

Frank Esterhill

INTERLINGUA INSTITUTE
A HISTORY

Frank Esterhill

Interlingua Institute
New York

Interlingua Institute: A History
By Frank Esterhill

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Dave Hennen Morris

1872-1944



Alice Vanderbilt Morris

1874-1950

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PREFACE

It would be impossible to write a history of the Interlingua Institute without giving an account of its historical underpinnings in the International Auxiliary Language Association, commonly called IALA (1924-1951), on the one hand, and, on the other, of the later scientific applications of Interlingua which proliferated in the years immediately following IALA's dissolution and before the foundation of the Interlingua Institute.

In this book I have made no attempt to supplant the authoritative summary of IALA's antecedents and methodology furnished by Gode in the preface to the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*. I have, however, been able to provide some essential background material, quoting extensively from the reports and correspondence in the archive of IALA. In addition, I have documented the history of Interlingua, especially in the sciences, in this country since its publication in 1951.

Following IALA's demise and Gode's death, the center of gravity for Interlingua seemed for a while to have shifted to Europe, with a concomitant decline in the use of Interlingua for scientific abstracts and summaries. This present book makes no attempt to chronicle the history of Interlingua in Europe except insofar as it has direct bearing upon the Interlingua Institute in this country.

I

Universal language schemes had been fairly commonplace in Europe, at least from the seventeenth century. The philosophers Descartes (1629) and Leibniz (1678), along with many others, had championed the idea. Linguists, on the other hand, were often hostile to such projects, notably the eminent Indo-European philologist, Karl Brugmann (1907), although some, including Max Müller, were more inclined to concede that the undertaking might be profitable.^[1]

By the end of the nineteenth century, there were already scores of such competing schemes in existence. The Committee of the Delegation for the Adoption of an

International Auxiliary Language, convened at the beginning of the twentieth century for the purpose of recommending the selection of one universal language, in fact aggravated the problem by publishing yet another such project, Ido, in 1908.

In order to bring order into chaos, the International Auxiliary Language Association was founded in 1924 at the instance of the Committee on International Auxiliary Language (set up in 1919) of the International Research Council. Similar investigatory committees had been formed by the American, British, French, and Italian Associations for the Advancement of Science as well as by the American Council of Learned Societies, the British Classical Association, the American Classical League, the American Philological Association, and the National Research Council in the United States (Cottrell 1923:3). It was originally anticipated that similar organizations would be founded in other countries, but none ever materialized.^[2]

Dr. Frederick Gardner Cottrell, one of the leading advocates of an auxiliary language and Chairman of the Committee on International Auxiliary Language of the International Research Council, noted (1923:2) that:

[t]he project of an auxiliary language may be looked upon as analogous to that of stenography, *i.e.*, as a development of a special tool for special purposes, which has no more bearing on the use and spread of existing national languages than stenography has had on that of printing and longhand. . . .

Stressing the need for unity in such a project, he emphasized that "for the purposes of stenography, it is relatively unimportant how many different systems are in general use . . . whereas the primary utility of an international language is destroyed if essential agreement cannot be reached and effort is consequently scattered among rival projects."

In 1923, Cottrell interested Alice Vanderbilt Morris and her husband, Dave Hennen Morris, in the idea. IALA was organized in the following year with the support of leading academics and business professionals, including Dean Earle B. Babcock (New York University), Mrs. James S. Cushman (YWCA), John Dewey, Stephen P. Duggan (Institute of International Education), Harry Edmonds (International House), John H. Finley (New York Times), Alfred N. Goldsmith (Radio Corporation of America), Frederick P. Keppel (Carnegie Corporation), Sidney E. Mezes (College of the City of New York), Herbert N. Shenton, (Columbia), and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany (League of Women Voters).

The primary purpose of the International Auxiliary Language Association was, in the words of its Memorial (Cottrell 1923:14-15) to "promote widespread study, discussion and publicity of all questions involved in the establishment of an auxiliary language, together with research and experiment that may hasten such establishment in an intelligent manner and on stable foundations." It concluded with a resolution, over the

name of Herbert N. Shenton, that "an international auxiliary language should be established to provide a means for easier communication between people of diverse mother-tongues, whether by the adoption or modification of a synthetic or a classical language or by the creation of a new language. . ."

In its first Bulletin (1925), IALA makes it clear that, although it was intended as a part of a truly international movement, there existed at that time only the group in the United States. IALA had expected to affiliate with corresponding units in other countries, but no similar national organizations were ever set up.^[3] Summing up its purposes, the Outline (1924:6) stated that "[t]he I.A.L.A. therefore stands for the adoption or modification of a synthetic or classical language, or the creation of a new language. . . ." Its goal was to be that of the whole international auxiliary language movement and IALA passed no judgment upon existing interlinguas but rather sought to act as an impartial clearinghouse for coordination and research.

The linguists involved with IALA were, from the start, aware of the fact that the Greco-Latin vocabulary of western Europe would form the basis of their lexicon. In a letter to Edward Sapir, February 24, 1925, Alice Vanderbilt Morris, Honorary Secretary of IALA, commenting on attempts to build a non-Indo-European auxiliary language, wrote, "In the I[n]ternational A[uxiliary] L[anguage] movement, only those languages have attained any practical measure of success which have a simple structure, and roots selected chiefly from Romance and Anglo-Saxon tongues. Experience seems to indicate that any attempt to construct a vocabulary based on another set or kind of roots would be labor lost. Like communism, it has been tried and failed."^[4]

From the outset, IALA enlisted the support of many of the most eminent linguists of its day from both Europe and America, among them W. E. Collinson (Liverpool), Otto Jespersen (Copenhagen), and Edward Sapir (Chicago), who, for many years, constituted the Committee of Linguistic Advisors. As a result of dozens of meetings hosted by IALA in the United States and abroad and contacts made through participation in the international congresses of linguists, the body of consultants was enlarged, embracing over the years Siegfried Auerbach, Charles Bally, Clarence Barnhart, Wilhelm Blaschke, Pierre Bovet, Willem de Cock Buning, Watson Davis, Albert Debrunner, A.W. de Groot, Helen S. Eaton, Otto Funke, Albert Guérard, Roman Jakobson, Laura H. Kennon, Wencil J. Kostir, Dr. John Lansbury, John L. Lewine, Antoine Meillet, C. K. Ogden, Giuseppe Peano, René de Saussure, Albert Sechehaye, Alf Sommerfelt, Pierre Stojan, Morris Swadesh, E.L. Thorndike, George L. Trager, Joseph Vendryes, Jean-Paul Vinay, Edgar von Wahl, Nicolaas van Wijk, Eugen Wüster, and many others.

IALA was funded over the years by Research Corporation on an annual basis, and it received grants from the Carnegie Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation as well as generous gifts from the Morrises and from their wide circle of friends. Rotary International became instrumental in the promotion of IALA's objectives.

During its initial years, IALA funded research on language learning. Its first research report was Thorndike's *Progress in Learning* (1927), followed in that same year by

Duggan's *Preliminary Investigation of the Teaching of Auxiliary Languages in Schools*. Also, the first edition of Helen S. Eaton's *General Language Course* was printed in London, in two volumes, in 1928 and 1929. In the 1930s, IALA sponsored research by W. E. Collinson (1937) and by E. Sapir (1930 and 1932, the latter in collaboration with Morris Swadesh).

One of the earliest of the many meetings which IALA sponsored for more than a decade (and the first to be held in Europe) took place over the course of two weeks in Geneva, Switzerland from March 20 through April 2, 1930. This encounter, the Meeting for Linguistic Research, convened by Otto Jespersen, attracted 18 participants, including Edgar von Wahl, the author of *Occidental*. Giuseppe Peano of the *Academia pro Interlingua*^[5] had accepted the invitation to attend but was unable to obtain permission from the Italian government to leave Italy (IALA 1931:17). Some 6 interlinguas were used and discussed there, reaffirming IALA's recommitment to neutrality, not favoring any one. The meeting was considered a milestone because "[f]or the first time, leaders of diverse constructed idioms have met together with distinguished philologists, not to press each his claim of superiority for the particular language of his choice or creation, but for the purpose of finding ways in which to collaborate toward a common goal (IALA 1931:25)."

Sapir became IALA's Director of Research for a year (1930-1931), but he resigned when he moved from Chicago to Yale.^[6] He remained interested in the subject of international auxiliary language, however, and continued to advise IALA for several more years. He prepared a paper for the Second International Congress of Linguists (Geneva, 1931) and he contributed to IALA's "Foundations of Language" research project. Along with Collinson and Jespersen, he remained on IALA's Advisory Board for Linguistic Research until 1938.

In 1935, the Committee for Agreement was formed (Chairman: Albert Debrunner (Berne), Willem de Cock Buning (The Hague), and William Collinson (Liverpool)). In following years, Joseph Vendryes (Paris), Nicolaas van Wijk (Leiden), and Alice Vanderbilt Morris were added to the Committee whose purpose was to achieve a compromise between various synthetic languages by putting into effect IALA's *Plan for Obtaining Agreement on an Auxiliary World-Language* (1936b). To that end, the Committee for Agreement met a half-dozen times in the next two years for sessions which lasted for days at a time and it sponsored dozens of other meetings under the Plan (33 such meetings altogether) in Brussels, London, Paris, The Hague, Columbus, Stanford, and New York (IALA 1938:5-7). In spite of its best efforts, however, it was forced to abandon all hope of compromise because of the bitter acrimony between the rival schools.^[7] At that point, IALA decided to initiate its own original work on extracting the international vocabulary from the living languages of Europe.

