

IfI

Information *for* Interlinguists

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WELCOME

This issue the masthead on our cover has been extended to feature the addresses of two new Esperantic Studies Foundation websites:

- ◆ The site esfacademic.org relates specifically to collaboration in academic research. A “university network” for contacts and advice has already been set up there, including an interesting video gallery where academics explain the role of Esperanto or related topics in their work. There is also a page (<http://esfacademic.org/en/publications/>) giving details of (and links to) journals in such fields.
- ◆ The new blog esfconnected.org presents the work, services, accomplishments, etc of ESF, as a public face for the foundation to the rest of the educated world. Articles will be written by the board, recipients of grants, members of the advisory board, symposium organisers, and special guests. The blog has just gone live; please subscribe, read the posts and comment!

As if to balance the scales, this issue also includes information about the history, goals and activity of CED (Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems), which has recently undergone a reorganisation under its new director Mark Fettes. You can read about the new structure on the very next page.

We continue to hope that all our readers are well despite the effects of the pandemic. Equally, we continue to welcome announcements and reports for future issues. Please send any such contributions to Angela Tellier at ipi@esperantic.org. The deadline for *IpI* 114 is the last day of 2020.

Simon Davies
(editor)

CED reorganised under a new Board

<https://uea.org/asocio/CED>

Mark Fettes

In August 2020 Humphrey Tonkin, Director of CED (Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems) for more than four decades, handed his leading role on to Mark Fettes. Colleagues for many years, the two university professors and ex-presidents of UEA (World Esperanto Association) agreed to try out a new organisational structure for this venerable research centre within the Esperanto movement.

CED now consists of an Advisory Board, nominated by the Board of UEA. It currently consists of the following members: Xavi Alcalde, Irene Caligaris, Renato Corsetti, Mark Fettes, Guilherme Moreira Fians, Michele Gazzola, Federico Gobbo, Kimura Goro, Alessandra Madella, Mélanie Maradan, A Giridhar RAO, Orlando E Raola, Ida Stria, Angela Tellier, Humphrey Tonkin kaj Bernhard Tuidier.

Fettes has set up a small committee of members drawn from the Advisory Board, with responsibility for the following five main areas of activity:

1. **Esperantology and interlinguistics** – Guilherme Moreira Fians (Esperantology Conferences, the journal *Esperantologio*)
2. **Language policy**, especially in an international/intergovernmental framework – Michele Gazzola (*Language Problems and Language Planning*, Nitobe Symposia)
3. **University curricula** (for Esperanto and related subjects) – Angela Tellier (chiefly coordinating projects to support or spread such curricula)
4. **Libraries** – Orlando Raola (primarily the Hodler Library; also collaboration between Esperanto libraries in general)
5. **Terminology** – vacant (relations between UEA and TermNet, Infoterm; terminology training)

Information for Interlinguists is a newsletter shared by all these areas. Its current editors are Simon Davies and Angela Tellier, supported by ESF (Esperantic Studies Foundation). The CED Foundation, likewise supported by ESF, offers modest grants for projects in these areas (mainly area 1). Relations between ESF and CED will be managed by Fettes, as he is also on the ESF Board; Raola, a member of the UEA Board, will look after UEA's relations with CED.

As a first step towards creating a shared work plan, the Board has set up the mailing list ced-konsilantaro@groups.io, inviting the members of the Advisory Board to discuss needs and priorities in all five areas. Those interested in one of more of CED's areas of activity are welcome to join the list by emailing the address ced-konsilantaro+subscribe@groups.io.

Please address expressions of interest and/or questions about CED's work and activities to the Director, Mark Fettes. mtfettes@sfu.ca.

What is CED?

The Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems was founded in 1952, as part of the World Esperanto Association, to further scientific research into Esperanto “and its multifaceted applications in all spheres of life”; to manage the collection and development of reliable documents about Esperanto; and to support the work of informing international organisations, specialist and scientific groups, and the general public.

CED's main driving force for its first twenty years was Ivo Lapenna; since 1974, Humphrey Tonkin has played the most important role. Among those who have worked with CED are names like William Auld, Detlev Blanke, Marjorie Boulton, William Collinson, Probal Dasgupta, Isaj Dratwer, Mark Fettes, Rudolf Haferkorn, Ulrich Lins, François Lo Jacomo, Gerrit Makkink, Paul Neergaard, Claude Piron, Juan Régulo Pérez, Ryszard Rokicki, Victor Sadler, Klaus Schubert, Gaston Waringhien and Richard Wood.

CED continues to have a central role in the intellectual life of the Esperanto community through various activities, including:

- ◆ the journal *Language Problems and Language Planning*
- ◆ this newsletter *Information for Interlinguists*
- ◆ the journal *Esperantologio / Esperanto Studies*
- ◆ the series of trilingual booklets *Esperanto-Dokumentoj* (<https://uea.org/teko/ED>)
- ◆ the annual Esperantology Conference
- ◆ Conferences on Language and Communication (now symposia organised by the Language Study Group at the UN, but always under the aegis of CED: <https://www.languageandtheun.org/>)
- ◆ the Hector Hodler Library in Rotterdam (<https://uea.org/asocio/biblioteko>)
- ◆ collaboration with other organisations and institutions involved with interlinguistics, Esperantology and language policy, such as GIL (*Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik*: <http://www.interlinguistik-gil.de>) and ESF (Esperantic Studies Foundation), a North American foundation with a global perspective (<https://www.esperantic.org/eo/hejmo/>).

ESF finances a programme of small subsidies, managed by CED, to support the research, study and teaching of subjects within CED's goals.

For more information, visit <https://uea.org/asocio/CED> on the UEA website.

Esperantic Studies Foundation's end-of-year report

<https://www.esperantic.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Presidents-report-2019.pdf>

Read about the advances, achievements and successes of ESF over the past year in this downloadable report.

“ESF Update” by Grant Goodall

<https://www.esperantic.org/>

In this brand new short video, Grant Goodall, vice-president of ESF, explains (in Esperanto) what Esperantic Studies Foundation is and what it does, outlining the foundation's goals and priorities.

Humphrey Tonkin: Honorary President of UEA

<https://uea.org/gk/897a1>

In the first session of the 2020 General Meeting of the Committee of the World Esperanto Association, which for the first time ever took place online as part of the Virtual Esperanto Congress, the Committee elected Professor Humphrey Tonkin as Honorary President of UEA.

