu²⁴ (Estonia) and Łódź²⁵ (Poland), and also the proceedings of the interlinguistic symposia organized by the Association of Polish Students (Związek Polskich Studentów) in the 1970s and 1980s.²⁶ The Center for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems (CED) organized throughout the 1980s a series of policy-oriented conferences whose proceedings appeared in mimeograph form.²⁷

Also, the German Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik e.V., GIL (Society for Interlinguistics), as of its fifth conference (1995) publishes its proceedings as supplements to *Interlinguistische Informationen (IntI)*, see section 5.6).²⁸

²² Ada Csiszár has, as of the end of 2002, published eight volumes on the works of Kálmán Kalocsay, containing critiques, reviews, specimen works, etc.

²³ Worthy of particular mention here is the *Encyclopedia of Esperanto*, which covers the period from the beginnings of Esperanto (1887) to the beginning of the 1930s (Kökény/Bleier 1933-34/79). A newer encyclopedic work appeared in 1974 (Lapenna/Lins/Carlevaro). Also useful is the bilingual collection (Esperanto/English) of various studies, compiled by R. Eichholz/V. Eichholz (1982).

²⁴ Between 1982 and 1990 Aleksandr D. Duličenko published 7 volumes in the series *Interlinguistica Tartuensis* (for more precise information see *IntI* 40, *Ipl* 42).

²⁵ Between 1981 and 1986 Tadeusz Ejsmont published in Łódź, Poland, six volumes in the series *Międzynarodowa komunikacja językowa* (see *IntI* 45; *Ipl* 43).

²⁶ Unfortunately, of the fourteen colloquia the proceedings of only three have been published. The *Acta Interlinguistica* of the 11th (1983), 12th (1984) and 13th (1985) interlinguistic symposia were edited by Ryszard Rokicki.

²⁷ They were edited by, among others, Humphrey Tonkin. These and other materials were published in part in the series *Papers of the Center for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems*, also edited by Humphrey Tonkin. By 2002 5 volumes had appeared (see Tonkin 1997, and see the other titles in *Ipl* 8-9; 48-49; *IntI* 9-11).

²⁸ By the end of 2004, 11 volumes had appeared with the following general topics (in German): translation and planned languages (published 1996), terminological aspects of interlinguistics (1997), One Language for Science, a memorial colloquium on Wilhelm Ostwald (1998), sociocultural aspects of planned languages (1998), interlinguistics and lexicography (1999), language policy in Europe (2001), the structure of planned languages (2001), planned languages and their communities (2002), planned languages and electronic media (2003), proceedings of the section "terminology science and planned

A number of interesting studies, often dealing with problems of specialized terminology in Esperanto, can be found in the series of proceedings of the SAEST symposia (*Simpozio pri Apliko de Esperanto en Scienco kaj Tehniko*),²⁹ organized by the Esperanto associations of the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Recently the proceedings of a historically particularly interesting conference were published – those of the International Auxiliary Language Association (IALA), which in Geneva in 1930 brought together, for a discussion of the problem of an international auxiliary language, such linguists as Earl Babcock, Charles Bally, Otto Jespersen, William Collinson, Albert Debrunner, Otto Funke, Eduard Hermann, Albert Sechehaye, and the brother of Ferdinand de Saussure, René de Saussure (Perrenoud 2002).

Rüdiger Eichholz assembled many studies on Esperanto in the series *Akademicaĵ Studoj*.³⁰

Less well known are the four volumes in the series *Kontribuoj al lingvaj teorio kaj praktiko* (Contributions to language theory and practice) published in 1983-1986 by the Slovak Esperanto Association (edited by Stanislav Košecký: *Ipl* 45).

As of 1997 the proceedings of the International Congress University (*Internacia Kongresa Universitato*), held each year as part of the World Congresses of Esperanto, have been published.³¹ Too seldom the proceedings of the Conferences on Esperanto Studies, a series of conferences started in 1978, have been published (see Blanke 2001b).

Additional material from important interlinguistic meetings has been collected by Carlevaro (1998), Chrdle (1995), Gecsö/Varga-Haszonits (1998), Kiselman/Mattos (2001), Košecký (1987, 1990), Koutny/Kovacs (1997), Maitzen/Mayer/Tišljár (1994), and Umeda (1987).

languages” of the international conference in honor to Eugen Wüster 1998 (2003), language invention, language planning, planned languages (2004). See also *Ipl* 38, *Intl* 40, and the review by Seán O’Riain in *LPLP* 27 (2003)3: 269-277.

²⁹ See the survey of the history of the series in Pluhař (1999). In 1998 the series reappeared under the name KAEST (Kolokvo/Konferenco pri Apliko de Esperanto en Scienco kaj Tehniko, Conference on the Application of Esperanto in Science and Technology). Three volumes of conference proceedings have appeared (Malovec 1999, Pluhař 2001, Pluhař 2003).

³⁰ Volumes appeared for 1983 (201 p.), 1984 (135 p.), 1985 (318 p.), 1986 (298 p.), 1987 (203 p.) and 1988-90 (560 p.).

³¹ See Wandel (1998), Lipari (1999), Lipari (2000), Lipari (2001), McCoy (2002), Lipari (2003), Lipari (2004).

3. THESES AND ADVANCED TEXTBOOKS

With increasing frequency, doctoral and other advanced students at universities in numbers of countries are writing dissertations on aspects of our subject. The first bibliography of dissertations, compiled by Symoens (1989, 1995),³² showed a jump in the numbers of such dissertations as of the mid-1970s. Unfortunately the survey is not complete, because a significant number of theses written since the founding in 1969 of the Esperanto Department at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, are missing from the list. Several of the more important doctoral dissertations have appeared in published form.³³

Only a few postdoctorate-level dissertations have been accepted at universities to date.³⁴

Advanced textbooks for students of interlinguistics have been written by István Szerdahelyi, who taught the subject from 1966 to 1987 in the faculty of applied linguistics at Eötvös Loránd University.³⁵ Textbooks in interlinguistics intended for university instruction have also been written by Barandovská-Frank (1995), Bormann (1995), Jansen (2004), and Kuznecov (1982a, b).