In 1937, work began at the University of Liverpool, supported by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, on the final stages of IALA's work -- the registration of the international vocabulary. E. Clark Stillman had already elaborated the three-year program of research and experimentation which would eventuate in the grammar and nuclear vocabulary of the language which IALA would recommend (IALA 1939:8). He

was named Secretary of the Committee for Agreement in the following year (1938) and the Technical Staff at Liverpool was placed "under his [Stillman's] immediate direction."

It was originally anticipated that the entire project would require only three years to complete the determination of IALA's language and to ready its core:

This core will consist of a Grammar and a Vocabulary of about 2000 of the most frequent root-words required for ordinary usage, together with nuclei of a number of vocabularies in certain specialist fields. Throughout the period, a staff of linguistic workers, expert in both ethnic and constructed languages, will be working at Liverpool University under the immediate direction of the Assistant Director of Technical Research, Mr. E. Clark Stillman (1939:10).^[8]

II

With the outbreak of war in 1939, work was halted for a brief while. Stillman, who had been traveling in America when war erupted, arranged for IALA's library and records at Liverpool to be transferred to New York where a new staff was assembled to finish the dictionary begun at Liverpool in 1937.

The following summer, known to IALA as the Period of Collaboration, was characterized by several meetings within the United States. It was during this period that IALA crystallized its philosophy with regard to the language which it would recommend. Stillman summed up their principles when he observed that "[g]iven are all the important languages of the world and the task is to standardize from them a language for use in international communication."^[9] At the first of those meetings, June 24, 1940, Stillman defined the basic formula which IALA would follow:

All words common to most of the Romanic languages and English have the right to exist in the IL With this formula we have the most international criterion which is consistent with obtaining an adequate vocabulary. It is difficult to see how any other basis of selection could be found which would not be at once more arbitrary and less international in its results. . .and we are therefore left with that criterion as the soundest

basis for an IL: All words common to most of the Romanic languages and English have a claim to existence in the IL.^[10]

Sexton (1979:4) correctly summed up the importance of Stillman's contribution, remarking that "[h]e saw that the work of his team should consist primarily in the extraction and the establishment of the international vocabulary, *i.e.*, of those words whose presence in the multiplicity of the great cultural languages of the world constitute the indispensable condition of the viability of the concept of an international auxiliary language."

Two years later, in his Report on the Present State of IALA's Research, Mid-October, 1942, Alexander Gode, the Assistant Director of Research, re-emphasized in his opening paragraphs that "[t]he focus of all of IALA's enterprises is the compilation of the International Vocabulary."

By restricting its research to items found within the Anglo-Romance group, as Gode observed in paragraph XI, IALA solved the problem of an objective criterion of internationality. The provenance languages were Spanish/Portuguese, French, Italian, and English, from which the international prototypes were to be extracted.^[11] That the primary concern was lexical is stated categorically: "Compared with the problem of vocabulary deduction, problems of grammar, the naturalists contend, are of minor or at least secondary importance."^[12] IALA's annual report noted that a review of the work so far done "resulted in the decision to draw off from the accumulated etymological data a body of words that will serve as the initial limited working vocabulary of the international auxiliary language emerging from IALA's research (1942:5)." When Stillman resigned from IALA in March of 1943 to enter government service, Gode assumed his position as Director of Research -- a position which he briefly relinquished to André Martinet in 1946. Martinet corroborated IALA's choice of a basic naturalistic model, asserting that "IALA's Naturalistic Model seems to me a remarkable achievement and the indispensable basis for all present and future interlinguistic researches. . . . It was of course necessary to adopt a uniform principle for the establishment of the international vocabulary, and the common denominator principle was undoubtedly the one best suited for obtaining unimpeachable data."^[13]

Within a few years, IALA was able to offer the public, in its 1945 General Report with text by Alice V. Morris and Mary C. Bray, three rather similar variants of its proposed language (with moderate, mild, or no schematization) in two groupings, naturalistic and schematic (14). The vocabulary of the naturalistic type was considered the basic and fundamental procedure (31-35). From the four control languages -- English, French, Italian, and Spanish/Portuguese -- were extracted the words of the international vocabulary, which had been adopted in a standardized common-denominator form, their prototypes. The sole question which remained at that point was the exact form -- more

etymologically correct or more modern -- each word in the dictionary should have. The next year, Martinet, who had just joined IALA's staff, and Vinay prepared IALA's *Questionnaire* (1946), in English and French, which was sent to linguists and other respondents throughout the world to determine their preferences. In that questionnaire, Martinet and Vinay (1946:1-2) stress that IALA had adopted a "*fundamental interlingua (interlangue du base)*" which was the naturalistic model, because the methodology of extracting the international vocabulary had yielded that result. The majority polled favored modern forms, disapproving of modification of the basic structure of the international vocabulary.^[14]

In the following year, IALA published *Variantes de le Lingua Internationale*, now showing a fourth possible model as well.^[15] It was from this point that IALA began to refer to "our interlingua."^[16] In his covering letter [no date], sent out with the *Variantes* (1947), Martinet declared, "Les patientes recherches d'IALA ont permis d'extraire et de standardiser le vocabulaire commun aux grandes langues de civilisation. Ce vocabulaire est nécessairement celui de la langue internationale de demain. . . . Elle présente la langue d'IALA comme l'aboutissement d'une évolution qui mène du choix arbitraire au respect constant de l'internationalité."

Martinet, who had accepted a faculty position at Columbia University, resigned abruptly as IALA's Director of Research at the end of October 1948, and Alexander Gode resumed direction of the staff, although no official announcement of the change was made until the following January.^[17]

Within the next few years, under Gode's leadership, the staff prepared the final version of the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* (1951) with some 27,000 entries -- far more than the 10,000 which had been anticipated in 1945. Of IALA's 4 variants, the two schematic versions (C and K) had been dropped altogether. The result was a compromise between P and M, retaining the etymological traits of P where necessary, but otherwise favoring the more modern forms of M. At the same time, the *Interlingua Grammar* of Gode and Blair was published ("a grammar of *the* international language"). With the publication of these volumes, IALA's work had been brought to a successful conclusion.

IALA's Interlingua was not, in a sense, a new language at all. It had been adumbrated in the nineteenth century by the Austrian, Julius Lott, and by the Chilean, Alberto Liptay, who, in a sketch of his planned auxiliary language, stressed that "the only originality of his plan was that it was devoid of originality, that the production of an international language was not required since one existed -- latent in the common elements of the various national tongues -- and that it had merely to be discovered (Gode 1953a:89)."^[18]

III

The earliest application of the Interlingua of IALA followed the publication of the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* by less than a year. The first issue of *Spectroscopia Molecular* (volume 1, no. 1) was published on May 1, 1952 by Forrest F. Cleveland, Professor Emeritus of Physics, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago and Adjunct Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of Kentucky, Lexington. In an essay, "Application of Interlingua in Science and Technology", which appeared in the Interlingua Institute Newsletter (January, 1974), Cleveland noted that in the previous year [1973] subscribers to the journal -- in twenty-seven countries -- included individual spectroscopists, university libraries, governmental research laboratories or libraries, industrial research and development laboratories, academies of science, research institutes, instrument companies, Nobel Laureates, the Library of Congress, Chemical Abstracts Service, Scholarly Publication Center, National Lending Library for Science and Technology (England), National Science Library of Canada, U.S.A. National Academy of Sciences, U.S.A. National Bureau of Standards, University Microfilms, and the National Library of Peking.

In its twenty-seven-year history, *Spectroscopia Molecular* printed almost a million words of Interlingua in more than 1,650 pages. The contents of the journal might be summarized as, in general, information and news of interest to the world's spectroscopists. On the first page appeared a brief account of the most interesting development in the field during the month. In following pages, there were reviews of the latest books and a calendar (revised monthly) of coming spectroscopic meetings, both national and international. Written entirely in Interlingua, *Spectroscopia Molecular* printed approximately 50 reviews of new books in the field annually. The last pages contained brief summaries of new discoveries, news of spectroscopists, new instruments, and new techniques, reports of meetings, and other items of interest and value. Occasionally there was a research article which had been submitted for publication. At the end of the year, the December issue contained indexes of names, chemical formulas, books reviewed, publishers, and subjects discussed during the year.

This was the scientific debut of Interlingua; the following year, the Interlingua Division of Science Service was established under Dr. Watson Davis. From 1953 until the end of 1966, Alexander Gode produced a monthly abstract, *Scientia International*, of articles excerpted from the weekly *Science News Letter*. In its first two years (1953 and 1954), the Interlingua Division of Science Service was supported by IALA and by the Research Corporation. IALA itself was formally dissolved in 1953 (Gode:1968) or even somewhat later.^[19] For a few more years IALA had the resources to publish, on a slightly irregular basis, its newsletter *Novas de IALA*, subsequently *Novas de Interlingua*. During these years as well, Professor Russell F. Trimble, working with Ronald Spathaky and André Schild, devoted himself to the task of elaborating the nomenclature of chemical compounds in Interlingua.

