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CONTENTS

I Events **3**

1 Symposium in honor of the new Japanese translation of “La Danĝera Lingvo” (“Dangerous Language”), 2026-04-24 **3**
1.1 Organizers . . . 3
1.2 Venue . . . 3
1.3 Description . . . 3
1.4 Program . . . 3

2 Symposium on science and peace , 2027-05-10 –14 **4**
2.1 Organizers . . . 4
2.2 Venue . . . 4
2.3 Description . . . 4

3 1st International colloquium on interlinguistics and Esperanto studies: Toward a research agenda for Colombia , 2026-11-13 – 14 **4**
3.1 Organizers . . . 4
3.2 Venue . . . 4
3.3 Description . . . 5

II Academic and research activity **7**

1 Research on the history of the Esperanto movement at Universitetet i Bergen **7**

III Culture **8**

1 Interlinguistic Issue of “La Ondo de Esperanto” **8**
1.1 Contents . . . 8

2 “Cinema Esperanto” in Bucharest **9**

IV People **10**

1 Alessandra Madella joins the editors of IpI **10**

2 Hans Michael Maitzen, 1943 – 2026 **10**

V Bibliographic notes **12**

1 Dissertations, diploma theses **12**

2 Journal articles **12**

3 Books **12**

4 Book chapters **12**

5 Journal issues **13**
5.1 Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik 13
5.2 Language Problems and Language Planning 13
5.2.1 Language Problems and Language Planning, **50:2** (2026). ISSN: 0272-2690. E-ISSN: 1569-9889. 13
5.2.1.1 Contents 13
5.3 Esperantologio / Esperanto Studies 15
5.4 Investigationes Linguisticae 15
5.5 Beletra Almanako 15
5.6 Literatura Foiro 15

6 Newsletters **15**
6.1 Observatoire européen du plurilinguisme (OEP) 15

I EVENTS

1 SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF THE NEW JAPANESE TRANSLATION OF "LA DANĜERA LINGVO" ("DANGEROUS LANGUAGE"), 2026-04-24

1.1 *Organizers*

European Institute at Sophia University, in collaboration with the Japanese Esperanto Institute and the publishing house Kokusho Kanokai

1.2 *Venue*

上智大学 [Sophia University], Tokyo, Japan

1.3 *Description*

On April 24, 2026, a symposium was held in honor of the new Japanese translation of *La Danĝera Lingvo* (Dangerous Language) by Ulrich Lins, the seminal history of persecution against Esperanto. More details are available in section V.3 of this edition of IpI.

1.4 *Program*

KIMURA Goro Christoph: *Saluto de la organizantoj* (Welcome address of the organizers)

Ulrich LINS (translation by USUI Hiroyuki): *Saluto de la aŭtoro* (Welcome address of the author)

ISIKAWA Takasi, AIKAWA Takuya, YOSHIDA Naoko , and USUI Hiroyuki: *Parolado de la tradukintoj* (Speech of the translators)

HIRAIDE Takasi (Professor Emeritus, Tama Art University): *Prelego 1* (First lecture)

NUMANO Kyoko (Professor Emeritus, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies): *Prelego 2* (Second lecture)

YAN I (Professor, Nihon University): *Prelego 3* (Third lecture)

Discussion

2 Symposium on science and peace , 2027-05-10 –14

2.1 *Organizers*

La section Histoire du monde moderne, de la révolution française et des révolutions du Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques (CTHS)

2.2 *Venue*

Lyon, France

2.3 *Description*

The 151st *congrès national des Sociétés historiques et scientifiques : la paix* will deal with topics related to world peace. Among the many considerations identified as important for world peace, interlinguistics is also mentioned in the description:

> […] Esperanto was created in 1887 by L.L. Zamenhof and the Universala Esperanto-Asocio [World Esperanto Association] was founded in 1908. Scientists, mainly mathematicians, advocated for the language, which aimed to facilitate communication and foster understanding across borders. Other international languages exist, such as Ido […] However, the desire for internationalism (and the kind of common language free of nationalism) is not necessarily linked to pacifism as shown by the attitude of many scientists during the Cold War. Other movements after World War II must be considered …

More information found here.

3 1st International colloquium on interlinguistics and Esperanto studies: Toward a research agenda for Colombia , 2026-11-13 – 14

3.1 *Organizers*

Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia (UNAD), Escuela de Ciencias de la Educación (ECEDU), Grupo de Investigación VIRTUALEX and the Kolombia Esperanto-Ligo (Columbian Esperanto League)

3.2 *Venue*

Bogotá D.C., Colombia

3.3 *Description*

The aim is to establish a line of research in Colombia on interlinguistics and Esperanto studies through a national colloquium on formative research, which should identify and prioritize research questions in the field.