Humphrey Tonkin, born in 1939 in Cornwall, has undoubtedly been a most influential and multitalented leader of UEA. President of the Association for three terms (1974–77, 1977–80 and 1986–89), and vice-president or board member for three more (1980–83, 1983–86 kaj 2001–04), he has also made major contributions outside the Board in the fields of literature, research and documentation, and external relations.

More than anyone else, he is linked to the growing globalisation of UEA during that period and to the raising of Esperanto's prestige in UN and UNESCO circles and in the areas of language policy and language planning. In recognition of the unique value, range and ongoing nature of his activity in the framework of UEA, the Board proposed to elect him Honorary President – a post that he already effectively holds in members' hearts.

[Editor's note: Humphrey Tonkin is the president and co-founder of ESF.]

PIV 2020

<https://vortaro.net/>

<https://www.esperantic.org/eo/hejmo/> (short video)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hDeOz5Mbqps> (The future of PIV)

The new edition of the dictionary *Plena Ilustrita Vortaro de Esperanto*, PIV 2020, is at long last printed and available to order. Its online version is also now publicly accessible.

Its new search engine has been fully reprogrammed by Bertilo Wennergren, who is now in charge of PIV. It offers many more options than the previous system at vortaro.net. All the new functions are carefully explained in the section “Klarigoj”.

Recent improvements include the ability to look up morphological word forms and the option to filter words by official status and by technical category.

Grabowski Prize 2020 goes to Bertilo Wennergren

<https://uea.org/gk/907a1>

<https://bertilow.com/pmeg/>

<https://tekstaro.com/>

The Antoni Grabowski Fund (FAG) was established through a generous donation from Adam Goralski (1912–2005). Its rules were reformulated in 2017. The fund, which bears the name of “the father of Esperanto poetry” Antoni Grabowski, aims to support Esperanto culture through awards and subsidies. The FAG Awards Commission, which has allocated prizes every two or three years since 1984, now consists of Jesper Lykke Jacobsen, István Ertl and Mariana Evlogieva. Management of the fund is performed by UEA’s Central Office.

The first (and this year the only) prize, of 800 US dollars, goes to Bertilo Wennergren (Sweden/Germany) for his outstanding contributions to Esperantology.

With his *Plena Manlibro de Esperanta Gramatiko* (PMEG), whose online edition has already reached version 15, he has taken descriptive Esperanto grammar to a new level. Using simple innovative terminology and a wealth of examples from quality sources, this work makes all aspects of Esperanto grammar clear to beginners and specialists alike.

Furthermore, Wennergren is the creator of the *Tekstaro* website, which makes it possible to search and compare a huge literary and journalistic corpus of more than 10 million words. This is an important tool for analysis of the real-world use and evolution of the language.

A member of the Academy since 2001, Wennergren has served as director of the Grammar and General Vocabulary sections. In this latter capacity, he initiated and signed off the 9th Official Appendix to the Universal Dictionary in 2007.

You can watch a video (in Esperanto) on “The future of PIV”, presented by Bertilo during this year’s SAT congress. He demonstrates some of the capabilities of the new search engine, discusses the content of PIV 2020, and also briefly outlines the future evolution of PIV.

[Editor’s note: *Tekstaro* is supported by ESF.]

Online library

http://verkoj.com/php/plej_legataj.php

A freely usable online Esperanto library has appeared in Israel, where works in Esperanto can be read for free. A list of the hundred most popular reads can be found at the address just above.

Radaro

<https://www.radaro.org/>

The *Radaro* news channel brings news, events and interesting articles from a variety of sources to the attention of new Esperanto speakers. Readers have a window on the very active Esperanto community in North America and the world. Headlines are in English with details and more information in English or Esperanto. Once a week, an email is sent to subscribers and posted on the most popular social media outlets that Esperanto speakers use.

Please help us make *Radaro* better by sending your ideas for improvements and sources for news items you would like to see. To subscribe, email: chloe.everhart@radaro.org

TeachLing

<https://goo.gl/34wVVk>

TeachLing is the world’s biggest online community for university linguistics teaching and a welcoming and supportive place to discuss teaching in all areas of linguistics. It currently has 915 members from all over the world, and everyone is welcome to post suggestions, tips, questions, links, resources, etc.

Joshua A. Fishman Award

<https://cloud.newsletter.degruyter.com/fishmanaward>

De Gruyter Mouton invites self-nominations for the Joshua A. Fishman Award recognising outstanding unpublished PhD dissertations on a topic pertaining to the sociology of language.

The award was established in 2018 to honour Joshua A. Fishman’s intellectual contribution to research on the sociology of language, the field that he shaped so prominently for many decades. With this award, De Gruyter Mouton aims to ensure that his legacy continues to thrive among emerging scholars in the field.

The award is intended to support scholars at the early stages of their careers. Submissions will be evaluated by a panel of external reviewers. Final acceptance for publication will be at the sole discretion of De Gruyter Mouton in light of peer review.

The award carries a cash prize of €1,000 plus a €100 book voucher. Up to three awards may be granted. Moreover, award-winning manuscripts will be recommended for publication in De Gruyter Mouton’s *Contributions to the Sociology of Language* (CSL) book series, founded by Fishman and publishing leading research in the sociology of language for over 50 years.

Deadline for submissions: 15 January 2021.

Planet Word

<https://www.planetwordmuseum.org/>

Planet Word is an immersive language experience located at the historic Franklin School in Washington, D.C. It is the world’s first voice-activated museum, and its interactive galleries and exhibits bring words and language to life in entertaining ways that appeal to all ages.

It opened on 22 October 2020 with a free live-streamed event.

The museum already has an exhibition of constructed languages, with a mention of Esperanto. It is open for Esperantists to visit, either physically or virtually. Its name is a pun on “Planet World”, a common description of our Earth. The museum says: “The real world is both united and diverse. Shouldn’t the world of languages also be like that?”

UPCOMING EVENTS

55th ALTE Meeting and Conference

<https://www.yee.org.tr/>
<https://www.alte.org/event-3576882>

Registration closes on 2 November 2020 for this conference of the Association of Language Testers in Europe, to be held in Istanbul, Turkey from 4 to 6 November. The theme is “Pluriculturalism: implications for language learning and assessment”. The conference will be hosted by Yunus Emre Institute.