This work led in turn to abstracts and summaries in 11 world medical congresses and in more than two dozen medical journals. Gode himself, during the course of his career, translated several million words of Interlingua. The abstracts of each congress frequently exceeded a hundred thousand words. It was this work which Alexander Gode characterized as service and this work which he regarded as the real value and the real usefulness of Interlingua.^[20]

During this period, Gode entered into extensive correspondence with various Europeans (especially Brian C. Sexton, Ric Berger, dr. med. Hugo Fischer, and L.M. de Guesnet) and Americans (especially Stanley A. Mulaik) concerning the work which IALA had accomplished and the goals of Interlingua for the future. He stressed time and again that it was, in the words of an IALA leaflet (1951c), "not a new artificial language, but a natural language without being a national language."^[21]

Around this time, Gode was also much occupied with the founding of the new Union Mundial pro Interlingua (1955) and thereafter with its administrative problems and its restructuring. There were also hints of minor discord on linguistic matters; some of the Europeans (Bakonyi, Fischer, *et al.*) wished to see a revision of Interlingua which retained more of the Romance verb endings. Although he did not personally approve of this trend,^[22] Gode was willing to admit that other interpretations of the same linguistic phenomena were possible, declaring that "Interlingua is not something I cooked up and can change but rather something I have found and recorded. I am perfectly willing to admit that it is quite possible to come up with a recording slightly different from mine and still claim that it represents the very thing I saw. . . ."^[23] Relations remained cordial, with Gode visiting Europe on several occasions, and Fischer visiting New York once. It was at this time also that Berger and others started to make overtures to those Occidentalists who had resisted IALA's final formulation. Some of the Occidentalists were prone to see the Interlingua of IALA and the Occidental/Interlingue of Edgar von Wahl as two dialects of one and the same language. L.M. de Guesnet, for instance, argued in 1968 that "Omni lingues naturalistic es solmen variantes del sam lingue."^[24] Gode was, however, more inclined to stress that although the two schools had arrived at remarkably similar results, they had done so by rather different routes, Occidental never having completely abandoned conceptual absolutism achieved through logic. Martinet, likewise, in 1947, had regarded Occidental as a schematized language like Novial. Lott, Liptay, and Peano were the precursors of Interlingua, it was true; but it was Stillman, in Gode's opinion, who had channelled IALA's energies into a productive direction and it was to Stillman that he felt most indebted.^[25]

Gode (1968:4-5), near the end of his life, summed up in a piece written for the *Encyclopedia Americana*:

Interlingua differs from its competitors in that its elaboration was not prompted by the pre-existing desire to provide mankind with a universal language but by the secondary finding that a number of premises observed in basic linguistic research could be utilized in such a venture. These premises are (1) the existence of an "international scientific vocabulary" and (2) the close structural affinity of all the languages of western civilization.

The "international scientific vocabulary," for which P.B. Gove (as editor of Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language) introduced the lexicographical label "ISV," consists (virtually in its entirety) of words and word-building elements native to classical Greek and Latin and hence (1) historically shared by the romance and teutonic languages as keepers and beneficiaries of the cultural and linguistic Greco-Latin tradition and (2) made familiar to sophisticated speakers of all languages (including those outside the Greco-Latin orbit) through the world conquest of science and technology, which (radiating from the West) used them in the past and are still using them today as their linguistic vehicle.

The structural affinities of the languages of western civilization, which induced the American linguist B.L. Whorf to coin the term "Standard Average European" (SAE) makes it possible (1) to evolve from the ISV a full complement of operating particles (and other elements not directly represented in it), with the end product of a full-fledged and "self-generating" vocabulary, and (2) to derive a system of grammatical principles that are natural and congenial to that vocabulary.

The Interlingua Division of Science Service was dissolved at the end of 1966, and Gode's assistant, Hugh E. Blair, died the last Saturday in January, 1967. As his own health was starting to fail, Gode established, with his wife Alison, a commercial translation venture, Interlingua Translations, and began the steps which would lead to the formation of the Interlingua Institute.

IV

The Certificate of Incorporation of the Interlingua Institute (signed March 22, 1970) was filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on

March 31, 1970 by the three Incorporators (Henry Fischbach, Alexander Gode, and Alice Morris Sturges) who on that date thereby elected themselves the first three Directors of the Interlingua Institute.

Echoing much of the language which IALA had used at its foundation, the Incorporators declared in the Articles of Incorporation that the exclusive purposes for which the Interlingua Institute was formed were:

1. to further in every possible way the use of Interlingua, the international auxiliary language originally developed under the auspices of the International Auxiliary Language Association, through stimulus to and cooperation with departments of government, institutions of learning, and commercial, labor, scientific, literary and humanistic organizations throughout the world; 2. to encourage the formation of similar organizations in other states and countries and to affiliate with them; and 3. to promote widespread study and publicity of all questions involved in the establishment of an international auxiliary language, together with research and experiment that may hasten such establishment in an intelligent manner and on stable foundations.

Additionally, the Interlingua Institute had the power "to engage in and to finance studies which by scientific means aid in advancing international public knowledge and understanding of Interlingua and to do all things necessary, suitable or proper to accomplish that end and in all respects to operate for educational purposes. . ."

At the first meeting of the Board, held April 7, 1970, in Manhattan, Henry Fischbach was elected President, Alice Morris Sturges became Vice President, and Dorothy J. Tuer assumed the offices of Secretary and Treasurer. Also at that meeting, Alexander Gode was appointed Executive Director and Alison Gode was named Assistant Executive Director. The Board adopted By-Laws, approved a corporate seal, started its Minute Book, opened a bank account, and appointed an agent in Delaware, the U.S. Corporation Company, which was to "act upon the instructions of Hawkins, Delafield & Wood, Esqs., Counsel of the Institute. . ." Henry Fischbach, the President, announced that nine additional individuals who were familiar with the history of Interlingua and committed to the purposes of the Institute had been approached (by a March 31, 1970 memorandum from Alexander Gode in which he also revealed to each of them that he was ill with pancreatic cancer) to ascertain their willingness to serve on the new Board of Directors.^[26] Five had, at the time of the first Board meeting, already accepted the invitation to serve; the remaining four signed consent forms shortly thereafter.

Alice M. Sturges presented a check for \$2,000, thus becoming the first member of the newly formed Institute. The Directors next agreed to present a plan of action with a

request for a grant from the Alice V. and Dave H. Morris Memorial, from which grants had been made in the past to Science Service and to New York University for similar activities. By mid-April, the nine additional members of the Board had been elected by the unanimous consent of the Directors.

At the end of April, therefore, the Board of Directors consisted of Henry Fischbach, President; Alice Morris Sturges, Vice President; Dorothy J. Tuer, Secretary and Treasurer; Forrest F. Cleveland, Ph.D.; Kurt Gingold, Ph.D.; Alexander Gode; Eduardo I. Juliet, M.D.; John Lansbury, M.D.; John L. Mish, Ph.D.; Dave H. Morris, Jr.; Rev. Pierson Parker; Dean Russell F.W. Smith; and W. Daniel Snively, Jr., M.D.

When Alexander Gode died (August 10, 1970), the Institute was at first thrown into turmoil since he had single-handedly produced the bulk of its Interlingua translations. For a while the fate of the Interlingua Institute was uncertain. At the end of August 1970, the Board unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

(1) that the Board of Directors of Interlingua Institute express to Mrs. Gode their deep sympathy on the death of Dr. Gode and their gratitude to her for having helped him carry out his invaluable work on behalf of the Institute to which he had been so devoted, and for her willingness to undertake the continuation of his work; and

(2) that the Directors of Interlingua Institute desire to note in the records of the Institute how fortunate they were to have had the guidance of Dr. Gode and the tremendous debt which they owe him for his many contributions to the development of Interlingua as an international auxiliary language serving not only science and technology in particular but the international community in general, and the Directors note with pride that Dr. Gode was one of the winners of the first international translation prize awarded by the Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs, an organization affiliated with UNESCO, honoring Dr. Gode for his "lifetime of dedication to the cause of translators and translation"; and

(3) that Mrs. Alison Gode be elected as Executive Director of the Institute.

In November, the Directors accepted the resignation of Rev. Pierson Parker from the Board and replaced him with Alison Gode. The next meeting of the Board did not take place until September 22, 1973, when Dorothy J. Tuer resigned her offices, and Dave H. Morris, Jr. was forced to leave the Board because of poor health. Alison Gode was elected Secretary of the Institute; Henry Fischbach assumed the role of Treasurer as well as President; Alice Morris Sturges remained Vice President; and Frank Esterhill became Executive Director. It was stipulated at that meeting that the promotional work of

the Institute was to be through the American Translators Association, the International Linguistic Association, the Modern Language Association, and similar professional organizations. For the first time, the Board discussed the distribution in this country of Interlingua materials which had recently been published in Europe.

Participation in professional conferences began immediately. Frank Esterhill, the new Executive Director, presented a series of papers (1974, 1975a, 1975b, and 1975c) in the Seminars on Interlinguistics at the Annual Meetings of the Modern Language Association in 1973, 1974, and 1975. Several Directors (Fischbach, Gingold, and Hammond) gave papers in later years on language-related topics at meetings of the American Translators Association and the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages. Prof. Leland Yeager perorated at meetings of the American Society of Geolinguistics, and Prof. Robert Austerlitz spoke on "The Early Phase of the Linguistic Circle of New York, Confluence or Rigid Resistance" at the 38th Annual Conference of the International Linguistic Association, April 17-19, 1993.

Starting in 1974, the Institute began exhibiting books at meetings of the American Society of Geolinguistics, the American Translators Association, the International Linguistic Association, the International Studies Association, the Modern Language Association, and at the invitation of the Chinese Corporation for the Promotion of the Humanities, in the People's Republic of China, at the China Social Science Book Exhibit (in September 1986) in Xi'an. These book exhibits over the years helped to introduce Interlingua texts to tens of thousands of readers.

Although publication of Interlingua texts had never stopped entirely in the late 1960s, it had slowed down considerably.^[27] Then, around the time of the publication of the second edition of the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* (1971), interest in Interlingua revived, and a spate of new publications, including grammars (Wilgenhof, 1995; first edition 1973), dictionaries (Nordin, 1965), and lexicographical studies (Berggren, 1976), began to appear, especially in Holland, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries. From the outset, the Institute was active in promoting these books and subsequent titles, with sales in this country accounting for approximately half of the world-wide sales of the Servicio de Libros UMI.