To that end, four topics will be considered:

1. The scientific status of interlinguistics and its absence in the Colombian research agenda.
    - There should be an examination of the kinds of questions posed in interlinguistics, what kinds of methods it uses to address them and the results produced and why the field is absent from educational and linguistic research in Colombia. Also of interest is the history of the Esperanto movement in Colombia as a subject of documentary reconstruction.
    - One gap identified for further documentation in the nonexistence of a Columbian line of research, group, or program dedicated to the field along with the lack of an inventory of primary sources on the history of Esperanto in the country. Subtopics include:
        - Conceptual limitation – interlinguistics, planned languages, and interlinguistic studies in a larger sense
        - Academic infrastructure of the field – peer-reviewed journals, academic chairs, and programs – their institutional fragility
        - History of the Esperanto movement in Colombia, archives, sources, and gaps in the historical record
        - Criteria to distinguish peer-reviewed literature from advocacy-oriented publications about the field
2. Evidence about learning Esperanto and the so-called propaedeutic value
    - There is a critical revision of the empirical literature on whether prior instruction in a planned language with a regularized grammar benefits later learning of a natural language
    - A gap to be documented is the divide between the belief widespread within the Esperanto movement and the actual state of peer-reviewed evidence, as well as the absence of any kind of study in a Spanish-language or Colombian context. Topics to be addressed:
        - Systematic revision of the propaedeutic literature and its methodological limitations
        - Metalingual awareness and transfer in the learning of two languages
        - Designing a reliable propaedeutic study in a Colombian context: study population, control measures, and research instruments
        - An analysis of the circulation of unconfirmed assertions in the popular literature of the field
3. Mediated learning and virtual communities in languages without borders

- Esperanto treated as a case of instructed acquisition through pedagogical mediation community support without a geographically-defined immersion environment and an examination of the historical forms of learning – textbooks, audio courses, radio – and current ones in the same way as the generational divide between the online community and the in-person club culture.
- A gap to be documented is the absence of peer-reviewed studies on the effectiveness of digital platforms for teaching Esperanto, as well as the absence of an academic history of Esperanto distance instruction. Topics to be addressed:
  - Instructional design and scaffolding without an immersive environment
  - Sustaining motivation and abandoning self-directed online learning
  - Virtual practice communities and the construction of linguistic separateness
  - Application of these findings to the design of virtual university language programs

4. Linguistic justice, native languages, and bilingual politics in Colombia

- There should be a dialogue between the literature on linguistic justice and linguistic economics within the Colombian framework: the 68 recognized native languages and the 10-year plan on native languages, Law 1381 of 2010, article 55 to 58 of Law 115 of 1994 and the predominant English-language orientation of bilingual politics
- A gap to be documented is the scarcity of analysis evaluating Colombian bilingualism policy within frameworks of linguistic justice framework, along with an absence of studies linking this discussion to native languages and with planned languages. Topics to be addressed:
  - Linguistic justice – models of distribution of the costs of learning a common lingua franca
  - The Colombian bilingual policy considering the frameworks of linguistic justice
  - Native languages and linguistic rights actualization of Laws 1381 of 2010
  - Language identity and belonging in non-territorial speech communities.

II ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH ACTIVITY

1 Research on the history of the Esperanto movement at Universitetet i Bergen

Marcus Colla, who was named a Gates Cambridge Scholar in 2015 and is currently a lecturer on modern European political history at Universitetet i Bergen in Norway, has dedicated an important part of his current research to the history of the Esperanto movement. His research consists of two book-length projects – a broader history in which Esperanto is used as a lens to explore the relation between language and identity in the modern world, and a more detailed archival study of the Esperanto movement in Eastern Europe post 1945.

Of particular interest is his examination of the tens of thousands of Esperantists from Eastern Europe, who, after World War 2, used Esperanto to communicate across national and continental borders and created networks of correspondence and exchange. According to Colla, Esperanto can help us to understand the interaction and tensions between different forms of internationalism – on the one hand, those guided by governments and political institutions, the other those emerging from voluntary, grassroots initiatives. This serves as an interesting reminder that Esperanto is not just a language people learn or use. It is also a historical phenomenon, a social movement, and an interesting window to the way which people across linguistic and political boundaries created international relations.

It is worth reading and following Marcus Colla, and to be happy that the history of Esperanto is being researched in such a serious academic context. More information about Gates Cambridge and the projects of Marcus Colla can be found here.