4. PERIODICALS ON INTERLINGUISTICS AND ESPERANTO STUDIES

In this section I will mention a few periodicals particularly important for a literature search.

³² *Intl kaj Ipl* (see 5.6) provide information on recent dissertations, if the editor is aware of them.

³³ There is a growing number of doctoral dissertations. Among those in printed and published form are those of Bak (1991), Blanke (1981), Corret (1908), Fauvart-Bastoul (1902), Forster (1982), Hagler (1970), Heil (1999), Lloancy (1985), Lobin (2002), Lo Jacomo (1981), Maat (1999), Melnikov (1990) Papaloïzos (1992), Philippe (1991), and the already-classic dissertations of Wüster (1931) and Manders (1947).

³⁴ Probably only those of Blanke (1985, Humboldt University), Sakaguchi (1998, Poznan University), and Fiedler (1999, Leipzig University), all in German. The writing of a “habilitation” dissertation, particularly in central Europe, is required following the first doctorate (after the English Ph.D.), to receive the right to teach at the highest level in universities (*Facultas docendi* or *Venia legendi*), a condition for nomination to the position of lecturer and subsequently that of university professor.

³⁵ The eight textbooks (in Hungarian and Esperanto) deal with the history of planned languages, theoretical problems of interlinguistics, the Esperanto language (grammar, literature), and the methodology of foreign-language instruction. Between 1976 and 1977 there also appeared three volumes of *Esperantologiaj kajeroj*.

4.1. Interlinguistic periodicals

To date, there exist no regularly published scholarly journals dedicated fully to interlinguistics and edited in accordance with the customary rigorous scholarly standards. However, by means of a number of small periodicals, variable in their quality, range, and frequency of publication, we can follow the discussion of interlinguistic issues, particularly as they relate to individual systems of planned language. Duličenko (1990: 436-437) lists a total of 30 of these periodicals before 1973. This list is not complete. At the end of the nineteenth century, for only a short period but with abundant material, the journal *Linguist* appeared (Hannover, 1896-1897, approx. 400 p., editor Max Wahren).

Among important periodicals containing articles on various planned languages and appearing in the first half of the twentieth century are *Discussiones: Academia pro Interlingua* (Torino, 1909-1913, ed. Giuseppe Peano), *Academia pro Interlingua* (Torino, 1921-1927, ed. Giuseppe Peano), *Schola et Vita* (Milan, 1926-1939, ed. Istituto pro Interlingua [Director Nicola Mastropaolo], as of 1928 journal of the Academia pro Interlingua), and *Tolero* (Paris 1928-1930, ed. E. Dayras; 1931-1936 continued as *Interlanguages*, ed. E. Mauney).³⁶ Also worthy of mention are *Novialiste* (in Jespersen's *Novial*, Stockholm 1934-1939, ed. Per Ahlberg) and *Mondo* (1912-1929, Stockholm, in *Ido* and *Novial*).

After the Second World War, the most important non-Esperanto interlinguistic periodical was *The International Language Review (A Clearing House for Facts, Theories and Fancies on the History, Science and Bibliography of International Language Movement; ILR)*, published in 50 issues from 1955 to 1968 by Floyd and Evelyn Hardin, in Denver.³⁷ For the researcher with some knowledge of its background, the bulletin *Union* (1971-1976)³⁸ also contains some useful material.

From the newsletter published in 1991 on the project for a planned language called *Vorlin* by Richard Harrison (Orlando, USA), the *Journal of Planned Languages* was born. From 1992 to 1996 some 24 issues appeared. Between

³⁶ See also Silagi (1996), who published (1929-1930) in Budapest a periodical with a Latin title, *Communicationes (Libelli pro historia et scientia interlinguarum)*.

³⁷ The successors of *International Language Review*, but with much less interlinguistic content, were *International Language Reporter* (1969-1979) and *Eco-logos* (1971-1979), published by John W. Ragsdale in Denver (see Golden 1993).

³⁸ *Organ oficial del Union International de Interlinguistik Service*, Amsterdam, published by W.J. Visser. The title of the newsletter is in Eurolatin. In *Union* contributions in various planned languages appeared – a total of 22 newsletters with 274 pages.

1995 and 2003, six issues of *Journal of Universal Language* were published by Sejong University, in the Republic of Korea.³⁹

More oriented to Esperanto, and edited by Artur Bormann (Reinbek, Hamburg, Germany) from a politicolinguistic and sociological point of view was *Interlingvistika Informa Servo*, published by the *Gesellschaft für Internationale Sprache e.V.* (Society for International Language) between 1964 and 1984, during which time a total of 84 issues appeared.

Also significant is the Esperanto-language periodical on the theory of planned languages *Planlingvistiko*, which was published in La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, under the editorship of Jouko Lindstedt (1981-83) and György Nanovfszky (1984-86). A total of 17 issues were published.

Planned as a sociolinguistic and politicolinguistic scholarly journal on problems of international communication, the journal *La Monda Lingvo-Problemo (LMLP)* was founded in 1969 and appeared until 1977, in a total of 18 issues, under the editorship first of Victor Sadler, then of Richard Wood. As of 1977, this journal changed its name to *Language Problems and Language Planning (LPLP)* and was edited by Richard Wood until 1984, then by Humphrey Tonkin (1984-), who was later joined by Probal Dasgupta (1990-), Klaus Schubert (1990-97), and Marc van Oostendorp (1998-99). Frank Nuessel has served as book review editor throughout its history. *LPLP* was published initially in The Hague by Mouton, then in Austin by the University of Texas Press, and, since 1990, in Amsterdam by Benjamins. It regularly contains interlinguistic contributions under the editorship of Mark Fettes⁴⁰ and reviews.

The same is true of *Grundlagenstudien in Kybernetik und Geisteswissenschaft/Humankybernetik (GRKG)*; ed. Helmar Frank, Miloš Lánský, Manfred Wettler), published since the 1970s and concentrating on educational cybernetics. Both journals occasionally publish contributions in Esperanto (*GRKG* more frequently than *LPLP*) and regularly provide abstracts in Esperanto.