The Dictionario Suppletive de Interlingua, by K. Wilgenhof, was begun in the late 1970s to supply omissions in the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*, correct some misspellings, and add neologisms. The object was not publication of a finished work, but rather a work in a constant state of expansion and amelioration through the cooperative efforts of an international team of consultants. The results were largely incorporated into the *Supplementary Interlingua-English Dictionary* (1991), co-edited by Sexton and Wilgenhof. Also noteworthy was Wilgenhof's bibliography of the interlinguistic publications of Alexander Gode from 1943-1955 (a mimeographed list last revised in March, 1981) and his *Discussiones de Interlingua per Alexander Gode* (1983) which reprinted hard-to-find articles from the early years of Interlingua. From the Netherlands

also came the dictionaries of Frits Goudkuil (1986 and 1989) and Piet Cleij (1992 and 1995).

Other countries as well produced dictionaries and grammars. In Denmark, H.P. Frodelund's (1985-1986) *Dansk-Interlingua Ordbog*, edition major, in four fascicles, was subsequently reissued in a second edition in one volume (1989). Thomas Breinstrup published his *Interlingua-Dansk Ordbog* with around 25,000 entries also in the same year. In France, Jacques Roux's dictionary (1993) has gone through three editions since its publication in 1968.

In Switzerland, Ric Berger became an indefatigable publisher of interlinguistic texts over the years, producing both original texts, such as his two-volume *Historia del Lingua International* (1972), and the work of other authors (Schild 1967 and 1970) as well as photographic reproductions of seminal texts (especially French and Swiss) from the formative years of interlinguistics. Castellina, Pellegrini, and Carlevaro (1991) was the latest contribution from that country.

Practical applications of Interlingua appeared along with the grammars and dictionaries. In Sweden, Gösta Ehrensvärd, professor of biochemistry at the University of Lund, published (1972) an Interlingua version of his study on ecological questions and the effect of overpopulation upon the earth's natural resources: coal, gas, oil, metals, and nuclear power, arguing that over-consumption could lead to the breakdown of technological society and a return to an agricultural system. In that same year, Hannes Hyrenius, head of the Demographic Institute at the University of Göteborg, had his demographic study, *Så mycket folk* (1970), translated into Interlingua. At this time also, Ingvar Stenström began to document the teaching of the international vocabulary in the new Swedish gymnasium after WWII (1991).

From 1978 on, S.W. Buckhalter, in Spain, began translating the original Hebrew of the Bible into Interlingua (with textual annotations). He completed the entire Pentateuch and several additional books in the decade before his death.

In the English language, the Interlingua Institute cooperated with the British Interlingua Society in producing and jointly publishing an English-Interlingua dictionary, edited by F. P. Gopsill and B.C. Sexton, with the assistance of P. Berwick, F. Esterhill, and R. Spathaky (1987) and, for a while, co-published a magazine, *Lingua e Vita*. Gopsill's research (1989) on international languages remains an indispensable tool for researchers to this day. The book service of the Institute was also very successful in selling titles originating in Britain. During 1974-1976, the Interlingua Institute published its own bi-monthly newsletter and afterwards issued reports on an occasional basis.

Lack of financial support has been a common problem for individuals working in the area of international languages. Many projects, developed in isolation, died with their authors. Such was almost the fate of André Schild's monumental *Wörterbuch Deutsch-Interlingua*

(1992). At the start of 1977, realizing that his work could easily be irretrievably lost, Schild wrote to the Institute to request a subvention in order to pay for the photocopying of each section of his hand-written manuscript as it was completed and for postage to allow the copies to be sent to depositories in other countries for safekeeping. This modest subsidy ultimately guaranteed the survival of his *magnum opus*, because, upon his death, on July 13, 1981, his surviving relatives discarded the contents of his apartment, including the 1,387 hand-written pages of his dictionary. Two years later, when questions about his manuscript were raised at the International Interlingua Conference in Sheffield, in 1983, the Institute sent a copy of the text to Bent Andersen in Denmark who, in collaboration with Arne Pedersen, entered the text into their computers over the next few years. Dr. Helmut E. Ruhrig (Freiburg im Breisgau) edited the text and, with another subsidy from the Institute, the work which Schild had described in his preface as "un labor de Titan ma non necessarimente de Sisyphe" was published.

During those years, a few resignations and deaths depleted the ranks of the Directors of the Institute, while only one addition was made. W.D. Snively, Jr., M.D. resigned in 1974 because he found it impossible to travel.^[28] The following year John Lansbury, M.D., who had been associated with IALA and Interlingua Institute for over 50 years and who had helped to introduce Interlingua summaries into four medical journals, relinquished his seat on the Board.^[29] Russell F.W. Smith, Dean of the School of Continuing Education at New York University, died that August. Later that year, Prof. Robert Austerlitz was elected a Director in December, 1975. Two major scientific projects were begun in the 1970s. Eduardo I. Juliet, M.D., with the assistance of Alison Bertsche, started to provide Interlingua abstracts for the *New York State Journal of Medicine* in 1974 -- a project which lasted for almost ten years; and the Institute began work on the plant pathology project.

One of the largest achievements of the Institute has been the preparation of the Interlingua translations in the two volumes of the *Multilingual Compendium of Plant Diseases*, edited by Dr. Paul R. Miller and Hazel Pollard (1976 and 1977), produced and distributed by the American Phytopathological Society for the United States Agency for International Development, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The first volume, covering bacteria and fungi, listed 325 most common pathogens of 576 economic crops, chosen according to their relative importance throughout the world. Intended to increase food production and improve crop protection by simplifying disease identification -- especially in the underdeveloped countries where the language barrier has in the past proved to be an almost insurmountable obstacle -- it documented the symptomatology of more than a hundred different diseases affecting all major crops, from fodders to trees. The need for time-consuming and costly translation into a plethora of languages was thus obviated. The second volume applied the same treatment to viruses and nematodes that attack food crops. The Interlingua translations for the entire project were done in this country by Frank Esterhill, but revised and corrected by Bent Andersen and H.P. Frodelund in Denmark, rendering it a genuinely international effort.

Both of these undertakings, the abstracts in the *New York State Journal of Medicine* and the Interlingua translations in the plant pathology volumes, constituted a direct continuation of the scientific work begun by Cleveland and Gode in the early 1950s.

Since its foundation, the Interlingua Institute functioned as a clearinghouse, facilitating contact between its members and foreign interlinguists. It served as the North American subscriptions agent for *Currero* (later *Panorama*), the official organ of the Union Mundial pro Interlingua, and for *Lingua e Vita* (of which it was for many years co-publisher with the British Interlingua Society) and it was also the exclusive North American distributor of books published by the Servicio de Libros UMI in Holland. The Institute maintained contacts in scores of countries on all inhabited continents. Over the course of the years, thousands of informational packets were sent to students, educators, publishers, translators, and lexicographers in the United States as well as in foreign countries from Andorra to Zimbabwe. The Institute distributed the *Bibliographia de Interlingua*, the annual catalogue of Interlingua texts in print, to its members and other interested parties every year; it also placed advertisements for its publications in professional journals and in general circulation newspapers and obtained listings for them in standard reference books and other appropriate catalogues of books in print.

Interlingua materials have been deposited, since the early 1970s, with the Center for Applied Linguistics, the Centre de Documentation et d'Étude sur la Langue Internationale (CDELI) in Switzerland, ERIC (Educational Resources Information Clearinghouse), the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the New York Public Library. Cooperation with Dr. Zygmunt Stoberski, President of the International Organization for the Unification of Terminological Neologisms (IOUTN) in Warsaw, also began at that time.

The Institute maintained for many years a highly efficient network of ties with interlinguists both here and abroad, keeping up contacts with similar organizations in Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Sweden, and Switzerland. In addition, the Institute has played an active role in conferences sponsored by professional organizations over the course of the past twenty-five years.

In the spring of 1981, the Institute acquired a large inventory (over 2,000 copies) of three basic Interlingua texts, the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*, the *Interlingua Grammar*, and *Interlingua A Prime Vista*, when the publisher, Frederick Ungar, as a result of changes within the tax structure which made it advisable to remainder his backlist, induced him to offer all of his Interlingua texts to the Institute at a significant discount. A grant from Alice Sturges allowed the purchase of the entire inventory. That same year, half of the books were resold at cost to Interlingua societies in Britain, Holland, and Switzerland. This stock, now all but depleted, has been a staple of Interlingua book services in several countries since that time.

In the 1980s, for as long as it seemed worthwhile, the Institute sent a representative to attend the international Interlingua conferences in Sheffield (1983), Taastrup (1985), and Zwolle (1989). Alice Morris Sturges, along with her husband Knight, played an active role in the Sixth International Interlingua Conference (1983) in Sheffield. The Institute

assumed the responsibility for mailing the official report of that conference worldwide (to 400 addressees) and paid the costs of translating the conference manifesto into 7 national languages and of distributing copies among the 450 delegates of the Parliament of Europe in Strasbourg.

Also in the Institute's second decade, Dr. John L. Mish, director of the New York Public Library's Oriental and Slavonic divisions, died on August 22, 1983, and in the following year, Dr. Forrest F. Cleveland left the Board because he was no longer able to serve.^[30] These losses were offset by the appointment of two new officers, Dr. Deanna L. Hammond (November 1983), and Prof. Leland B. Yeager (April 1984).

The death of Alice Morris Sturges, July 15, 1986, left the Institute adrift for a while, as had Gode's death in 1970. She had years earlier, on September 18, 1958, established the Alice V. and Dave Hennen Morris Memorial in order to guarantee continued funding for Interlingua, but she had also contributed very generously both her time and money to the projects of the Interlingua Institute.