Ahmad Mamduhi (The text has been slightly edited)

III CULTURE

1 Interlinguistic Issue of "La Ondo de Esperanto"

The summer issue of *La Ondo de Esperanto* (2026, number 328) is dedicated to interlingistics and Esperanto studies.

1.1 *Contents*

Akademio de esperanto: *Pri la esprimo «tiel nomata»* (About the expression "tiel nomata")

Probal Dasgupta: *«Mi akuzativas . . . !» diris Émile Zola* ("I accusative . . . !", said Émile Zola)

Sabine Fiedler: *Novaj esploroj pri konstruitaj lingvoj* (New research on constructed languages)

Christopher Gledhill: *Hazardaj kaj intencaj paronimoj: la rolo de paronimio en Esperanta vortfarado kaj terminologio* (Accidental and intentional paronyms: the rôle of paronymy in Esperanto word formation and teminology)

Redakcio: *Esperantologio / Esperanto Studies* (*Esperantologio / Esperanto Studies*)

Ilona Koutny: *Loko kaj enhavo de esperantologio fone de interlingvistiko* (The place and contents of Esperanto studies against the backdrop of interlinguistics)

Marc van Oostendorp: *Eviti rimon en Esperanta prozo* (Avoiding rimes in Esperanto prose)

Aleksander Korĵenkov: *La Ondo de . . . Esperantologio* (The wave of . . . Esperanto studies)

Ryszard Rokicki: *Rimarkoj pri interpretoj de la Fundamento* (Remarks on the interpretation of the *Fundamento*)

Klaus Schubert: *Hugo Schuchardt, frua interlingvisto* (Hugo Schuchardt, an early interlinguist)

Halina Gorecka, Aleksander Korĵenkov: *Interlingvistiko kaj esperantologio en «La Ondo de Esperanto»* (Interlinguistics and Esperanto studies in "La Ondo de Esperanto")

Halina Gorecka, Aleksander Korĵenkov: *Interlingvistiko kaj esperantologio en «Ruslanda Esperantisto»* (Interlinguistics and Esperanto studies in "Ruslanda Esperantisto")

Redakcio: *UK-111: La 48-a Esperantologia Konferenco* (UK-111: The 48th Conference on Esperanto studies)

2 "CINEMA ESPERANTO" IN BUCHAREST

In Bucharest, a new film series titled Cinema Esperanto was launched dedicated to multilingualism, cultural diversity, and intercultural dialogue through film. See more here.

IV PEOPLE

1 Alessandra Madella joins the editors of IpI

We are proud to welcome Alessandra Madella to the editorial board of IpI. She studied Japanese language and literature and received her doctorate in Communication Studies. She is currently professor of intercultural communication and Esperanto at 枣庄学院 *(Zaozhuang University)*. She is also the vice president of the International League of Esperanto-Speaking Teachers (ILEI).

2 Hans Michael Maitzen, 1943 – 2026



Photo by Stella Maitzen

On July 14th, 2026, Hans Michael Maitzen passed away in Vienna after a prolonged illness.

Professionally, Maitzen was an astronomer at Ruhr-Universität Bochum (1969-1976) and later at Universität Wien. He also represented Austria at the European Southern Observatory in Chile.

He was very active in the Esperanto movement. Among his many contributions, he organized the 1987 symposium *Esperanto 100-jara* commemorating the Esperanto centennial and served as president of the Local congress committee for the 1992 World Esperanto congress in Vienna. He taught at the *Akademio internacia de la sciencoj* (AIS) (the International academy of sciences San Marino) and was its president from 2013 to 2016.

He contributed to the astronomy entries in the second edition of the Plena Ilustrata Vortaro, a comprehensive Esperanto dictionary. Together with Reinhard Fößmeier, he translated several scientific history books into Esperanto such as *La gregoria kalendara reformo kaj ĝiaj postefikoj* (2019), *Reise eines deutschen Professors ins Eldorado* by the mathematician and theoretical physicist Ludwig Boltzmann and in 2024 the fundamental work of Nicolaus Copernicus *De revolutionibus orbium coeleftium.* He also worked on other translations, such as *Against war: Building a culture of peace* by Pope Francis (2025).

Literature

BOLTZMANN, Ludwig (2021). *Vojaĝo de germana profesoro al Eldorado / Reise eines deutschen Professors ins Eldorado*, Esperanto and German. Translated from the German by Hans Michael MAITZEN. With annotations by Hans Michael MAITZEN and Renardo FÖSSMEIER [Reinhard FÖßMEIER]. Prago/Prag: Kava-Pech. ISBN: 9788088326199. [Translation and reprint of: Ludwig BOLTZMANN. "Reise eines deutschen Professors ins Eldorado", German. In: *Populäre Schriften*. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1905. Chapter 23: 403–435.]