30th GIL Conference

<http://www.interlinguistik-gil.de/>

The 30th annual conference of the Society for Interlinguistics (GIL: *Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik*) will take place between 13 and 15 November 2020 as a virtual conference. Its topic is “Interlinguistics in analogue and digital media” (*Interlinguistik in analogen und digitalen Medien*). The conference language is German. As part of the occasion, the *GIL Yearbook 2020* will be published. Here are the English abstracts of the articles:

Věra Barandovská-Frank, “How Occidental got lost in international conflicts”

Planned languages have been specially designed with the aim of avoiding international conflicts. Paradoxically, they themselves suffered from them, most of all during the Second World War: For example, Esperantists were persecuted in both Russia and Germany, and planned language organisations were banned (e.g. in Germany 1935, in Italy in 1939), so international contact was interrupted. All planned language movements have been weakened; some of them (like Academia pro Interlingua) did not survive the war. There were a few exceptions: IALA developed its language versions in the USA from 1939 to 1947, and Interimari Academie de Occidental survived in neutral Switzerland. The struggle of Occidental for survival, which included being renamed to Interlingue (1949), was nevertheless lost after the war, and the rise of the “American” IALA- Interlingua.

Sabine Fiedler, “Language change in Esperanto”

Languages change because their users’ needs change. This is also true for a planned language such as Esperanto, which can look back on more than 130 years of history of application by an active speech community. This paper sheds light on a number of factors having an impact on the development of Esperanto, with some of them facilitating language change and others hampering it. Examples of language change are presented in the areas of phonology,

orthography, morphology, vocabulary, semantics, phraseology, and grammar. Studies in this field are of importance as, firstly, language change is generally considered an attribute that is relevant to the definition of language and, secondly, the development of Esperanto is often negated or misrepresented in the literature.

Oscar Hughes, “How complete is Esperantists’ mastery of Esperanto and English, two richly developed languages?”

This article explores the implications of the lack of a genuine L1 Esperanto environment on speech production. The author considers the hypothesis that speakers’ mastery of vocabulary is affected by the limited contexts in which Esperanto is used and examines empirical data collected via a translation test into Esperanto and English taken by 12 participants. Though the data do not support the initial hypothesis, they do tentatively suggest that the functions attributed to morphological and derivational structures may be less strictly defined by the speaker community than for ethnic languages. This suggests that the appropriation of this constructed language by a community has not caused its initially minimalist grammar and semantics to grow to resemble that of an ethnic language. However, the limited scale of the study means that no firm conclusions can be drawn.

Claus Killing-Günkel, “Interlingua, Esperanto and mathematics”

In addition to splitting planned languages into *a priori* and *a posteriori*, planned and ethnic languages can also be split into allophobic and allophilic. In mathematics and medicine, an allophobic language forms the specialist vocabulary from the language’s own vocabulary, whereas a European allophilic language creates new technical terms from Greek-Latin. In that matter, German is both allophobic and allophilic: *Eineindeutigkeit* vs. *Bijektivität* and *Hirnhautentzündung* vs. *Meningitis*. While Interlingua is allophilic by nature, Esperanto is fundamentally allophobic and, via its Rule 15, allophilic also. In contrast to Interlingua, this very conflict and the subjective atmosphere of constructive debate that is welcome in Esperanto make Esperanto nowadays unsuitable for mathematics.

Bernd Krause, “Look at the clock – in the mirror: The Esperanto clock of 1908. With some remarks on further clocks with a relation to Esperanto”

In autumn 1908, several American newspaper articles reported about a unique object standing on the desk of Henry D. King, one of the leading Esperantists in the USA. It was an “Esperanto clock” whose hands ran backwards on a dial with mirrored numbers, bearing the inscription “vidu la horon – spegule”. It was a piece of handicraft made by Harry H. Pratley, another important American Esperanto supporter, based on the principles of contemporary “barbershop clocks” that could only be read by using a mirror. The Esperanto clock was intended to serve as an advertising medium for the Fifth World Esperanto Congress, planned to take place in Chautauqua near New York in 1909. The public reacted rather ironically, and

as the Chautauqua congress was cancelled, the clock disappeared. In addition, around that time, there were also two other Esperanto-related clocks worth mentioning, both of which were alarm clocks in extraordinary shapes.

Ulrich Lins, “Orwell’s tutor? Eugène Adam (Lanti) and the disillusionment of the left”

Since the publication of Bernard Crick’s Orwell biography (1970) we have been aware of the relations between George Orwell and left-wing Esperantists. Particular attention has been paid to the connection of his aunt Nellie Limouzin with Eugène Adam, who became known under the name of Lanti as the founder of SAT, the leading organisation of the workers’ Esperanto movement. A little more than thirty years after Orwell’s death, a statement (often quoted since then) has been published which seems to prove the early influence of Lanti on the development of Orwell’s thinking. According to an interview with SAT co-founder Lucien Bannier, Lanti and Orwell had a heated argument in 1928/29 about the assessment of the Soviet Union. At that time Orwell apparently still believed in the revolutionary potential of the Soviet Union, while Lanti, mainly because of the knowledge he had gained through his Esperanto contacts, doubted that there was a construction of socialism in the Soviet Union. How credible is this source? Orwell declared in 1947 that he had been convinced for ten years that if the renewal of socialism was to take place, the “Soviet myth” would first have to be destroyed. Was Lanti thus almost a decade ahead of him? What similarities can be seen in the attitude of Orwell and Lanti towards the Soviet Union? Were they “premature anti-Stalinists”? I will try to answer these questions in the context of the ideological struggles of the 1930s.

Mira Sarikaya, “The quiet language. Leibniz’ dream in Neurath’s Isotype and other symbolic systems”

Leibniz had the dream of a language that was able to solve all the problems our natural languages have to deal with. The idea was a life project which never made it to a successful implementation. He described a symbolic system which is capable of mapping our mind and its thoughts and therefore would be more powerful and accurate than our natural language. We can find similarities between Leibniz’ dream and actually realized projects, and also in picture languages. In 1925, Otto Neurath implemented a picture language to help inform the Vienna population of every educational background, especially the working class. The language became so successful that it went international in a very short time and was named Isotype (International System of Typographic Picture Education). If we trace Neurath’s idea over time, we can see that it still lives on today everywhere, especially in our digital world. Every button, every icon can be seen as a part of a picture language. If we compare this developed version of Neurath’s language with Leibniz’ idea, we can see the initially visible differences start to vanish. In order to create a functional artificial language with abstract symbols, it seems to be necessary for this language to go through a stage of development

where the symbols are iconic, as happened with Neurath's picture language. From there on, the language can evolve into the kind of formal and abstract language Leibniz had in mind.