At a Board meeting of the Institute, held at the Harvard Club in New York, hosted by W. Knight Sturges, April 22, 1987, at which E. Clark Stillman was also present, the Directors voted unanimously to establish a collection of books and unpublished manuscripts relating to Interlingua in the New York Public Library in memory of Alice Morris Sturges. At that same meeting, the Directors approved a grant to the British Interlingua Society for the printing of an introductory course in Interlingua and also approved a much larger grant to the Union Mundial pro Interlingua in memory of Alice Sturges "to further its work in the publication of texts in Interlingua and in the promotion of Interlingua in nations of the East European bloc."

In the spring of 1988, therefore, the Interlingua Institute donated to the New York Public Library a major corpus of books and papers relating to the history of the interlinguistic movement, in memory of Alice M. Sturges, who had, until her death, been its Vice President. This collection, officially called the Archives of the Interlingua Institute, contained hundreds of books, monographs, leaflets, periodicals, and brochures as well as cartons of unpublished papers and correspondence dating back to 1924; it was a continuation of the Mrs. Dave H. Morris collection which had been established in that library some years earlier.

During the next few years, the Institute served as consultant to volunteers in the Kerala Total Literacy Campaign (including botanists, university professors, missionaries, hospital administrators, pharmacists, health inspectors, language teachers, and medical technologists, among others). These had approached the Institute seeking advice on language standardization and regularization. The Indian state of Kerala, one of that nation's smallest, poorest, and most densely populated regions, was burdened with more than six million totally illiterate citizens -- a disproportionately high number (65%) of whom were women -- both in Malayam (the most common language) and in English (the language of higher education), who as a result of their inability to read and write were, in the words of Prof. Luka Mathen Karively of the Fatima Matha National College (Kottayam), "victims of exploitation and doomed to ignorance, inequality, and

injustice." In response, the Institute donated grammars, dictionaries, and teaching materials and offered professional advice.

At the end of 1988, Henry Fischbach resigned the presidency (after eighteen years in that role), being replaced on January 1, 1989 by Prof. Leland B. Yeager; two years later, he resigned as Treasurer, relinquishing that post to Alison Bertsche. Then, at the end of 1993, Yeager, upon his elevation to the presidency of the Union Mundial pro Interlingua, relinquished his office to Deanna Hammond while he assumed the vice-presidency.

Prof. Robert Austerlitz died in September, 1994. E. Clark Stillman, who had been, with Gode, responsible for the direction of IALA's work from the late 1930s through the early 1940s, died in 1995. In addition, the Institute lost two of its valued officers in 1997, Dr. Kurt Gingold and Dr. Deanna L. Hammond. In this time of dire urgency, Henry Fischbach once again assumed the Presidency on February 4, 1998 (by a unanimous vote of all Directors) in an effort to salvage a steadily deteriorating situation.

One of the final tasks of the Interlingua Institute has been the compilation of its record. In the summer of 1997, Frank Esterhill, Executive Director of the Institute, launched Project Morris -- an ambitious undertaking which sought to document the historical record of the International Auxiliary Language Association (1924-1951) and of the early years of the Interlingua Institute (from 1970 on) in order to commemorate the upcoming 50th anniversary of the publication of the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* in 1951 with a definitive history of the first half-century of Interlingua.

Contributions, especially those relevant to the last stages of IALA and to its contacts with European correspondents, poured in from around the world -- from Professor Jean-Paul Vinay, who worked with André Martinet during IALA's closing years (notably, a rare copy of the *Présentations*); from Professor Stanley A. Mulaik, a colleague of Alexander Gode after IALA's dissolution; from Karel Wilgenhof, former Secretary-General of the Union Mundial pro Interlingua; from Professor Russell F. Trimble; from F.P. Gopsill in Britain; and from René Jacobs, the pre-eminent archivist of interlinguistic texts in France. The most spectacular find, however, came from the New York area itself. At the end of October 1997, during a search for archival documents in a storehouse on the property of Gode's widow, Mrs. Alison Bertsche. There she and Frank Esterhill uncovered the entire archive of IALA from 1924 on. The documents, packed tightly into eight drawers in two large filing cabinets, were remarkably intact in spite of less than ideal storage conditions for almost half a century. They were subsequently cleaned of decades of debris and boxed for transfer to the Archives of the Interlingua Institute in the New York Public Library.

The thousands of pages (approximately 200 pounds of tissue paper) include Annual Reports, budgets, minutes, protocols of meetings, Communications from the Committee for Agreement, extensive dealings with Rotary Clubs International, monographs, books, and correspondence with the most active principals in IALA (Alice V. Morris, Dave Hennen Morris, Otto Jespersen, Giuseppe Peano and the Academia pro Interlingua, Frederick G. Cottrell, Herbert N. Shenton, Albert Debrunner, André Martinet, Helen S. Eaton, and E. Clark Stillman, among others), and much more. This collection constitutes

the primary record of the activities of the International Auxiliary Language Association and of the formulation of its Interlingua.

Epilogue

Martinet (1952:163), in his somewhat bitter review of the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*, the fruition of all of IALA's labors, observed, not entirely unfairly, that the "common mistake of almost all language-makers is to assume a demand where there is practically none." Gode had noted (1968:8) that Interlingua could function as a "bridge language in scientific and, specifically, medical communication." Still, he had to add that the "argument that Interlingua summaries are useful is sound, but the argument that Interlingua summaries are indispensable is nonsense." Echoing Liptay, who had commented upon the rise of English in the last years of the nineteenth century^[31], he remarked that "English owes its overriding international significance to the fact that it is (among all the languages of the western world) the most effective vehicle of the international scientific vocabulary (as referred to above under the label of ISV)(1968:9)."

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Biographical Notes

Robert Austerlitz, Professor of Linguistics and Uralic Studies at Columbia University, joined the Board of the Interlingua Institute in the fall of 1975. Born in Bucharest (1923), he was educated in this country, attending classes in linguistics at Columbia (under André Martinet), where he earned his doctorate from the Department of Uralic and Altaic Languages. He did extensive field work in Japan and he spent several years of research in Finland and Hungary. He received the honor of Knight First Class, Order of the Lion of Finland, from the government of the Republic of Finland in 1969 "for [his] contribution to Finno-Ugric philology." During his long and distinguished academic career, Austerlitz was a Visiting Professor at American, German, and Finnish universities. He was a Senior Fellow of the National Endowment for the Humanities (1971-1972), doing research in Finland, and, in 1975, he was National Science Foundation Visiting Scholar at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu.

With Uriel Weinreich, William Diver, and André Martinet, he served as co-editor of *Word*, the journal of the Linguistic Circle of New York, from 1960-1965. Austerlitz was a member of the Finnish Academy of Sciences and of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1990, he served as President of the Linguistic Society of America. He died on September 9, 1994.

Alison Bertsche was the widow of Alexander Gode. After his death she continued Interlingua Translations, their joint translation company venture. She also served as the second Executive Director of the Interlingua Institute (1970-1973) as well as Staff Administrator and member of the Board of Directors of the American Translators Association.

Mary Connell Bray was added to IALA's staff on October 1, 1926, and she remained its Executive Secretary until its dissolution. With Alice V. Morris, she co-authored IALA's *General Report: 1945*. After her retirement, she donated her books and records to the Interlingua Institute.

Forrest Fenton Cleveland was Professor Emeritus of Physics, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago (1943-1971) and subsequently Adjunct Professor of Electrical Engineering, University of Kentucky, Lexington. He died February 8, 1985. In May, 1952 he published the first issue of *Spectroscopia Molecular*, a journal which ran for twenty-seven and a half years of unbroken monthly publication.

Frederick Gardner Cottrell was born in California in 1877 and educated at Berkeley (BS 1896) and at the University of Leipzig (PhD, Chemistry, 1902), under Wilhelm Ostwald, the Nobel Laureate, who first interested him in the idea of international language. In 1912, he founded the Research Corporation, the first non-profit organization dedicated exclusively to the advancement of science. He was chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology of the National Research Council (1921-1922) and thereafter director of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. President of the International Research Council, after WWI he was instrumental in setting up, with the cooperation of British, French, Italian, and other societies, the International Auxiliary Language Association as a non-partisan and non-sectarian research group. He died November 16, 1948.

Watson Davis embarked upon a career in journalism after he received his degree in Civil Engineering from George Washington University in 1918. Managing Editor (from 1923) of Science Service, the institution for the popularization of science organized in 1921 as a non-profit corporation, with trustees nominated by scientific academies, the E.

W. Scripps Estate, and the journalistic profession, he became Director in 1933. As Editor of *Science News Letter* (from 1922),

Dr. Davis introduced Interlingua abstracts, producing, under the title *Scientia International*, a monthly abstract of that weekly magazine until his retirement in 1966.

Helen S. Eaton, diplômée from the Sorbonne, was the author of *General Language Course* and *Semantic Frequency List*. She was Linguistic Research Associate of IALA from 1925 until June, 1942.

Frank Esterhill was trained in Greek and Latin at Boston College, Columbia University and at the Freie Universität (Berlin). He has been Executive Director of the Interlingua Institute since 1973. A member of the American Translators Association since 1968 (Secretary in 1974), he has spoken at meetings of that organization and of the Modern Language Association and has been published in various professional journals. From 1965-1970, under the direction of Profs. Uriel Weinreich and Robert Austerlitz, he translated Greek texts for the History of Linguistics Project at Columbia University. He was also chiefly responsible for the Interlingua translations in the two volumes of the *Multilingual Compendium of Plant Diseases* published by the American Phytopathological Society for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1976 and 1977).