4.2. Periodicals in Esperanto studies

The first journal to appear exclusively for the publication of Esperanto studies was *Lingva Kritiko (Studoj kaj notoj pri gramatiko, vortaro, stilo)*. From 1932 to 1935 some 28 issues appeared as a supplement to *Heroldo de Esperanto* (Köln), under the editorship of Bruno Migliorini and Stefano La Colla.

³⁹ On the contents see *Intl* 45, 50; *Ipl* 48-49.

⁴⁰ As of the mid-1990s.

There have been only two attempts to publish a refereed journal in Esperanto studies. Unfortunately the first such effort did not last. From 1949 to 1964 Paul Neergaard (Copenhagen) edited a total of five issues of the journal *Esperantologio (Internacia Revuo por la lingvistiko kaj bibliografio de Esperanto)*. Contributions appeared primarily in Esperanto, but also in English and (occasionally) in French. A new departure in the same direction is the journal *Esperantologio – Esperanto Studies (EES)*, founded in 1999 as a continuation of Neergaard's initiative, and edited by Christer Kiselman (Uppsala).⁴¹

Studies on Esperanto also appear in the newsletter *La letero de l' Akademio de Esperanto* (Paris), which was published from 1987 to 1995 in 31 issues. Edited by Jean Thierry, it was published by the *Amikoj de l' Akademio de Esperanto* (Friends of the Esperanto Academy, associated with the *Akademio de Esperanto*).

Also worthy of mention is *Printempa Kampo (Jara revuo pri esperantologio, Esperanta faklingviko kaj interlingviko)*, a small journal that has appeared irregularly since 1989 in Dalian, China, and contains contributions to Esperanto studies exclusively by Chinese scholars.⁴²

The Japanese Esperanto Institute had plans to publish a journal entitled *Japana Esperantologio: Bulteno de Japana Esperanto-Instituto*, but only two issues appeared (1992, 92pp., 2003, 70 p.; see *Ipl* 48-49).

The series of *Esperanto-Dokumentoj (Esperanto Documents, Documents sur l'Espéranto)* is in many respects a periodical publication. The series contains studies and documents on the theory and practice of the planned language Esperanto and is published in Rotterdam on an occasional basis by the Universal Esperanto Association (UEA). There are series in Esperanto (39 issues as of November 2004), English (47 issues) and French (29 issues).⁴³

Several national Esperanto institutions publish occasional papers, among them the German Esperanto Institute⁴⁴ and the Esperantology/Interlinguistics Group of the Italian Esperanto Federation.⁴⁵

And finally, it is important to mention that various national and international Esperanto periodicals occasionally publish articles in interlinguistics and Esperanto studies, among them *Literatura Foiro, Internacia Pedagogia Revuo, Fonto, La Gazeto, Scienca Revuo*, and *Ilitis-Forumo* (1989-1995), also the

⁴¹ On the contents of the first two issues see *Intl* 33, *Ipl* 32+37.

⁴² On the contents see *Ipl* 12-13.

⁴³ See the list of titles in *Ipl* 17.

⁴⁴ See the list of titles in *Esperanto aktuell* 5/2002, p. 2.

⁴⁵ See the list of publications in *Ipl* 31, *Intl* 33.

journals *Esperanto*, *Esperanto aktuell* and *Der Esperantist* (1965-1990). Contributions on planned languages occasionally also appear in *Progreso* (Ido), *Panorama in Interlingua* (Interlingua IALA-Gode), and *Cosmoglotta* (Occidental-Interlingue).

5. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Searches in separate bibliographies offering a survey of interlinguistics can produce good results, though several bibliographies of linguistics also contain sections on interlinguistics.

5.1. Bibliographical surveys in interlinguistics

Bibliographies compiled by interlinguists cover part of the basic literature. The most important literature in and on planned languages up to the mid-1920s was duly noted by the classic *Bibliografio de Internacia Lingvo* of Petr E. Stojan (1929/73). Hauptenthal (1968), Tonkin (1977), Wood (1982), and Tonkin/Fettes (1996) offer critical reviews of more recent studies.

To date the fullest chronologically ordered list of planned language systems recorded up to 1973 is that of Duličenko (1990), who provides a brief commentary on each, along with specimen texts and basic bibliographical information. The present author has compiled a bibliography of bibliographies in interlinguistics and Esperanto studies (including hidden bibliographies), and has also compiled a list of 2000 titles covering the most important literature in interlinguistics and Esperanto studies (Blanke 1985: 296-381).

Many studies can be found in the often hard-to-find small journals and bulletins in planned languages, which are often short-lived (four or five years on average). Máthé compiled a bibliography covering the period from 1880 to the mid-1990s listing 14,000 periodicals in and on planned languages (some 90% associated with Esperanto).⁴⁶ Máthé's publication can be seen as a continuation of the bibliography of periodicals in planned languages compiled by Takács (1934), which recorded 1276 titles in Esperanto and 195 in other planned languages.

Here is an overview of 11,393 titles, compiled by Máthé (1993):

⁴⁶ See Máthé (1993) and the preview publication *Rondo Takács* (1992). In Budapest (1993-1994) a total of eighteen issues of the bibliographic bulletin *Periodaĵoj* appeared.

<i>Journals in/on the language</i>	<i>date of language</i>	<i>quantity</i>	<i>percentage</i>
Esperanto	(1887)	10,440	91.63
Volapük	(1879)	297	2.61
Ido	(1907)	286	2.51
Occidental-Interlingue	(1922)	99	0.87
Interlingua (IALA/Gode)	(1951)	83	0.73
Other planned languages		188	1.65

5.2. Special bibliographies in interlinguistics

In this group we can put works on individual planned languages. They include several that list considerably more material than Stojan (1929/73), for example on *Volapük* (Haupenthal 1982), *Ido* (Carlevaro and Haupenthal 1999), and *Occidental-Interlingue* (Stenström 1997). The beginnings of the first planned-language movement, that of Volapük, can also be reconstructed through a reprint of the first major Volapük journal.⁴⁷

Also worthy of attention are *subject bibliographies* and *lists of publications* by noted linguists, among them the (unfortunately still incomplete) *Bibliografio de Esperanto-vortaroj* (Bibliography of Esperanto Dictionaries) by Ockey (1982)⁴⁸ and the *Bibliografio pri terminologio kaj faka apliko de Esperanto* (Bibliography on Terminology and the Specialized Application of Esperanto; Blanke 1998a).