FÖSSMEIER, Renardo and Hans Michael MAITZEN [Reinhard FÖßMEIER and ...] (2019). *La gregoria kalendara reformo kaj ĝiaj postefikoj*, Esperanto. Prago: Kava-Pech.

FRANCISKO, [Jorge Mario BERGOGLIO] (2025). *Kontraŭ milito: La kuraĝo konstrui pacon*, Esperanto. Romo: IKUE. ISBN: 9788894760644. [Translation of: FRANCESCO (Jorge Mario BERGOGLIO). *Contro la guerra: Il coraggio di costruire la pace*, Italian. Città del Vaticano: Libreria Editrice Vaticana, 2022. ISBN: 9788828210412.]

KOPERNIKO, Nikolao [Niklas KOPPERNIGK] (2024). *Pri la rivoluoj de la ĉielaj korpoj / De revolutionibus orbium coeleſtium*, Esperanto and Latin. Translated from the Latin and annotated, with an introduction, by Hans Michael MAITZEN and Renardo FÖSSMEIER [Reinhard FÖßMEIER]. Prago: Kava-Pech. [Translation and reprint of the first book of: Nicolaus COPERNICUS (Niklas KOPPERNIGK). *De revolutionibus orbium coeleſtium. Libri vi*, Latin. Nurimberga [Nürnberg]: Ioh[annes] Petreius, 1543.]

V BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES

1 DISSERTATIONS, DIPLOMA THESES

2 JOURNAL ARTICLES

3 BOOKS

LINS, Ulrich (2025). 危険な言語。エスペラント弾圧と迫害の歴史 *(The dangerous language: The history of suppression and persecution of Esperanto)*, Japanese. Translated by 石川尚志 [Takashi ISHIKAWA], 佐々木照央 [Teruo SASAKI], 相川拓也 [Takuya AIKAWA], 吉田奈緒子 [Naoko YOSHIDA], and 臼井裕之 [Hiroyuki USUI]. 東京 [Tokyo]: 国書刊行会 [Kokushokankokai]. ISBN: 978-4-336-07790-5. [Translation of: Ulrich LINS. *La dangĝera lingvo: Studo pri la persekutoj konttraŭ esperanto*, Esperanto. 2nd edition. Rotterdam: UEA, 2016. ISBN: 978-92-9017-128-7. (Originally published as: Ulrich LINS. *La dangĝera lingvo: Studoj pri la persekutoj kontraŭ esperanto*. Gerlingen: Bleicher-Eldonejo, 1988.)]

4 BOOK CHAPTERS

ARAY, Başak (2026). "Planned languages: Esperanto and Basic English", in: *Carnap-Handbuch: Leben – Werk – Wirkung*. Edited by Christian DAMBÖCK and Georg SCHIEMER. Berlin: J. B. Metzler. Chapter 9: 55–60. ISBN: 978-3-662-72936-6. DOI: doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-72937-3.

In the early twentieth century there appeared the international auxiliary language (IAL) movement for the creation and universal adoption of a language distinct from any current language used as a mother tongue. Those who championed the IAL were concerned with the reigning language barrier that slows down communication and understanding between people from different countries. They were inspired by the advancements in telecommunication and transportation as well as by the growing international cooperation in science, politics and commerce, of which standardization attempts were a specific manifestation.

5 JOURNAL ISSUES

5.1 *Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik*

5.2 *Language Problems and Language Planning*

5.2.1 **Language Problems and Language Planning, 50:2** (2026). ISSN: 0272-2690. E-ISSN: 1569-9889.

5.2.1.1 *Contents*

- Ikhlas Gherzouli: *Breaking the sign code: How Algerian healthcare professionals weaponize English against Arabic-only mandates*

  This study examines how dental practitioners in El-Eulma, Algeria, construct professional identities while navigating, and in some cases strategically resisting, language policy constraints through calculated risk-taking. Despite mandatory Arabic signage, 34 of 113 clinics (30.1%) use English in names, displaying varying degrees of legal compliance and regulatory risk. Employing an interpretivist approach, this qualitative research combines linguistic landscape analysis with interviews of all English-adopting practitioners, 30 patients, and one expert practitioner. English functions as symbolic capital, supporting five differentiation strategies: personal identity markers (41.2%), aesthetic promises (32.4%), quality positioning (17.6%), professional advancement (8.8%), and modernity signalling (5.9%). Female practitioners are overrepresented (70.6%), reflecting nuanced resistance. The study introduces the Regulated versus Discretionary Signs framework, advancing linguistic landscape theory for policy-constrained contexts. Findings reveal regulatory semiotics – deployment of symbolic resources within institutional bounds. While Arabic dominates clinical communication, younger patients link English to international standards, creating generational stratification. The expert case shows adaptive compliance: Arabic signage with English inside, framing agency as strategic resistance.