Henry Fischbach, one of three Incorporators, with Alice Morris Sturges and Alexander Gode, of the Interlingua Institute, was born in Vienna, attended French *Lycée* in Belgium, and earned his degree in comparative linguistics and pre-med studies from Columbia University. He has been involved with scientific and technical translation for over 50 years, including several years with the U.S. Government in its overseas news and feature operations. He has been awarded Honorary Membership by the American Translators Association (ATA) for his initiative in co-founding that Association (President 1965-1967), and he was elected Vice President of the *Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs* (FIT), serving also as Co-Chair of its Technical and Scientific Translators Committee. A member of the American Medical Writers Association and of the American Chemical Society, he has written many articles for professional journals and has been a frequent panelist on scientific and, especially, medical translation. In the early days of the United Nations, he contributed to the UNESCO compendium on sci-tech translations and later to the official discussions preparatory to adoption of the "Nairobi Recommendation" to promote translator rights and qualifications. He was awarded the *Alexander Gode Medal* (ATA) in 1969 for service to the profession and the *Goldene Ehrennadel* (Bundesverband der Dolmetscher und Übersetzer) in 1988 for "exceptional

merit." In 1997-1998, he was guest editor of vol. X, *Translation and Medicine*, in the American Translators Association Scholarly Monograph Series.

Accredited by the ATA for translation from French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese, Mr. Fischbach is owner and Director of The Language Service, Inc., a scientific and technical translation service, founded in 1950.

First President of the Interlingua Institute, serving for eighteen years, he assumed that office again in January 1998, upon the untimely death of Deanna L. Hammond.

Kurt Gingold was born in Austria in 1929 and educated in Austria, England, and the United States. After receiving his doctorate in Chemistry from Harvard, he worked as a translator (senior information scientist) for American Cyanamid for thirty years and then as consultant translator for Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceutical Co. He published fifteen book-length translations and contributed to professional journals and to scientific and technical dictionaries. A founding member of the American Translators Association, he served as its president, vice president and secretary. In 1965, he was the second winner of the Alexander Gode medal (ATA's highest award for service to the profession). He was also Vice President of the *Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs*. He died July 19, 1997.

Alexander Gottfried Friedrich Gode-von-Aesch, born in Bremen, October 30, 1906, studied at Vienna and at the Sorbonne; emigrated to the United States where he became a naturalized citizen in 1927; and earned a doctorate in Germanic Studies from Columbia University in 1939. He translated hundreds of articles and dozens of books, taught at New York University, and founded Storm Publishers in the 1940s and a commercial venture, Interlingua Translations, in the late 1960s. He was Assistant Director of Research for the International Auxiliary Language Association from 1939 until his appointment as Director in 1943 when Stillman left on war service. After Martinet's departure in 1948, Gode again became Director of Research, bringing a quarter-century of effort by that organization to fruition in 1951 with the publication of the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*. Thereafter, as head of the Interlingua Division of Science Service until its dissolution in 1967, he produced monthly abstracts in *Scientia International*.

A prolific translator with a mastery of several languages, Gode was a founder and the first President of the American Translators Association (1960-1963). He was awarded the Distinguished Service Award of the American Medical Writers Association in 1964. Shortly before his death, he was honored by the *Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs* for "a lifetime of dedication to the cause of translators and translation." One of three Incorporators of the Interlingua Institute in the spring of 1970, he was its first Executive Director until his death on August 10, 1970.

Deanna Lindberg Hammond, President of the Interlingua Institute from December 1993 until her death on October 11, 1997, was educated at Washington State University, Ohio University, and Georgetown University where she obtained her doctorate in Spanish linguistics in 1977. As a Peace Corps volunteer, she began her career in Colombia at the Universidad Industrial de Santander. In her role as Head of the Language Services Section, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, Deanna Hammond was responsible for the branch that provides foreign language translations for the U.S. Congress (largely from Spanish into English). She served as President of the American Translators Association from 1989-1991; and she headed the U.S. delegation to the Statutory Congress of the International Federation of Translators/Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs (FIT) in August 1990 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

She was also a member of the advisory board of the ERIC Clearinghouse at the Center for Applied Linguistics and from 1984-1989 was the ATA representative to the Joint National Committee for Languages. She sat on the Editorial Board of *The Modern Language Journal* and edited volumes for ATA as well. She published numerous documents and articles in *Congressional Record*, *The Modern Language Journal*, *Political Science Annals*, and in publications of the ERIC Clearinghouse and the *American Translators Association Chronicle*. In 1992, Dr. Hammond was the recipient of the Alexander Gode Medal from the American Translators Association.

Eduardo I. Juliet, M.D. was born in Santiago Chile. After graduation from the University of Chile Medical School (1934), he was sent to New York by the Chilean government to study public health problems, and then worked for the international medical departments of several pharmaceutical companies. Having finished medical studies and fulfilled legal requirements, he was granted the degree of M.D. in Pennsylvania and New York (1964 and 1967). A founding member of the American Translators Association and a member of Publicistas y Traductores Hispanoamericanos, the oldest translation institution in this country, he published "Abstracts in Interlingua" in the *New York State Journal of Medicine* from 1974 to 1983.

John Lansbury, M.D., received his medical degree from Queen's University Faculty of Medicine, Ontario, in 1926 and completed his Mayo Clinic residency in internal medicine in 1933. He wrote extensively on endocrinology and rheumatic problems, and he was Professor of Clinical Medicine at Temple University. He was associated with the International Auxiliary Language Association and later with the Interlingua Institute for well over 50 years, helping to introduce Interlingua summaries to four major medical journals, *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, *Annals of Internal Medicine*, *Arthritis*

and Rheumatism, and *Journal of the American Medical Association*. He died May 11, 1982.

André Martinet (1908-1999) was Directeur d' Études, École des Hautes Études, Sorbonne. He joined the staff of IALA from 1946 to 1948, where, as Directeur scientifique, he (with Jean-Paul Vinay) formulated the *Questionnaire* (1946), and in the following year oversaw publication of the *Variantes de le Lingua Internationale* and the booklet, *Présentation des Variantes*. He joined the staff of Columbia University in 1947, serving as Chairman of the Linguistic Department until 1955.

John L. Mish, born in Silesia (then a part of Germany) in 1909, earned his doctorate at the Humboldt University in Berlin (1934) in Chinese and Japanese literature. Fluent in several languages (including Polish, Slovak, Russian, Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese) and with a good reading knowledge of many more, he became chief of the Oriental division at the New York Public Library in 1946 and in 1955 director of the Slavonic division there until his retirement in 1976. He traveled to Prague, Warsaw, and Moscow in 1957 as a Guggenheim Fellow in order to arrange an exchange of books. Dr. Mish taught at the School of Asiatic Studies in New York, Barnard College, Fordham University, Seton Hall University, and Dropsie College in Philadelphia. He died August 23, 1983.

Alice Vanderbilt Shepard Morris, born December 7, 1874, was educated at Radcliffe and awarded the honorary degree of Litt. D. from Syracuse University in 1931 "in special recognition of the field of scholarship you have made your own, the field of international auxiliary language." She, along with her husband Dave Hennen Morris, founded IALA in 1924 and she remained its Honorary Secretary until her death on August 15, 1950. After WWI, she was active on the World Service Council of the YWCA. In the 1930s, she edited IALA's Foundations of Language Series, and, with Mary C. Bray, she co-authored the 1945 General Report of IALA.

Dave Hennen Morris (1872-1944), born in New Orleans, was, after graduation from Harvard in 1896, a lawyer and diplomat who shared his wife's interest in the subject of an international auxiliary language. He served as FDR's Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg from 1933 to 1937. Upon the suggestion of Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, in 1924, he founded IALA with his wife, Alice V. Morris, and served as its Treasurer until his death in 1944. He was also Vice President of the

Research Corporation and a director on the board of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation.

Dave Hennen Morris, Jr. retired in 1965 as a Vice President of the Bank of New York. He was named a special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1940 until he entered the army as a captain in World War II. Except for his Treasury and war service, he was with the Bank of New York for forty-two years. Until his resignation in 1973 due to failing health, he sat on the Board of Directors of the Interlingua Institute. The son of Alice V. and Dave H. Morris, founders of the International Auxiliary Language Association, he died April 1, 1975.

Stanley A. Mulaik, Professor, School of Psychology, Georgia Institute of Technology, first became acquainted with Interlingua in 1954. His interest deepened over the years as a result of frequent meetings, discussions, and extensive correspondence on the subject with Alexander Gode. He contributed to the Interlingua Institute copies of his correspondence with Gode (1955-1962) along with the newsletter, *Le Foro*, which he edited from 1962 to 1965.

Herbert Newhard Shenton was Secretary of the Board of Directors of the International Auxiliary Language Association from its foundation in 1924 until his death in 1937. He was Professor of Sociology at Columbia University and later at Syracuse University.

William Daniel Snively, Jr., M.D., physician and educator, was born in 1911. He was Professor of Life Sciences at the University of Evansville (Illinois) from 1970-1976. In recognition of his outstanding achievements in the field of medicine, he received the Gold Medal of the American Medical Association in 1956. A prolific author of books and articles, he was a Fellow of the American Medical Writers Association (President 1964). The second edition of his *Pageantry of the English Language* was published by the University of Evansville Press in 1983.

Russell F. W. Smith, an educator who taught at Catawba College, Indiana University, and the University of Chicago, was for ten years Dean of the School of Continuing Education and Extension Services at New York University until his death on August 29, 1975. Dean Smith developed programs for paraprofessionals and initiated extension courses in London, Paris, Moscow, Cairo, Mexico City, Toronto, and San Juan. He was the author of *Invitation to Learning* and *A Pooling of Ignorance*.

Ezra Clark Stillman, after receiving his M.A. in English from the University of Michigan, became, in 1936, assistant to Professor William Collinson at the University of Liverpool in connection with the lexicographical project of the International Auxiliary Language Association to collect and catalogue the international vocabulary. With the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the project was transferred to New York where Stillman assembled a new staff to continue the philological work of IALA (which finally resulted in the publication of the *Interlingua-English Dictionary* in 1951). He relinquished his position as Acting Director of Linguistic Research for IALA in March 1943, to work for the State Department. In 1943, he co-authored, with Alexander Gode, *Spanish at Sight*, a book which pioneered the pictorial method of foreign language learning.