Among the *Festschriften* (see above) the researcher can find lists of the publications of the individuals being honored: for *André Albault* in I. Haupenthal and R. Haupenthal 2000; for *Detlev Blanke* in Fiedler and Liu 2001; for *Adolf Burkhardt* in I. Haupenthal and H. Haupenthal 2004; for *William Auld* and *Marjorie Boulton* in Benczik 1999; for *Fernando de Diego* in I. Haupenthal and H. Haupenthal 2003; for *Helmar Frank* in Barandovská-Frank 1993a, 1993b, and Pinter 1999;⁴⁹ for *Reinhard Haupenthal* in Menade... 1998;⁵⁰ for

⁴⁷ *Rund um die Welt. Zeitschrift für Volapükisten und solche, die es werden wollen.* vol. 1-4 (April 1888 – March 1892, reprint prepared by Reinhard Haupenthal (Hildesheim-Zürich-New York: Georg Olms, 2000).

⁴⁸ Geoffrey Sutton has computerized and updated Ockey's bibliography to 2002 (the bibliography includes specialized dictionaries: www.uea.org/dokumentoj/bib/index.html). A list of specialized dictionaries has also been compiled by Jérôme Vachey for the years 1980-2002. It is available on the Internet: http://uea.org/dokumentoj/terminaroj_1980-2002.html, <http://www.eventoj.hu/steb/vortaroj>.

⁴⁹ Titles of interest for interlinguistics are scattered among the lists of Frank's publications.

⁵⁰ See the first list of Haupenthal's publications (Esther Haupenthal 1995).

Gaston Waringhien in Haupenthal 1985; and so on. In *Ipl* and *Intl* lists of publications of interlinguistic scholars appear occasionally, for example for *Aleksandr Duličenko* (*Ipl* 39 and 42; *Intl* 40), *Sabine Fiedler* (*Ipl* 30, *Intl* 30), *Georg-Friedrich Meier* (*Ipl* 5, *Intl* 5), *Hermann Ölberg* (*Ipl* 42, *Intl* 44), *Alicja Sakaguchi* (*Ipl* 34, *Intl* 35), and *Adomas Vaitilavičius* (*Ipl* 20). We should perhaps also mention here the bibliographies of *Jan Ámos Komenský* (*Ipl* 1+2, *Intl* 2 and 3-4) and *Wilhelm Ostwald* (*Ipl* 37, *Intl* 46), both important from the perspective of interlinguistics. There are only a few national bibliographies of interlinguistic publications: they exist for the *German Democratic Republic* (Blanke 1990), *Romania* (Dominte and Nagy 2000), and the *Soviet Union* (Duličenko 1983).

5.3. International periodical bibliographies in linguistics

Relatively speedy information on new publications can be obtained by searching international bibliographies with sections on interlinguistics. The following are the most comprehensive.

5.3.1. *BL-CIP*

The Bibliographie linguistique de l'année... et compléments des années précédentes, published by the Comité International Permanent des Linguistes. Dordrecht/ Boston/ London: Kluwer (BL-CIP)⁵¹ has appeared regularly since 1939 and is the largest linguistics bibliography in the world. The volume for 1998 (published in 2000) covers 2700 periodicals and contains 20,743 items. Since 1948 the interlinguistic section has had various names: (1) *Langues auxiliaires – auxiliary languages*; (2) *Interlinguistique (langues planifiées) – Interlinguistics (planned languages)*; and, as of 1989, (3) *Interlinguistique – Interlinguistics*. The quantity of titles registered in this section is very small and in no sense representative of the nonetheless significant literature produced. Over the fifty years from 1948 to 1998 it has added up to 496 titles, thus an average of 9 or 10 a year. Literature in planned languages is barely noticed at all.

5.3.2. *BLL*

The Bibliography of Linguistic Literature (BLL; Frankfurt/M.:

⁵¹ *Linguistic bibliography for the year... and supplements for previous years*. Published by the Permanent International Committee of Linguists under the auspices of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. Edited by Mark Janse and Sijmen Tol, with the assistance of Inge Angevaere and Theo Horstman.

Klostermann)⁵² records only a limited range of literature on linguistics. In addition to general linguistics, it concentrates on Anglistics, Germanistics and Romanistics. For the year 2001 it covered 1300 periodicals. Its interlinguistic sections are *Plansprachen* (1971-1980) and, as of 1981, *Plansprachen / Artificial languages*. Criteria for inclusion of items, as with BL-CIP, are unclear. Occasional contributions in planned languages are listed. Recently the compilers have become aware of *Interlinguistische Informationen (IntI)* and the papers of the conferences of GIL (Supplements, *Beihefte*, to *IpI*). Between 1971 and 2001 a total of 353 titles with interlinguistic content have been recorded, thus an average of 10-11 items per year.

5.3.3. MLA

In terms of quantity and scope, the *International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures*, published in New York by MLA, the Modern Language Association of America, runs second only to BL-CIP in its coverage of linguistics. For researchers in interlinguistics, however, it is more significant. For the year 2001 MLA covered a total of 4,500 periodicals (plus isolated articles from additional periodicals), but among them were journals in literature, folklore, and theory of language teaching; therefore a comparison with BL-CIP and BLL of periodicals covered is difficult. For 2001, MLA recorded some 10,800 linguistics titles. Before 1931 the bibliography listed only U.S. publications, but since that date has considered also scholarly work published in other countries. Interlinguistic sections have been included only since 1960, as follows:

- 1960-1967: *International Languages* (under *General Language and Linguistics*)
- 1968-1973: *Interlinguistics* (under *Composite and Derivative Languages, Other Communicative Behavior*)
- 1974-1980: *International Languages*
- 1981-1982: *International Languages. Auxiliary Languages*
- 1983-present: *Auxiliary Languages. International Languages*⁵³

In the period 1931-2001 MLA recorded a total of 6,514 titles in interlinguistics. From 1971-1990 some 3,164 titles appeared, thus a yearly average

⁵² *Bibliography of General Linguistics and of English, German, and Romance Linguistics*. Compiled by Elke Suchan, Heike Westermann and Marc-Oliver Vorköper.