Tinka Stössel, “French language instruction in Munich preschools: The framework of the Elysés concept”

While the teaching of a foreign language has become standard in schools, it is not yet a common feature of preschool education. A new project introduced in 2014 by the City of Munich in cooperation with the Institut Français cultural institution has sought to increase the number of public preschools teaching French. This paper is a condensed version of my master's thesis with the (translated) title “Evaluation of the Pilot Project ‘Child-Appropriate French-Language Instruction for Children and Parents in Munich's Public Elysée Preschools’ – A Study Examining the Influence of the Overall Framework on Implementation Differences in the ‘French Trial Lesson’.” Since the preschools that teach the “French Trial Lesson” belong to the Franco-German network of bilingual Elysée preschools, the concept of the lesson has a much wider reach than just the City of Munich. The goal of the study was to examine all levels of institutions and public policy from international to the local in order to determine which aspect has the most influence on the variations in the “French Trial Lesson”. It essentially provides some transparency of the inner workings of the Elysée concept and also provides an example of an international language project from its conception to its implementation.

Ida Stria, “Biographical narratives as a tool for exploring the Esperanto community”

The Esperanto community is undoubtedly one composed mainly of non-native speakers. Research shows that foreign language speakers usually see themselves as “failed native speakers” rather than multicompetent and multilingual speakers. However, it is known that native speakers do not play a large role in establishing norms in Esperanto (see Fiedler 2012). It is therefore worth examining how Esperanto users construe their second language identity. This paper discusses the role of biographical narratives in the investigation of the nature of the Esperanto community. An analysis of linguistic autobiographies could reveal whether users of Esperanto position themselves in the imagined community as foreign language learners or rather as legitimate speakers of the target language.

Bernhard Tuidier, “Planned Languages and Language Planning: Report on a symposium on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the opening of the Esperanto Museum at the Austrian National Library”

The Esperanto Museum of the Austrian National Library is a language museum with one of the richest heritages and one of the most important institutions of its kind. In 2019 the museum celebrated its 90th anniversary, in honour of which, on 24 and 25 October 2019, the Austrian National Library held a large science symposium. In a framework of eight sessions,

internationally renowned specialists presented some of their research and publications, which also reflected the size and variety of the museum's collection. Among other topics, the presentations were on change and diversity in language museums, constructed languages, language planning, and Esperanto then and now. The article reports on the symposium's presentations.

56th Linguistics Colloquium

<http://www.lingcoll.de>

This international conference, comprising all fields of linguistics, will for the first time take place as a free online event, from 26 to 28 November 2020. Special theme: "Translation, multilinguality and cognition".

Modern Language Association: Glasgow, Scotland

<https://symposium.mla.org/glasgow/being-hospitable>

17–19 June 2021. The unifying theme of "Being hospitable: Languages and cultures across borders" is to be understood in the broadest possible senses of both *hospitable* and *language* and as a defiant counter-gesture to the currently inhospitable, even hostile, nature of world politics. Call for papers.

3rd International Conference on Translation, Interpreting and Cognition

<https://eventi.unibo.it/ictic3/>

<https://pagines.uab.cat/trec/> (TREC)

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343021355_3rd_International_Conference_on_Translation_Interpreting_Cognition_-_Forli_Italy_-_28-30_June_2021

After the success of ICTIC 1 (Mendoza, Argentina) and ICTIC 2 (Germersheim, Germany), ICTIC is holding its third edition at the Forlì Campus of the Università di Bologna, Italy, from 28 to 30 June 2021.

In just two instalments, ICTIC has become one of the most important venues for scholars working at the interface of translation, interpreting and cognition. This year, we also intend to expand the boundaries of our scientific community and to foster a dialogue with neighbouring research domains to make Cognitive Translation and Interpreting Studies truly interdisciplinary.

ICTIC 3 is organised by the Laboratory for Multilectal Mediated Communication and Cognition (MC2 Lab) of the Dipartimento di Interpretazione e Traduzione of the Università di Bologna and it is endorsed by the TREC network.

Call for papers: 1 November 2020 – 31 January 2021.

International Symposium PaCor 2021

<https://www.ehu.eus/en/web/pacor2020/aurkezpena>

The research group TRALIMA / ITZULIK GIC IT 1209-19 of the University of the Basque Country / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea (UPV / EHU) is pleased to organise the 3rd International Symposium on Parallel Corpora, PaCor 2021. This conference will take place on 24 and 25 June 2021 at the Micaela Portilla Research Institute in Vitoria-Gasteiz (the University's Álava Campus).

The aim of PaCor is twofold: first, to identify challenges from a variety of perspectives including contrastive linguistics and translation, to name but a few, with the intention of extending applications to solve them; and second, to provide a platform for presentation of projects on parallel corpora where Spanish is the pivot language. We hope this third event will add to the knowledge gained in previous editions, not only by supplying anticipated answers but also by raising new questions that will enhance corpus linguistics in general and parallel corpora in particular. To this end, we would like PaCor 2021 to pay special attention to parallel corpora that feature at least one minority language.

UNED courses now also at level B1

<https://www.esperanto.es/hef/index.php/42-noticias-espanol/articulo/427-ampliada-la-oferta-de-cursos-de-esperanto-en-el-cuid-de-la-uned>

In October, the registration period closed for courses offered by CUID, the Language Teaching Centre of Spain's National Distance Education University (UNED). One of the new features of this academic year 2020–21 is the addition of Esperanto teaching at level B1. This means that this year it was again possible to register for the basic course (leading by the end of the year to level A2 in the European framework of reference for language teaching), and also for the first time for a course at level B1, which was open to those who had passed level A2 on previous occasions as well as those with some existing knowledge of Esperanto from previous learning.