His interest in rare books, which dated from his teen-age years, led to the acquisition over six decades of thousands of titles on many subjects from many periods. He was a Fellow of the Pierpont Morgan Library for twenty-six years, and, in 1993, was named a Fellow in Perpetuity for his support. At that time, the Library exhibited his 14th- and 16th-century Books of Hours and a trove of his medieval manuscripts and early printed books, which he left to the Pierpont Morgan Library upon his death on April 12, 1995.

Alice Morris Sturges was, with Alexander Gode and Henry Fischbach, one of the Incorporators of the Interlingua Institute in 1970 and she served as its Vice President until her death on July 15, 1986. Daughter of Alice V. and Dave Hennen Morris, the founders of IALA, she showed a keen interest in interlinguistics from an early age. With her husband, W. Knight Sturges, she participated in the Sixth International Interlingua Conference (1983) in Sheffield, England. In September, 1958, she established the Alice V. and Dave H. Morris Memorial fund "to further the scientific study and improvement of linguistic communications and particularly the improvement of international communication through an auxiliary language."

Edward Lee Thorndike was Director of the Division of Educational Psychology of the Institute of Educational Research, Columbia University. With Laura H.V. Kennon, he wrote for IALA the 1927 report, *Progress in Learning an Auxiliary Language*. He supervised Dr. Kennon in the preparation of a 1200-page unpublished report which was summarized in 1933 by Helen S. Eaton in *Language Learning: Summary of a Report to the International Auxiliary Language Association in the United States, Incorporated*.

Frederick Ungar, born in 1898, started Phaidon Verlag, a publishing firm, in Vienna in 1922. He fled from the Nazis first to Prague, then to Zurich, and finally to New York in 1939, where he founded Frederick Ungar Publishing Company the next year. His firm specialized in translations (approximately two hundred published), including works of Goethe, Thomas Mann, and Erich Fromm. He was publisher of the *Interlingua-English Dictionary*, the *Interlingua Grammar*, and *Interlingua A Prime Vista*. Ungar was awarded the Alexander Gode Medal for Distinguished Service to the Cause of Translation by the American Translators Association in 1975. He died November 16, 1988.

Jean-Paul Vinay, Emeritus Professor of Linguistics, University of Victoria, British Columbia, born July 18, 1910 in Paris, became an Agrégé of the University of France in 1941 and received his Doctorate of Letters from the University of Ottawa in 1975. During 1946 and 1948, he co-authored (with André Martinet) IALA's 1946 *Questionnaire*. In 1973 he received the Alexander Gode Medal from the American Translators Association. He died April 10, 1999.

Leland B. Yeager, Ludwig von Mises Distinguished Professor of Economics (Emeritus) at Auburn University, was educated at Oberlin College (Phi Beta Kappa) and at Columbia University. During his distinguished academic career he has taught at UCLA, the University of Maryland, New York University, George Mason University, and the University of Virginia, as well as at Auburn University. He has served as President of the Southern Economic Association and is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. An Adjunct Scholar of American Enterprise Institute and Cato Institute, he has published hundreds of books and technical articles over the years. In 1993, he was elected President of the Union Mundial pro Interlingua. He sat on the Board of Directors of the Interlingua Institute from 1984 until his removal in January 1999.

Directors of Interlingua Institute

Robert Austerlitz, Ph.D. (1975-1994)

Alison Bertsche (1970-)

Forrest F. Cleveland, Ph.D. (1970-1984)

Henry Fischbach (1970-)

Kurt Gingold, Ph.D. (1970-1997)

Alexander Gode, Ph.D. (1970)

Deanna L. Hammond, Ph.D. (1983-1997)

Eduardo I. Juliet, M.D. (1970-)

John Lansbury, M.D. (1970-1976)

John L. Mish, Ph.D. (1970-1983)

Dave H. Morris, Jr. (1970-1973)

Rev. Pierson Parker (1970)

Russell F. W. Smith (1970-1975)

W. Daniel Snively, M.D. (1970-1974)

Alice Morris Sturges (1970-1986)

Dorothy J. Tuer (1970-1973)

Leland B. Yeager, Ph.D. (1984-1999)

Executive Directors:

Alexander Gode (1970)

Alison Gode (1970-1973)

Frank Esterhill (1973-2000)

Interlingua Texts

In the quarter-century between 1952 (*Spectroscopia Molecular*) and 1977 (American Phytopathological Society for the U.S. Department of Agriculture), Interlingua was used for scores of scientific abstracts, summaries, and monographs. Representative texts from some of the most important projects are cited here: (I) *Spectroscopia Molecular*, (II) Third World Congress of Psychiatry, (III) *Journal of the American Medical Association*, (IV) *Danish Medical Bulletin*, (V) *Scientia International*, (VI) *New York State Journal of Medicine*, (VII and VIII) *Multilingual Compendium of Plant Diseases*.

A list of 27 medical journals which published Interlingua summaries and 11 world medical congresses which used Interlingua abstracts follows.

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(I) *Spectroscopia Molecular*

January, 1960, volume 9, number 93, p.1

Calculation del frequentias vibrational de grande moleculas

H.L. McMurry ha derivate le equationes secular pro le frequentias vibrational de grande moleculas per considerar iste moleculas como assemblages de gruppos de atomos que es quasi independente. Isto es de uso proque, specialmente in le hydrocarbonos, le vibrationes intra le gruppos es a vice distincte ab le vibrationes skeletal le quales se origina principalmente in le motiones translational e rotational del gruppos quasi rigide.

Le equationes pote esse placiatae in un forma que monstra le terminos que accopula le vibrationes de un gruppo con illos del altere gruppos, e etiam le terminos que accopula le vibrationes del gruppos con illos del skeleto. Approximationes que simplifica le expressiones tunc pote esse facite per un selection proprie del parve terminos de accopulamento. Etiam quando iste terminos non pote esse neglegite, alicun simplificationes es possibile a cause que certe partes del calculation es le mesme pro un gruppo particular in despecto de su ambiente, e pote esse usate quancunque iste gruppo es presente in le molecula.

-- trans. Forrest F. Cleveland

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(II) *Third World Congress of Psychiatry (Montreal)*

Abstracts/Les Résumés/Vortragsauszüge/Los Temas

1961:66-67

L'épilepsie mentale

L. Van Der Horst

Éclairé par les recherches biophysiques et les recherches comparatives d'anatomie nous ne savons plus étudier les phénomènes épileptiques sans étude des systèmes cérébraux connus et sans l'électr-encéphalographie. Cela s'applique spécialement à l'épilepsie psychique. Nous arrivons ici dans un domaine de la science clinique où le psychiatre et le juge criminel se rencontrent.

Epilepsia Mental

L. Van Der Horst

Le recercas de biophysica e de anatomia comparative ha fornite un corpus de cognoscentias que rende impossibile studiar le phenomenos epileptic sin studiar le cognoscite systemas cerebral e sin utilizar le electro-encephalographia. Hic nos entra in un dominio del scientia clinic ubi le psychiatro e le iudice criminal se incontra.

-- trans. Alexander Gode

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(III) *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 172, No. 6, Feb. 6, 1960

Ulcere de Contacto del Larynge. F. H. Holinger e K. C. Johnston.

On ha investigate le etiologia, le pathologia, e le tractamento del ulcere de contacto del larynge in 92 patientes. Le variationes de etates esseva de 28 a 72 annos. Le numero del homines (84) esseva significamente plus magne que cello del feminas (8). Le factor etiologic le plus importante esseva le effortio vocal de vociferar contra le ruido o de parlar sub altere conditiones adverse. Le lesiones comenciava como ulceres super le portion del plicas vocal que son in contacto durante le phonation. Le granulomas evolveva in le casos chronic, e alicunes deveniva extremamente grande. Le symptomatas includeva raucitate e dolor. Le tractamento esseva primo reposar le voce e eliminar le infection oral; iste tractamento con le reeducation vocal bastava aliquando effectuar le melioration. On excisava le granuloma sub laryngoscopia directe in 42 del 92 patientes. On debe no emplear le cauterio, chemic o electric, e, si on essaya le röntgenotherapia, on debe observar attentivamente certe precautions.

*

(IV) *Danish Medical Bulletin*, published for the Medical Faculties of the Universitites of Copenhagen, Aarhus and Odense

I. F. Lindbjerg e J. Bliddal, ICTERO IDIOPATHIC DE PREGNANTIA IN UN PATIENTE CON DE LE MORBO DE ADDISON.

Es presentate un caso de ictero idiopathic de pregnantia in un patiente con le morbo de Addison; apparentemente le occurentia simultanee de iste disordines non ha essite reportate previemente. Il sembla le plus probabile que le curso del ictero esseva aggravate per le insufficientia adrenal, viste que le patiente habeva un hyperbilirubinemia inusualmente sever, le qual persisteva post le delivrantia e non dispaveva ante que un tractamento steroide esseva initiate, debite a un crise addisonian. Es suggerite un investigation del function adrenal in patientes con ictero idiopathic de pregnantia.