⁵³ Collaborators in the interlinguistic sections have included W.A. Verloren van Themaat (1979-89), Humphrey Tonkin (1980- , now Senior Bibliographer), Jane Edwards (1984-98), and Detlev Blanke (1992-).

of 158 titles. The yearly average increased after 1990 and now stands at around 300. These numbers, however, are only minimum indices of the total material recorded: a whole collection of items of interlinguistic significance also appears in the section *Invented Languages*.

Furthermore, in the sections on national literatures, literary theory, folklore, and, as of 2000, the teaching of foreign languages (also part of the MLA Bibliography), additional contributions appear, for example on translation from ethnic languages to Esperanto, on the methodology of Esperanto teaching, and on literary criticism (particularly on individual authors who publish in Esperanto). These contributions add some 50 titles to the total each year.

The MLA bibliography appears each year in two volumes, in large format, with between 1400 and 1600 pages each, one volume consisting of a subject index and the other of classified listings with an author index. The first volume allows the reader to find items by topic and (in the case of literary criticism) by authors discussed (e.g. articles about the Esperanto writer William Auld or about Esperanto translations of the works of Shakespeare), referring the reader to the second volume, which contains the bibliographical listings themselves. The interlinguistic section in this volume permits orientation by subsections for interlinguistics generally and for individual language systems. In the Esperanto subsection there are separate divisions for *bibliography*, *grammar* (subdivided by grammatical category), *lexicology* (including *etymology*, *lexicography*, *phraseology*, *terminology*, and *word-borrowing*), *morphology* (including *word formation*), *onomastics* (*anthroponyms*, *hydronyms*, *toponyms*...), *phonetics*, *phonology*, *pragmatics*, *semantics*, *stylistics*, *syntax* (e.g. *aspect*, *case*, *predicate*), *translation* (including *machine translation*), and *writing systems* (*alphabet*, *orthography*). The bibliography is also available in electronic form, beginning with 1963. It can be searched in a number of different ways and is available in several different formats, including online and CD-ROM.

5.3.4. LLBA

The abstract service *Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts*, incorporating *Reading Abstracts* (LLBA; San Diego: Sociological Abstracts Inc.), began in 1965 and defines itself as a “collection of nonevaluative abstracts which reflects the world’s literature in language behavior, linguistics, and related disciplines and a comprehensive book review bibliography” (LLBA 29 [1995] 1:19).

The series appears five times a year in volumes totaling some 400-500 pages. Individual volumes contain concise summaries of articles in linguistic journals and monographs. Section 18, *International Languages*, is a subdivision

of *Descriptive Linguistics*. In 1998 some 73 abstracts appeared and in 1999 a total of 44, among them many contributions not necessarily attributable to interlinguistics. As of 1998, abstracts of Esperanto-language contributions are also included.

5.3.5. *BL-CIP, BLL and MLA compared*

The following table gives an overview of the quantity of interlinguistic entries in BL-CIP, BLL and MLA (in the case of MLA, only the section entitled *Auxiliary Languages. International Languages*):

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BLCIP	11	10	13	24	20	12	* ⁵⁴	*	*
BLL	7	10	11	20	25	5	15	17	8
MLA	397	285	392	329	251	327	209	289	311

An analysis of entries by language for the past three years presents the following picture:

BL-CIP (1996-1998), 56 entries

<i>language</i>	<i>quantity of items</i>	<i>%</i>
German	22	39.28
English	17	30.36
8 other ethnic languages	15	26.79
Planned languages	2	3.57

BLL (1999-2001), 40 entries

<i>language</i>	<i>quantity of items</i>	<i>%</i>
German	18	45
English	8	20
4 other ethnic languages	6	15
Planned languages	8	20

MLA (1999-2001), 822 entries

<i>languages</i>	<i>quantity of items</i>	<i>%</i>
German	115	13.99
English	53	6.45
Italian	13	1.58

⁵⁴ Because of publication delays, the most recent volume (2002) relates to 1998.

Dutch	13	1.58
Hungarian	9	1.09
French	5	0.60
17 other ethnic languages	23	2.80
Esperanto	565	68.73
Other planned languages	26	3.16

An analysis of the MLA entries shows that 71.9% of the itemized literature is written in planned languages. Of the 71.9% in planned languages, 95.6% is in Esperanto. Of the 28.1% in ethnic languages, the largest part is in German. An analysis of a larger quantity of entries would certainly change the picture somewhat, though perhaps not significantly. But the figures speak for themselves: one is insufficiently informed if one reads only the literature in English. Of course, such quantitative indices in no sense reveal anything about the quality of the publications.

5.4. National periodical bibliographies

Occasionally we find interlinguistic sections in *national* linguistic bibliographies. One such example is the annual publication *Sprachwissenschaftliche Informationen* (linguistic information), published by the Central Institute for Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic. From 1985 to 1991 it included a section entitled *Plansprachen* (planned languages).⁵⁵

5.5. Bibliographies on single fields of linguistics

Bibliographies on single fields in linguistics generally do not have sections on interlinguistics. Among the exceptions, however, is *Kommentierte Bibliographie zur Slavischen Soziolinguistik* (Brang/Züllig 1981: 1143-1157), which contains 192 partly annotated items.

5.6. Interlinguistic newsletters with a bibliographical orientation

Interlinguistic newsletters provide information on new publications and events relatively rapidly and precisely.

In this connection the newsletter *Fokuso* (1967-76), edited in Esperanto by Ebbe Vilborg, merits special attention. In all, it contains 1303 bibliographic items in the sections *ĝenerala kaj kompara interlingvistiko* (general and comparative interlinguistics), *Esperanto*, *Ido*, *Interlingua*, *Interlingue*, *aliaj projektoj* (other projects).