The Esperanto courses are being developed with the support of the Spanish Esperanto Federation, through a collaborative agreement with the university. The association deals with the preparation of criteria, the readying of materials and the selection of teachers. Organisation is performed by CUID, on whose website you can read the details and formalise registration.

REPORTS

Society for the History and Epistemology of Language Science

<https://shesl-htl2020.sciencesconf.org/>

The Society for the History and Epistemology of Language Science (SHESL: *Société pour l'histoire et l'épistémologie des sciences du langage*), Paris, together with six partners, held the SHESL-HTL conference 2020, entitled “Simplicity and complexity of languages in the history of linguistic theories” (*Simplicité et complexité des langues dans l'histoire des théories linguistiques*) from 23 to 25 January 2020 at Paris Diderot University.

Dr Sébastien Moret, a member of the planning committee, along with two other colleagues Jacqueline Léon and Didier Samain organised a section on constructed languages, in which alongside talks about Peano, IALA, Basic English and Globish there were three talks in French with a link to Esperanto:

- ◆ Sébastien Moret (University of Lausanne, Switzerland): “Esperanto and Ido in Soviet discussions of the simplicity of the proletariat”.
- ◆ Chris Gledhill (professor at Paris Diderot University): “Combinatorial complexity and contextual coherence: two irreducible dimensions of the phraseological system, even in a constructed language. Examples from texts in relation to collocations of verb + object in Esperanto”.
- ◆ Ilona Koutny (Interlingvistics Studies, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland): “Simplicity versus complexity in the case of the constructed language Esperanto.”

A successful virtual conference for ILEI

Mireille Grosjean, Prezidanto de ILEI

<https://www.youtube.com/c/EsperantoEdukadoILEI/>

The Conference attracted 350 participants and offered a choice of 75 items available equally across time zones. As such, it was a diverse multi-level programme that included video chat rooms (with or without specific topics), serious debate, a university lecture, and ten concerts. The Slovakian firm E@I provided efficient platform maintenance, creating a familiar friendly congress atmosphere.

Every day until 15 November, the YouTube channel (linked above) will publish an additional film, video, programme item from VEKI. As the event lasted 7 days, and as each day contained 12 hours of transmission, there are approximately 80 items in total. The same page also has news about ILEI and videos on pedagogy and language learning.

ILEI is planning a hybrid congress for 2021 that will enable the virtual participation of those for whom travelling is an insuperable obstacle. To achieve this, ILEI will need two skilled

people to film and transmit discussions and talks worldwide and ensure that debate can take place across the world. The Board of ILEI has already decided that these two technical experts will receive free accommodation. A non-Esperantist could offer their services now and have eight months to learn Esperanto.

See you in Scotland on 10 July 2021!

[Editors' note: The event was supported by ESF.]

5th Interlinguistics Symposium in Poznań

Ilona Koutny, Ida Stria, Michael Farris

<http://interl.home.amu.edu.pl/interlingvistiko/simpozio2020.html>
<http://ie.amu.edu.pl/rekordowe-symposium-interlingwistyczne/> (fotoj)

The Fifth Interlinguistics Symposium of the Interlinguistic Studies of Adam Mickiewicz University (AMU) in Poznań, Poland took place on 17–18 September 2020. This edition of the symposium, organized every three years, was the first to be held virtually. The main theme was “The role of language in intercultural communication”. The goal was to bring researchers together in order to discuss aspects of intercultural communication and to analyse possibilities and problems in the fields of linguistics, language policy and culture.

After the welcome address by the Director of Interlinguistic Studies, prof. Ilona Koutny and the official opening by the Vice-Rector of AMU, prof. Katarzyna Dziubalska-Kołaczyk, there were almost 60 papers presented in three sections on both days, as well as two sections with plenary speeches and three discussion groups. Organizing such an event in virtual form was a daunting challenge, involving bringing together colleagues from Europe, the Americas and Asia at the same time and coordinating presentations in three languages – Esperanto, English and Polish – according to topic. The symposium was a truly international affair with presenters and session leaders from 23 different countries (70% from outside Poland; speeches: 31 in Esperanto, 22 in English, 4 in Polish).

The programme was rich, and the discussions were lively. The main sections (divided into several blocks) were intercultural communication, language policy and intercultural education. Discussion groups also addressed these topics on Thursday evening (led by Ilona Koutny, Federico Gobbo and Duncan Charters). This created a space for dialogue between Esperantist researchers and colleagues from other fields.

Esperantology, primarily Esperanto linguistics, was featured in several blocks by well-known Esperanto specialists (including Vera Barandovská-Frank, Renato Corsetti, Nicolau Dols Salas, Sabine Fiedler, Federico Gobbo, Przemysław Grzybowski, Goro Kimura, Katalin Kováts, Sergej Kuznecov, François Lo Jacomo, Vincente Manzano Arrondo, Timothy Reagan, Klaus Schubert, Ida Stria, Humphrey Tonkin, Bengt-Arne Wickström). Also worthy of mention was a plenary speech and a session devoted to international and intercultural aspects

of sign languages, including a presentation by a Deaf researcher. Attendees were able to ask questions directly after the presentations and in chat groups following the sessions.

Thanks to the virtual format, there were more than 300 participants from across the world (from over 40 countries and five regions from Europe to Oceania) were able to follow the program. Participants were able to re-watch the symposium for one month on the platform, and afterwards selected presentations will be published on a special YouTube channel. A monograph is planned after the symposium with selected and elaborated papers.

During the closing ceremonies, after thanks from the Director of Interlinguistic Studies, reports on the main themes of the symposium were given. The symposium ended with a short concert by local singer Zuzanna Kornicka who has previously performed during the banquets held during interlinguistic study sessions and symposiums.

We would like to express our gratitude to Katalin Kováts, editor of the educational portal *Edukado.net*. Our thanks also go to the outstanding technical support in producing the symposium provided by the E@I team of Sonja, Dorota, Matthieu under the leadership of Peter Baláž, with whom we were in constant contact during the weeks before the symposium. We would also like to thank the Esperantic Studies Foundation (ESF) for their financial help with the technical aspects.

BOOKS

Contested Languages: The hidden multilingualism of Europe

Editors: Marco Tamburelli (Bangor University), Mauro Tosco (University of Turin)

Publication expected in February 2021. (John Benjamins Publishing Co.)