- Qiang Zhang: *Incrementalism in Post-Colonial language planning: Policy evolution in Vietnam (1945–present)*

  This study employs Lindblom's incrementalism theory to analyze Vietnam's language policy evolution from 1945 to the present, emphasizing its dual focus on stability and adaptive incrementalism. Post-independence reforms, such as the National Literacy Campaign (1945–1950s), eradicated pre-independence period scripts like Chữ Nôm chatacters, achieving rapid linguistic unification but disrupting cultural continuity. Subsequent phases – including language purification (1960s) and standardization (1979–1990s) — shifted toward incremental adjustments, balancing nationalist agendas with globalization demands. The 1986 Đổi Mới reforms further prioritized English for economic integration while marginalizing minority languages through bilingual education. Vietnam's policies reflect a path dependence on colonial and nationalist legacies, yet demonstrate strategic adaptation to global pressures. Incrementalism enabled controlled reforms, maintaining socio-political cohesion through Vietnamese dominance while cautiously addressing minority language attrition and foreign language needs. This approach challenges binary views of post-colonial policy as either radical rupture or passive continuity, and illustrates

how gradual adjustments reconcile cultural sovereignty with globalization. The study highlights incrementalism's utility in managing multilingual societies, advocating for policies that balance majority-language promotion with endangered language revitalization. It offers insights for nations navigating linguistic inequality and cultural preservation amid globalization.

- Takunori Terasawa: *English language education as public and education policies: Critical evaluation of Japanese cases*

  This paper underscores the need for a specialised framework in English-as-a-foreign-language education (EFLE) policy research, as existing language policy and planning (LPP) models are too broad to adequately capture the specificities of EFLE. It argues that EFLE shares more foundational assumptions with public and education policy, highlighting the necessity of analytical frameworks specialised for EFLE policy. Drawing on case studies from Japan, the paper advances three recommendations. First, scholars should conceptualise EFLE policy as a form of school-education policy and attend closely to the legal, administrative, and sociohistorical constraints embedded in school systems. Second, they should consider the formalised nature of EFLE policy processes, which involve not only short-term deliberations but also long-term inter- and intra-ministerial dynamics. Third, researchers should recognise the critical role of local-language documents in EFLE policy studies and avoid over-reliance on English-language sources. Based on these recommendations, the paper concludes by discussing the extent to which these Japan-specific insights are transferable to EFLE policies in other non-English-speaking countries, offering a foundation for future research that is theoretically robust, contextually sensitive, and methodologically inclusive.

- Jorge Antonio Leoni de León: *La inteligencia artificial en interlingüística : ¿una puerta abierta a la diversidad o a la homogeneización?*

  Artificial intelligence in interlinguistics: A gateway to diversity or homogenization?

  Artificial intelligence (AI) has come to transform education, public life, communication and science. This raises the challenge of achieving equitable and inclusive communication from an interlinguistic perspective in a context dominated by AI and driven by transnational entities that frequently promote regressive social policies. Therefore, this study examines interlinguistics and AI within the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aiming to understand the inherent risks of the technology and the new possibilities it offers. The use of AI in multilingual communication environments led to its consideration as a solution to inequalities in international communication; however, this possibility is dismissed because it outsources communication and undermines technological sovereignty. Nevertheless, AI possesses potential in language planning, as demonstrated through a research project based on Esperanto and an AI model. The success of integrating interlinguistics and AI will depend on a conscious, inclusive, and respectful vision of cultural diversity.

- Hossein Davari & Saeed Nourzadeh: *Review of "Kristof Savski, 2024. Language Policy in Action".*

- Xiaolan Gu, Wanshu Qiao, Xiaofei Zhao & Yushu Wu: *Review of "Bridget Goodman*

& Brian Seilstad (Eds.). 2025. Conceptual and methodological failures, struggles and success".

5.3 *Esperantologio / Esperanto Studies*

5.4 *Investigationes Linguisticae*

5.5 *Beletra Almanako*

5.6 *Literatura Foiro*

6 NEWSLETTERS

6.1 *Observatoire européen du plurilinguisme (OEP)*

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To receive information on upcoming issues, or to send material for future issues, send an email to ipi@esperantic.org. Deadlines for each issue for the following month are: 28 February, 31 May, 30 August, and 30 November. Contributions from around the world are welcome. We accept material in Esperanto or another language.

Board of CED

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