⁵⁵ See Jüttner (1990). The author of the present study also collaborated.

The *Center for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems* (Rotterdam and Hartford), under whose auspices *Language Problems and Language Planning* is published, has since 1974 (with interruptions) produced in Esperanto an interlinguistic newsletter entitled *Informilo por Interlingvistoj (IpI)*.⁵⁶ The newsletter provides relatively detailed information on new publications in interlinguistics and Esperanto studies. Up to the end of 2004, a total of 75 issues had appeared (in three series).

Comparable to *IpI* is the German-language newsletter *Interlinguistische Informationen (IntI)*, published since 1992 by *Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik e.V.* (GIL, Society on Interlinguistics), which is active in Germany. The editor is the author of the present study. Up to the end of 2004, a total of 53 issues had appeared.

Both *IpI* and *IntI* are designed to follow as closely as possible new developments in planned languages, including publications. They therefore do not limit themselves to Esperanto but also include politico-linguistic and other aspects of international linguistic communication (especially the language policies of the European Union), though of course the contents are limited by the information reaching the editor. For all issues of *IpI* and *IntI* for the last decade (1992-2002) there are indexes of persons compiled by Ino Kolbe (*IpI*: issues 40-41, *IntI*: issues 42-43).

From 1991 to 1996 *Flandra Esperanto-Ligo*, the Flemish Esperanto League, published the newsletter *Terminoteko* (ed. Bernhard Pabst). Its primary aim was to record publications in and on specialized language in Esperanto, particularly specialized terminology. A total of 14 issues appeared.

In the United States from 1975 to 1985 there appeared nine issues of the newsletter *Esperanto Studies*, published by the *Esperanto Studies Association of America*. Since 1991, in effect continuing this earlier bulletin, the *Esperantic Studies Foundation* has published a newsletter entitled *Esperantic Studies*, of which 12 issues appeared between 1991 and 1999. As of issue 13 (2002), the series is appearing in electronic form (www.esperantic.org/esf/es13/toc.htm).

Finally we should mention that the Chinese interlinguist Liu Haitao⁵⁷ has reproduced part of these materials in 10 issues of his Chinese-language newsletter *Interlingvistika Kuriero*.

⁵⁶ From 1974 to 1977 edited by Ulrich Lins, Köln (first series: 1-4), from 1983 to 1990 by Ryszard Rokicki, Warsaw (second series: 1-20), and as of 1992 by Detlev Blanke, Berlin (third series: 1-50/51[3-4/2004]).

⁵⁷ On Liu see the interviews in the journal *Esperanto* (Rotterdam) 12/2002 and *IpI* 42.

5.7. Periodical indexes

Finding important journal articles is particularly difficult. This is so both of journals in planned languages and journals in other languages. But there are some useful aids.

5.7.1. Periodicals in linguistics

Often only by chance a researcher becomes aware of a given interlinguistic study written by someone outside the field in a linguistic journal. It is indeed difficult to search the large quantity of linguistic journals in the average university library for significant material in interlinguistics. Some help is provided by international bibliographies of studies in the scholarly periodical literature, whose indexes can yield lesser-known material. The same is true of reviews. The German scholar Felix Dietrich was the founder of such a bibliography.⁵⁸

But as of 1972 this process can take place at one's own desk. The city and university library of Frankfurt/Main (DFG-Sondersammelgebiet Linguistik⁵⁹) publishes *Current Contents Linguistik* [sic]: *Inhaltsverzeichnisse linguistischer Fachzeitschriften / Tables of Contents of Linguistic Journals* (CCL). Annually, four issues are published (each with some 300 or 400 pages). CCL reproduces the contents pages of some 250 linguistics periodicals,⁶⁰ among them *Language Problems and Language Planning* (LPLP). The publication, however, only covers languages with Latin or Cyrillic alphabets.

5.7.2. Esperanto periodicals

Many minor studies, contributions to discussion, or other expressions of special problems in Esperanto studies are scattered among various Esperanto journals (see also section 4.2, above). There is a danger that they will be forgotten. Yearly indexes or tables of contents for a few journals give some help, particularly if the researcher is examining the Esperanto language community.

⁵⁸ Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur, begründet von Felix Dietrich (Osnabrück 1897-). As of 1965 the bibliography is published in three sections: A. Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriftenliteratur, B. Bibliographie der fremdsprachigen Zeitschriftenliteratur / Répertoire bibliographique international des revues / International Index to Periodicals, C. Bibliographie der Rezensionen und Referate.

⁵⁹ DFG = Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft / German Research Association, special collection in linguistics.

⁶⁰ The edition of CCL 30 (2002), No. 1-2, lists 260 titles.

Esperanto, the organ of the Universal Esperanto Association, publishes such an index. However, so far, selected bibliographies or listings exist only for a very few other journals, for example *Literatura Mondo* (M. Benczik 1976), *Nica Literatura Revuo* (Vatré 1988), *Scienca Revuo* (Bednarz 1984), *Der Esperantist* (Knöschke and Kolbe 1997, Kolbe 1998),⁶¹ and *Paco*.⁶² Reprints of Esperanto magazines are also helpful for the historian. For example, there exists a reprint of the first periodical in Esperanto, *La Esperantisto* 1889-1895.⁶³

Extremely valuable is the bibliography of *Esperanto-Gazetartikoloj* (Esperanto magazine articles) compiled by Bernhard Pabst. As of the end of January 2003 the bibliography, which exists only as an electronic data bank, contained 6500 entries, partly annotated. Information is available via the website of the Society on Interlinguistics (see section 6). The bibliography is continuously updated (see Pabst 2003).

5.8. Catalogues of books in and on planned languages

Commercial book catalogues of literature in planned languages are currently published regularly only by the Universal Esperanto Association (UEA, Rotterdam) and the *Union Mundial pro Interlingua* (UMI, Beekbergen, Netherlands).