<https://benjamins.com/catalog/wlp.8>

<https://benjamins.com/catalog/wlp.8.15gob> (Federico Gobbo)

<https://www.jbe-platform.com/content/series/15721183> (serio)

This volume in the series *Studies in World Language* is the first to be entirely dedicated to contested languages. It investigates the nature of contested languages, the role language ideologies play in the perception of these languages, the contribution of academic discourse to the formation and perpetuation of language contestedness, and the damage contestedness causes to linguistic communities and ultimately to linguistic diversity.

It contains a chapter by Federico Gobbo on “The language ideology of Esperanto: From the world language problem to balanced multilingualism”.

From ideas to actions: 70 years of UNESCO

<https://uea.org/gk/896a1>

UNESCO has published its first book in Esperanto.

Ahead of the 2017 World Congress, UNESCO, in collaboration with UEA, published the *UNESCO Courier* in Esperanto. The *Courier*'s launch brought UNESCO and UEA into a closer relationship and made Esperantists interested in UNESCO and UNESCO in Esperanto.

To further the use of Esperanto at UNESCO itself, in an initiative of Trezoro Huang Yinbao, in April 2018, UEA launched a strategic planon to spread UNESCO's ideals and values via Esperanto.

In April 2019, Trezoro, the current second vice-president of UEA, reporting to UNESCO that additional Esperantists who do not speak a UN language hope to discover UNESCO through Esperanto, proposed that UNESCO publish *From ideas to actions: 70 years of UNESCO* in Esperanto.

The book tells the story of how UNESCO fulfilled its mission, reflecting the depth, extent and effectiveness of UNESCO's activities, to ensure education for all, to maintain and create awareness of worldwide cultural and natural heritage, to protect freedom of speech, to improve all the sciences for the benefit of everyone, to fight against racism and in favour of dialogue, tolerance and social inclusion, and to empower girls and women in all societies.

It is worth mentioning that Carlo Minnaja, commissioned by the Esperanto branch of PEN International, carefully and meticulously checked the text of the book more than four times, offering excellent advice.

Guide to the United Nations' 17 goals for sustainable development

Redaktis: Humphrey Tonkin, Rakoen Maertens (Mondial, New York / UEA, Rotterdam)
<http://www.esperantoporun.org/dokumentoj/gvidilo-17-celoj-por-dauripova-evoluigo-de-un/>

The Goals for Sustainable Development over the period 2015–2030, downloadable as PDFs.

- ◆ Foreword – Humphrey Tonkin
- ◆ Introduction – Rakoen Maertens
- ◆ Goal 1. *No poverty* – Renato Corsetti
- ◆ Goal 2. *Zero hunger* – Heidi Goes
- ◆ Goal 3. *Good health and well-being* – Christoph Klawe
- ◆ Goal 4. *Quality education* – Mark Fettes
- ◆ Goal 5. *Gender equality* – Manuela Ronco
- ◆ Goal 6. *Clean water and sanitation* – Allan Argolo
- ◆ Goal 7. *Affordable and clean energy* – Alvaro Motta
- ◆ Goal 8. *Decent work and economic growth* – Giorgio Novello
- ◆ Goal 9. *Industry, innovation and infrastructure* – Tamás Slezák
- ◆ Goal 10. *Reduced inequalities* – Rafaela Urueña
- ◆ Goal 11. *Sustainable cities and communities* – Eric Hamelin and Guillaume Armide
- ◆ Goal 12. *Responsible production and consumption* – Manfred Westermayer
- ◆ Goal 13. *Climate action* – Orlando Raola
- ◆ Goal 14. *Life below water* – Francesco Maurelli
- ◆ Goal 15. *Life on land* – Said Pontes de Albuquerque
- ◆ Goal 16. *Peace, justice and strong institutions* – Ulrich Brandenburg
- ◆ Goal 17. *Partnerships for the goals* – Humphrey Tonkin

See also “Esperanto for Linguistic Justice and Equality” on page 25.

International Congress University 2020

73rd session: 1–8 August 2020. Free to download.

Editors: Anna Striganova, Dmitrij Ševčenko, Amri Wandel (Eldonejo “Impeto”)

http://iku.trovu.com/pdf/iku_libro_2020.pdf

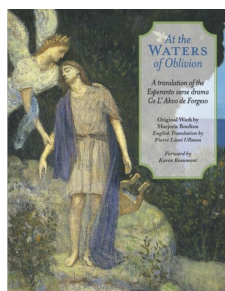
- ◆ IKU / AIS 1 – Grant Goodall: *Second-language acquisition: is it possible after childhood?*
- ◆ IKU / AIS 2 – François Lo Jacomo: *The golden number*
- ◆ IKU 3 – Geoffrey Greatrex: *Romans and Persians in late antiquity: war, art and culture*

- ◆ IKU 4 – Pascal Dubourg Glatigny: *Esperanto and the Second World War: a memorial approach to transnational stories*
- ◆ IKU 5 – Javier Alcalde: *Geopolitics, a rediscovered subject*
- ◆ IKU 6 – Keyhan Sayadpour Zanjani: *Genetics and the heart*
- ◆ IKU 7 – Carlos Spinola: *Interplanetary space travel*

Scienca Kafejo:

- ◆ Manuela Burghelea: *Communication technologies in indigenous activism*
- ◆ John Huang: *The values of Esperanto in a changing world*
- ◆ Anna Striganova: *Folk tales as a tool for initiating dialogue and finding mutual understanding in the changing world*
- ◆ Wallace George du Temple: *The Canadian odyssey, a country founded on incomplete conquests*

At the Waters of Oblivion



<https://www.amazon.com/dp/1092643001>

Ĉe l'akvo de forgeso is a verse drama originally written in Esperanto by the late Marjorie Boulton and translated by Pierre Ullman, who taught Spanish at UW Milwaukee for thirty years until his own death. It is a story of Orpheus and Eurydice in the underworld.

Language Invention in Linguistics Pedagogy

Redaktis: Jeffrey Punske, Nathan Sanders, Amy V. Fountain (Oxford University Press)
<https://global.oup.com/academic/product/language-invention-in-linguistics-pedagogy-9780198829874>

This is the first volume to explore the use of language invention and constructed languages for pedagogical purposes. It examines data on the effectiveness of using invented languages for teaching in a variety of educational contexts, provides examples of assignments and approaches that can be used in the classroom, and includes contributions from linguists who have directly contributed to the rise of constructed languages in popular media.