UEA's catalogue for 2001⁶⁴ contains over 3500 titles, among them textbooks and dictionaries in 47 languages. Sections on *Language*, *Esperantology*, *Interlinguistics*, *Language Problems* and *Esperanto Movement and History* offer some 500 titles. The bibliographical section contains 49 titles. Annually some 200-250 new titles are published in Esperanto in various genres. The primary source of information on these new publications is the journal *Esperanto* in its "Laste aperis..." section.

The book list for Interlingua for the year 2000⁶⁵ contains around 250 titles, primarily learning materials in 22 languages. An analysis of the new publications

⁶¹ See also the selected bibliography in *Der Esperantist* 26 (1990), No. 5 (163), p. 97-109.

⁶² Only GDR publications (Berlin) 1966-1989; on this, see the selected bibliography in *Der Esperantist* 26 (1990), No. 4 (162), pp. 90-93.

⁶³ *La Esperantisto. Gazeto por la amikoj de la lingvo Esperanto*. 1889-1895. Afterword by Reinhard Haupenthal. Hildesheim-Zürich-New York: Olms, 1988.

⁶⁴ See Libroservo de UEA, 2001. *Esperanto-Katalogo*. Rotterdam: Universala Esperanto-Asocio, 190 p. Also at www.uea.org.

⁶⁵ See *Bibliographia de Interlingua. Catalogo de publicaciones in e pro Interlingua*. Beekbergen: Servicio de libros U.M.I., edition januaro 2000, (numero 27), 28 pp. The most recent edition may be consulted at www.interlingua.com.

in the catalogue reveals that annually somewhere between five and ten new titles are published. Materials on interlinguistics are rare.

Lins (2002) has demonstrated that it is also useful to search Internet lists of second-hand books.⁶⁶

6. LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES SPECIALIZING IN PLANNED LANGUAGES

Highly significant for the search for interlinguistic materials and their acquisition are those public and private libraries and archives containing collections on planned languages. Marinko Gjivoje (1980) described 30 of the most important.

A survey presented by Árpád Máthé at a conference in Vienna in 1992,⁶⁷ indicated that at the time a total of 100 interlinguistic libraries and archives existed around the world in 30 countries. Such collections contain important publications in interlinguistics and Esperanto studies, plus planned-language periodicals and in some cases valuable archives.

Such archives present a special problem. Their conservation often receives less attention than is devoted to printed books – something that overlooks the fact that they are unique, and can be easily lost or “recycled” (for example letters and unpublished manuscripts by eminent interlinguists and specialists in Esperanto studies). In contrast to such materials, lost books are generally replaceable, or can be found in several libraries and collections.

The largest collections⁶⁸ are those of the *Internacia Esperanto-Muzeo Vieno* (the planned-languages section of the Austrian National Library)⁶⁹ and the *Centre de documentation et d'étude sur la langue internationale* (CDELI), part of the city library of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland. These libraries contain not only material on and in Esperanto, but also related to Volapük, Latino sine flexione, Occidental-Interlingue, Ido, Novial, Interlingua, and other

⁶⁶ A search of the large German network of used bookstores at www.zvab.com yielded 300 titles (April 20, 2003).

⁶⁷ In a lecture in the 15th Conference on Esperanto Studies, 1992, during the 77nd World Congress of Esperanto.

⁶⁸ Current addresses can be found in the UEA yearbook (UEA 2004).

⁶⁹ See the unfortunately badly outdated catalogues of Steiner 1957, 1958, 1969, Hube/März 1975. New acquisitions in the period 1950-1984 were announced in the newsletter *Informilo de IEMW*, replaced in 1985-1989 with *Bibliografio de Esperanto (kaj aliaj planlingvoj)*. In more recent times, cataloguing has taken place by means of the electronic data bank TROVANTO, accessible through the Internet. On November 29, 2002, the data bank contained 29,000 entries (see section 7).

planned languages. Archival materials are particularly abundant at CDELI, where an electronic catalogue is in preparation (see Gacond 2004).⁷⁰

In order of significance, next in line are the *Hodler Library* of the Universal Esperanto Association in Rotterdam (see Lins 1995; Sikosek 2004), the *Library of the German Esperanto Institute* in Aalen,⁷¹ the *Butler Library* of the Esperanto Association of Britain (housed as of 2002 in Barlaston, Staffordshire), the *Spanish Esperanto Museum* in Sant Pau d'Ordal (Barcelona), the *Károly Fajsz Collection* in Budapest (see the catalogue by Pataki-Czeller 1991), the periodicals-oriented *Cesar Vanbiervliet Collection* (part of the city library of Kortrijk, Belgium), the *French Esperanto Museum* in Gray, and the inter-linguistic collection in the library of *Istituto Universitario di Lingue Moderne* (IULM), founded by the *Centro Italiano di Interlinguistica*.⁷² Also worthy of mention are the collections of the *Catholic University of Lublin* (Poland; see Wojtakowski 1979) and the *Amsterdam University Library* (see Catalogi... I, II), the *Alan Connor Collection* at the University of Oregon (see Smith and Haake 1978), and the library of the Japanese Esperanto Institute.

Libraries specializing in materials on workers' history include the *Fritz-Hüser-Institut für deutsche und internationale Arbeiter-Literatur* (Fritz Hüser Institute for German and International Workers' Literature) in Dortmund, Germany, which contains a collection on the history of the workers' Esperanto movement (see Lins 1998), and the *Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis* (IISG, International Institute for Social History) in Amsterdam. In city, regional and provincial archives, material can often be discovered on the history of the Esperanto community.⁷³

7. INTERLINGUISTICS IN ELECTRONIC MEDIA

The use of electronic media is growing in importance as a source of

⁷⁰ Part of the collection can already be consulted at www.chaux-de-fonds.ch/bibliotheques.

⁷¹ In 2002 the Aalen collection contained approximately 40,000 titles, including bound volumes of periodicals (*Esperanto aktuell* 21 [2002]4, p. 13).

⁷² Access to the collection is available by way of www.iulm.it.

⁷³ For example, the complete archive and library of the Esperanto Association in the GDR Cultural League (Esperanto-Asocio en Kulturligo de GDR, GDREA, 1965-1991) forms part of the archive of the Cultural League and can be found in Berlin at SAPMO, the Stiftung Archive der Parteien und Massenorganisationen der DDR beim Bundesarchiv Deutschlands (Foundation for the Archives of Parties and Mass Organizations of GDR in the Federal Archive of Germany).

information on materials in interlinguistics and Esperanto studies.⁷⁴ More and more catalogues and other aids are becoming available on compact disc or floppy disc.⁷⁵ The Internet provides up-to-the-minute information. E-mail links to specialists in the field help in the search for materials. Public-library catalogues and data banks are accessible electronically.

A growing number of journals are stored on the Internet, for example *Esperantologio – Esperanto Studies (EES)*: www.math.uu.se/esperanto (4.10.04). Rare or obscure publication on the lesser-known planned-language systems have been scanned and are therefore once again accessible. New planned-language projects are presented on the Internet and numerous links to individual projects are easily identified.

Of course, the standard linguistic data bases and lists can be used to identify materials in interlinguistics, for example *Linguistic Abstracts On Line*, available through subscription from *Linguist List Plus* (<http://www.linguistlistplus.com>).⁷⁶

The following selection of websites offers an overview of interlinguistic activities and provides numerous links to further sites.

1. *Centro pri Dokumentado kaj Informado pri la Monda Lingvo-Problemo* (CED, Center for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems): www.esperantic.org (in English and Esperanto, 4.10.04).

2. *Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik e.V.* (GIL, i.e. the [German-language] Society on Interlinguistics): www.interlinguistik-gil.de (in German and English, with bibliography and contents pages of GIL publications and numerous links, 4.10.04).⁷⁷

3. Increasing numbers of interlinguists, for example the Chinese scholar of informatics and computer linguistics (and interlinguistics) Liu Haitao, use their *personal webpages* to list their own publications and other materials, and to provide links to other websites. Liu Haitao's site offers bibliographies and

⁷⁴ On the potential and problems of Internet use for interlinguistics, see recent articles by Becker (1997b; 2001) and Fettes (1997).

⁷⁵ The CD *espeRom*, published by the German Esperanto Association (Freiburg), for example, contains scholarly studies on planned languages, language courses and extensive grammars, dictionaries, specialized bibliographies and catalogues of libraries, book catalogues, etc. It also addresses the practical application of Esperanto (e.g. organizations, congresses and other activities, journals) and includes a guide to the steadily increasing services of the Internet. The CD also contains the complete Esperanto translation of the Bible (see *Inti* 23, *Ipl* 23).

⁷⁶ I am indebted to Marc van Oostendorp for this reference.

⁷⁷ See Ulrich Becker's essay on interlinguistics in the Internet (Becker 2001, also published in *IntI* 44).

biographies of well-known interlinguists: <http://htliu.nease.net> (4.10.04). See also the website of the Swedish linguist Hartmut Traunmüller (www.ling.su.se/staff/hartmut/il.htm, 4.10.04).

4. TROVANTO, the catalogue of the *Planned Languages Section of the Austrian National Library* can be reached at www.onb.ac.at/sammlungen/plansprachen/index.htm (4.10.04). In 2002 the library completed the retrospective entry of all monographs in the collection. A link on its website connects the scholar with the most extensive grammar of Esperanto available on the Internet, *Plena manlibro de Esperanta gramatiko*, by Bertil Wennergren (www.bertilow.com, 4.10.04).

5. Martin Weichert has created the Virtual Esperanto Library, *Virtuala Esperanto-Biblioteko* (VEB): www.esperanto.net/veb (4.10.04), presently maintained by UEA.

6. A number of professionally oriented websites have recently been established, for example on the pedagogy and teaching of Esperanto and on instructional materials: www.edukado.net.

7. Search engines, for example www.google.com, facilitate the discovery of numerous websites and publications.

8. The most important basis for Esperanto research consists of course of the texts themselves, written and spoken. Lately searches of ever-larger bodies of text have been enabled by electronic means. This is important in researching actual language use for lexicological and lexicographic goals. Bertil Wennergren is assembling a searchable corpus of several million words, accessible at <http://bertilow.com>.

Along with its many advantages, the Internet also has the disadvantage of instability. Webpages with their URLs and links can change or disappear. Any Internet user can, without restraint, post texts and other collections of data of often dubious quality. For this reason, information gathered by search engines is not always reliable and requires critical examination by experts. Problems of Internet copyright await a definitive solution.

8. LISTINGS OF INTERLINGUISTS

Interlinguists and specialists in Esperanto studies are seldom listed in directories of eminent persons, though there are exceptions. German linguists are presented by Kürschner (1994) in his *Handbook of Linguists*. "Interlinguistic research on planned languages" is mentioned among the primary fields, and Esperanto appears among the languages. For the linguists in question biographical and bibliographical data are provided.

The 18th edition of *Kürschner's Deutscher Gelehrten-Kalender* (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1996) contains information on interlinguists and presents their detailed bibliographies on CD. The 19th edition, in three volumes (München: K.G. Sauer, 2001), contains entries for several interlinguists with brief bibliographies.

Extremely useful is the Who's Who of Esperanto, *Kiu estas kiu en scienco kaj tekniko* (Who's who in science and technology) by Darbellay (1981), which lists 200 Esperanto-speaking scholars in various disciplines across the world, with their most important publications. Among them are interlinguists and scholars of Esperanto studies. An updated and expanded new edition is much needed. It could be compiled quite easily through the Internet.

Somewhat different in character is the directory of scholars with a knowledge of Esperanto in *Internacia Sciencista Dokumentaro* (T. Frank 1996), which is regularly updated in the Internet: www.ais-sanmarino.org (4.10.04).

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GIL *Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik e.V.*;

IntI *Interlinguistische Informationen* (Berlin: Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik e.V.);

Ipl *Informilo por Interlingvistoj* (Rotterdam: CED/UEA);

LPLP *Language Problems and Language Planning* (Amsterdam: CED/Benjamins).

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