The book contains a chapter on “The design(ing) of language” by Grant Goodall, vice-president of ESF, and on “Budding linguists and how to find them” by Arika Okrent, a member of ESF’s advisory board.

A Language Management Approach to Language Problems: Integrating macro and micro dimensions

Redaktis: Goro Christoph Kimura, Lisa Fairbrother (Universitato Sophia, Tokio)

<https://benjamins.com/catalog/wlp.7>

In recent years there has been increased interest in examining the treatment of language problems across different levels of society, ranging from individual interactional issues to language policy and planning at the national or supra-national level. Among the various approaches to tackle this issue, Language Management Theory (LMT) provides a framework to address behaviour towards language problems on different levels explicitly and comprehensively.

Using LMT as a unifying theoretical concept, the chapters in this volume examine the links between micro and macro dimensions in their analyses of a variety of language problems in Asian and European contexts. This body of work illustrates that the LMT framework is able to show the characteristics of different dimensions clearly, especially when combined with a conceptualization of the micro and macro as a continuum of intertwining elements. This volume will appeal to those interested in language policy and planning as well as those interested in interaction between speakers from different language backgrounds.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Esperanto: The Living, Changing, Conlang Community: Background and excerpts from an Esperantist perspective

Gian Pablo Antonetti

<https://medium.com/wikitongues/esperanto-the-living-changing-conlang-community-5293530874b3>

This interesting in-depth article includes the perspective of native Esperanto speaker Stela Besenyei-Merger.

Pandemic-themed articles in *Multilingua*

<https://www.degruyter.com/view/journals/mult/ahead-of-print/issue.xml>

Multilingua is a refereed academic journal devoted to multilingualism, language learning, intercultural communication and translating and interpreting in their social contexts. *Multilingua* focuses on critical sociolinguistic studies of language and communication in globalization, transnationalism, migration and mobility across time and space. It is an international forum for interdisciplinary research on linguistic diversity in social life.

Here are some interesting articles relating to the coronavirus pandemic:

- ◆ Ingrid Piller, Jie Zhang, Jia Li – *Linguistic diversity in a time of crisis: Language challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic* (<https://www.degruyter.com/view/journals/mult/ahead-of-print/article-10.1515-multi-2020-0136/article-10.1515-multi-2020-0136.xml>)
- ◆ Qi Shen – *Commentary: Directions in language planning from the COVID-19 pandemic* (<https://www.degruyter.com/view/journals/mult/ahead-of-print/article-10.1515-multi-2020-0133/article-10.1515-multi-2020-0133.xml>)

Trans-kom

<http://www.trans-kom.eu/>

Trans-kom is a scientific journal for translation and specialist communication. It is published exclusively on the Internet. *Trans-kom* publishes research results and scientific contributions to discussions on topics relating to translation and interpreting, specialist communication, specialist language, terminology and related areas.

Cahiers du Centre de linguistique et des sciences du langage

<https://wp.unil.ch/labelettres/interlinguistique-et-esperantologie/>

This issue of *Cahiers du Centre de linguistique et des sciences du langage*, edited by Sébastien Moret (Department of Slavic and South Asian languages and civilisations), presents itself as a portal to the world of artificial languages and the corresponding science, namely inter-linguistics.

- ◆ S. Moret – *Préface*
- ◆ V. Barandovská-Frank – *De nouveaux défis pour l'interlinguistique*
- ◆ D. Blanke † – *Comment s'informer sur la littérature spécialisée en interlinguistique et en espérantologie*
- ◆ P. Valore – *Ce qui ne va pas avec la langue cosmique LINCOS*
- ◆ M. Duc Goninaz † – *Le classement des lexèmes en espéranto: histoire et situation actuelle*
- ◆ S. Fiedler – *La phraséologie de l'espéranto comme preuve de l'expressivité et du caractère vivant d'une langue planifiée*
- ◆ I. Koutny – *Caractérisation typologique de l'espéranto comme langue naturelle*
- ◆ M. Maradan – *Des réflexions interlinguistiques à une discipline scientifique: élaboration et influence du Dictionnaire encyclopédique espéranto-allemand (1923) d'Eugen Wüster*
- ◆ E. Simonato – *La question des emprunts dans le travail terminologique soviétique des années 1920–1930*
- ◆ A. Duličenko – *Entre africanistique et cosmoglotique: les conceptions de N.V. Jušmanov sur la langue universelle*
- ◆ I. Ivanova – *La question des langues artificielles dans les travaux de Baudouin de Courtenay*
- ◆ S. Kuznecov – *La Société "Kosmoglot(t)" pour la langue internationale (1916–1928)*
- ◆ S. Moret – *Un nouveau document en langue etem*

Official recognition of minority languages and linguistic justice: A welfare-economics based indicator

Bengt-Arne Wickström and Michele Gazzola (Ulster University)

https://www.ulster.ac.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/644665/205.pdf

We construct an indicator reflecting the degree of linguistic justice in the recognition of official status for minority languages in given jurisdictions. The indicator is based on the ideas of constitutional economics, and a specific formulation is found when language-related goods are pure collective goods (non-rivalry in consumption). The indicator depends on the critical value of the size of the minority for which costs and benefits are equal, as well as on the size of the minority and the total size of the population in the jurisdiction. The indicator is illustrated with the help of the minority policy in Slovakia and Romania.

Esperanto for Linguistic Justice and Equality

Humphrey Tonkin and Chuck Mays

<https://globalsolutions.org/esperanto-for-linguistic-justice-and-equality>

Please help by taking the *UN75 – 2020 and Beyond* survey at <https://un75.online>. It is available in many languages and for the first time the UN has included the option to use Esperanto. Why? Because the Esperanto community and individuals have a long history of supporting the goals of the UN and cooperating with organizations like Citizens for Global Solutions.

See also “Guide to the United Nations’ 17 goals for sustainable development” on page 20.

Transience and Tunnel Esperanto: A study of multilingualism, work and relationship-building on a tunnel mining project

Kamilla Kraft (University of Copenhagen)

<https://doi.org/10.1515/ijsl-2020-2098>

This paper investigates multilingualism as language and communication discourses and practices in a Copenhagen metro tunnel construction project. The project is characterised by transience: continual time-space changes of work organisation and staff relations combined. In this scenario, a highly international and multilingual staff composition puts focus on language and communication.

Published online in the *International Journal of the Sociology of Language*.

Language Problems and Language Planning

Dr Michele Gazzola (Ulster University)

<https://benjamins.com/catalog/lplp>

I am the editor of the academic journal *Language Problems and Language Planning*. LPLP is an interdisciplinary and multilingual science journal, published three times a year. It has existed since 1977, and it is the oldest international journal specialising in language politics and planning. LPLP is published by the well-known publishing house John Benjamins.

I invite you to send your scientific articles to LPLP. Please follow the guidelines given under the heading “Submission” at the above address. If your article is about Esperanto, please send it to f.gobbo@uva.nl.

Studies in World Language Problems

<https://benjamins.com/catalog/wlp>

Studies in World Language Problems (WLP) focuses on political, sociological and economic aspects of language and language use. It is especially concerned with relationships between and among language communities, particularly in international contexts, and in the adaptation, manipulation and standardization of language for international use. It aims to publish monographs and edited volumes that deal with language policy, language management and language use in international organizations, multinational enterprises, etc., and theoretical studies on global communication, language interaction and language conflict.

On the image of Esperanto from the point of view of some linguists: About various untrue statements on Esperanto and its language community

Louis F. von Wunsch-Rolshoven

http://www.esperantoland.org/dosieroj/2019-05-12__Image_Esperanto_linguists__Wunsch-Rolshoven.pdf

False rumours about Esperanto and the mistaken glorification of English

Louis F. von Wunsch-Rolshoven

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nKb-vRBNEmw>

A video of an online talk at the Antwerp club *La Verda Stelo*, on 26 July 2020.

The Slavic sources of Esperanto

<https://oaj.fupress.net/index.php/ss/article/view/2269/2269>

https://doi.org/10.13128/Studi_Slavis-10541

An Italian article about the Slavic influence on the pronunciation, alphabet, vocabulary, morphology and syntax of Esperanto.

Summary of Italian dissertations related to Esperanto

<https://www.esperantic.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Riassunti-tesi-italiane-majo-2020.pdf>

Compiled by Alessandra Madella. Nearly all of those listed are to be found at the Digital Library of the Italian Federation and the National Esperanto Library and Archive, Massa.

Esperanto and social sciences

Internacia Pedagogia Revuo 2020/01, p. 7–10

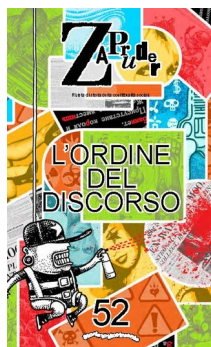
University-level teaching of/about Esperanto is usually associated with (inter)linguistics. This text explains three experiences in quite different departments, namely social sciences. It is hoped that this short account will inspire and encourage other teachers and professors to talk about the international language in their own departments' courses, both as an example of one of the topics being discussed and as a subject of research.

Ludwig Zamenhof, the inventor of Esperanto

Historia National Geographic 195, p. 12–15, March 2020

This is a Spanish text about the first years of Esperanto and the life of Dr Zamenhof. It was published in a prestigious and widely read magazine on popular history, sold in newspaper shops. The article includes several valuable pictures that help to complement the text.

Maro estas gutaro. History of the Esperanto movement in Catalonia



Zapruder 52, majo-setembro 2020

<http://storieinmovimento.org/2020/09/03/cinquantaduesimo-numero/>

This is a specialist article in Italian on the history of the Catalan Esperanto movement and its two main aspects: national and social, i.e. its relationships with those who defended Catalan culture and those who took part in the revolutionary (class) battle. It was published as part of a special issue (on language and conflict) of *Zapruder*, a leading history magazine in Italy dealing with social movements and social conflicts.

ESF GRANTS

The Esperantic Studies Foundation has two grant programmes: the Interlinguistics Support Fund and the General Support Fund.

Interlinguistics Support Fund (ISF)

This is administered by an international panel under the auspices of the Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems. It awards small grants, normally less than US\$2000, to assist scholars and advanced students in conducting research in the fields of language planning, interlinguistics, transnational language policy, linguistic justice and planned languages (including Esperanto). The grants may cover the purchase of, or access to, research materials, attendance at conferences, travel to research libraries, fieldwork support, website development, publication costs, etc. ISF grants are awarded on a competitive basis and must normally be used within a year of the award.

General Support Fund (GSF)

This covers all three of ESF's current priorities: Research, Education and Conservation. It is open to individuals and organizations, including universities. Projects must sit firmly within ESF's priority areas. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis. Although most grants are small and must normally be used within a year of the award, occasionally grants are made for longer periods and in larger amounts. Before making a request for funding, it is best to submit a brief message of inquiry to admin@esperantic.org. GSF applications are reviewed by a sub-committee of the ESF Board of Directors. GSF applications that fall within the guidelines for the ISF will be referred to the ISF committee.

Deadlines

There are three application deadlines per year, for both of the above support programmes:

- ◆ 31 January
- ◆ 30 April
- ◆ 30 September

For more information, please visit: <https://www.esperantic.org/en/grants/available>

IjI is a publication of the Esperantic Studies Foundation (ESF) in cooperation with the Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems (CED) at Universala Esperanto-Asocio (UEA), Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, NL-3015 BJ Rotterdam, Netherlands. ISSN 2521-7461. A parallel Esperanto version, *Informilo por Interlingvistoj (IpI)* is also available. This issue was edited by Simon Davies and Angela Tellier.

To receive notice of future issues, or to send items for publication, email Angela Tellier at ipi@esperantic.org. Deadline for next issue: 31 December 2020. Contributions from all parts of the world are welcome. We accept material in English or Esperanto, or ideally as a translated text in both languages. ESF on the web: <https://www.esperantic.org>, <http://esfacademic.org>, <http://esfconnected.org>, <https://www.facebook.com/esperantic>. Twitter: @esperanticsf, @esfacademic.

Board of CED

Mark Fettes (director), Guilherme Moreira Fians (Esperantology, interlinguistics), Michele Gazzola (language policy), Angela Tellier (university curricula), Orlando Raola (libraries). <https://uea.org/asocio/CED>