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(V) *Scientia International* (no. 42)

[*Science News Letter* 89: 397] May 21, 1966

Cholera -- Iste morbo, regardate usque satis recentemente como "conquerite" per le scientia medical, ha comenciate redevenir un menacia in multe areas del mundo ubi le population es dense e le sanitation inadeguate. Le decennio passate ha vidite un augmento in le numero del subjectos afficite e etiam in le extension geographic del infection. Ha etiam occurrite un resurgentia del interesse in recercas scientific relative al tractamento e al prevention de cholera. In un recente colloquio al statounitese Institutos National de Salute, importante progressos de data recente esseva revistate per investigadores le quales habeva partecipate in ille disveloppamento. Disturbationes de fluido e electrolytos in cholera clinic explica le mortalitate associate con le condition, sed istos es factores que pote esser manipulate si satisfactorimente que omne patiente deberea superviver al minimo. Studios bacteriologic promitte revelar le substantia toxic per mediodel qual le vibriion de si ille recipe un appropriate attention therapeutic. Per medio de antibioticos, le duration del morbo se reduce cholera induce diarrhea. Le valor del immunisation prophylactic contra cholera, previemente acceptate sin stricte prova, ha recentemente essite demonstrate in un essayage a controlo. Ben que vaccino contra

cholera in su presente condition pote reducer le incidentia de cholera clinic per approximativamente 80 pro centro, illo causa adverse effectos secundari, protege probabilemente solo durante un restringite periodo de tempore, e es forsan sin valor in eliminar le stato del vector. Pro eradicar cholera, recercas additional e meliorationes technologic va esser requirite, particularmente quanto al methodos de prevention.

-- trans. Alexander Gode

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(VI) *New York State Journal of Medicine*,

September, 1977, Vol. 77:1826

Immunologia de gastritis atrophic

Alicun formas de gastritis es de origine immunologic. Nonobstante, le grado de participation del mecanismo humoral e cellular de immunitate in le pathogenesis de iste morbo varia grandemente. Le presentia de anticorpores pro le cellulas parietal in le serum, a vices associate con un descenso del complemento seric, es diagnostic per le gastritis chronic, e es le resultato del reduction del massa de cellulas parietal e del elimination del HCl. Le circulation seric del anticorpores contra le factor intrinsic es pathognomonic del anemia perniciose (o pre-perniciose) e occasionalmente de un perturbation endocrine grave con atrophia gastric. Le anticorpores gastric circulante inhibe le maturation e proliferation del cellulas parietal e peptic, con le consequente hypoplasia e hyposecretion. Un nove capitolo de applicationes therapeutic de iste nove trovato in le tractamento del hypersecretion gastric acide e su sequelae es expectate in un futur predicebile.

-- trans. Eduardo I. Juliet, M.D.

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(VII) *Multilingual Compendium of Plant Diseases* (Miller 1976:313)

Zea mays & *Bacterium stewartii* (E.F.Smith) Dowson = Bacterial wilt (English); Flétrissure bactérienne, Flétrissement bactérien de Stewart (French); Marchitez bacteriana (Spanish):

Le symptomas de iste maladia se varia secundo le planta-hospite afflicte. Si varietates de mais dulce es infectate, le folios monstra strias verde pallide o jalne, linear, con margines irregular o undulate, le quales es parallel al venas e a vices se extende per tote le longitudine del folio. Le strias rapidamente deveni desiccate e brun. Plantas infectate pote producer spiculas prematur, blanchite, e morte. Symptomas in le varietates agreste es strias curte o elongate, irregular, verde pallide o jalne in le folios, le quales se manifesta quando le plantas se aproxima a maturation. A vices folios integre mori e se desicca.

-- trans. Frank Esterhill

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(VIII) *Multilingual Compendium of Plant Diseases* (Miller 1977:197)

Gossypium spp. & *Hoplolaimus galeatus* (Cobb, 1913) Thorne, 1935 (*H. coronatus* Cobb, 1923) [*H. spp.*] = Cobb's Lance Nematode (English); Nématode "lance" sur cotonnier (French); Nemátodo lanza, Nemátodo estilete (Spanish):

Iste nematodo pote causar damno sever a plantas. Inicialmente, le penetration face damno a texito lignose e discoloration brun-jalne occorre al puncto de penetration. Alora le nematodo se alimenta de texito e lignose e vascular. Plantas severmente afflicte a vices suffre defoliation total o varie stadios de nanismo e jalnessa. Le nematodo se alimenta ab le exterior, ma es o parcialmente o totalmente implantate in le texito radical.

-- trans. Frank Esterhill

Medical Journals with Interlingua Summaries

American Heart Journal

American Journal of Clinical Pathology

American Journal of the Medical Sciences

Annals of Internal Medicine

Archives of Interamerican Rheumatology

Archivos Peruanos de Patologia y Clinica

Arthritis and Rheumatism

Blood: the Journal of Hematology

The Bridge

Circulation: Official Journal of the American Heart Association

Circulation Research: Official Journal of the American Heart Association

Clinical Orthopaedics

Danish Medical Bulletin

Diabetes

Haematologica Polonica

Hawaii Medical Journal

Journal of the American Medical Association

Journal of Dental Medicine

Journal of Dental Research

Journal of Pediatric Surgery

New York State Journal of Medicine

Pediatrics

Radiology

Revista cubana de cardiologia

Quarterly Bulletin of Sea View Hospital

Technical Bulletin of the Registry of Medical Technologists

West Indian Medical Journal

International Medical Congresses:

Interlingua Abstracts

Between 1954 and 1962, eleven world medical congresses published Interlingua abstracts, totaling hundreds of pages and hundreds of thousands of words:

Second World Congress of Cardiology (Washington, 1954)

Thirteenth M & R Pediatric Research Conference (Syracuse, 1954)

First International Symposium on Venereal Disease and the Treponematoses (Washington, 1956)

Sixth Congress of the International Society of Blood Transfusion and the Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Blood Banks (Boston, 1956)

Sixth Congress of the International Society of Hematology (Boston, 1956)

Ninth International Congress on Rheumatic Diseases (Toronto, 1957)

Ninth International Congress of Pediatrics (Montreal, 1959)

Third World Congress of Psychiatry (Montreal, 1961)

Eleventh International Congress of Dermatology (Stockholm, 1957)

First International Congress of Endocrinology (Copenhagen, 1960)

Twelfth International Congress of Dermatology (Baltimore and Washington, 1962)

Endnotes

[1]. Cf. Müller's letter of June 29, 1890 to Alberto Liptay (1891:v-viii):

Your idea of selecting radicals almost universally understood by educated people is excellent. . . I believe that a catholic language like yours will be very useful for communication, but will it ever take the place of a real living language? I doubt it, considering what human nature is. Still, if it is at all possible ever to bring millions of heads *unter eine Haube* I believe your project has the best chances of success.

[2]. Julia Falk (1995:242) stresses the professional nature of the work undertaken by many prominent linguists between the two world wars, noting that many of the Founding Members of the Linguistic Society of America were active in the movement, either as proponents of a revival of Latin or as adherents of the newly-formed IALA.

[3]. The full legal name, "International Auxiliary Language Association in the United States, Incorporated," was used until 1937 when IALA's publications began to show the shortened form, dropping the last phrase. The Committee on International Auxiliary Language of the International Research Council had been dissolved in the previous year and its remaining funds transferred to IALA.

[4]. Cf. Alberto Liptay (1891:148):

Wir sahen in einem der vorhergehenden Kapitel, daß die verbreitetste Sprache auf Erden die lateinische ist, natürlich nicht ihr todter Stamm, sondern dessen ewig grünen Zweige, also nicht der klassische, sondern die modernen unter dem Namen "romanisch" zusammen-gefaßten Dialekte, zu denen wir jedoch, und zwar mit Fug und Recht, auch das englische Idiom gezählt, dessen Wortschatz, der hier allein in Betracht zu ziehen, über zwei Drittel (70%) romanischer Abkunft ist.

[5]. The Academia pro Interlingua derived from the *Kadem volapüka* founded by Schleyer in 1887. Under Waldemar Rosenberger in St. Petersburg, it changed its name to *Akademi internasional de lingu universal* and shifted its interest to Idiom Neutral, which favored a more international vocabulary. Giuseppe Peano became director in 1908, dissolving it July 18, 1910 and replacing it with the Academia pro Interlingua (Academia pro Interlingua 1949:2).

[6]. In a letter to Giuseppe Peano, September 20, 1930, Alice Vanderbilt Morris wrote, "We are very happy that Dr. Edward Sapir, Professor of Anthropology and General Linguistics at the University of Chicago, has accepted appointment as Director for IALA's linguistic research on a part-time basis, beginning October 1, 1930, for one year." Sapir held the post from October 1, 1930 to July 1, 1931 when he "was obliged to resign due to the assumption of new duties as Sterling Professor of Anthropology and Linguistics at YaleUniversity (IALA 1932:7-8)."

[7]. The six candidates under consideration as the base language were Esperanto (unreformed), Esperanto-II (René de Saussure), Ido, Novial, Occidental, and Latino sine Flexione.

[8]. Collinson, in name at least, remained Director of the Technical Staff at Liverpool, but since he was not perceived as an impartial, non-sectarian, or neutral party, he appears to have provoked severe criticism. At the March 21, 1939 meeting of the Committee for Agreement, he finally "asked that in his future collaboration in the work of CA [Committee for Agreement] he might be exempted from all linguistic work other than purely objective studies." In 1941, Collinson was "promoted up" to Director of the Research Staff (part-time, on war leave), even though the war had, from 1939 on, severed most connections between him and IALA. He retained his title (and, apparently, his salary) until his "special arrangement" with IALA was terminated in 1942.

[9]. June 24, 1940, Annex A, "Principles for the determination of an international auxiliary language on a naturalistic basis."

[10]. Collaboration Meeting, No. 1, June 24, 1940, Annex A, "Remarks on the Basic Formula for an IL Vocabulary."

[11]. Gode (1942:XXVII) remarked that "[t]he [International] V[ocabulary] stands as a solid rock fit to support all sorts of superstructures."

[12]. LXXVIII. References are to paragraph numbers, not to pages. The next month Stillman (1942:3), in a Memorandum on Gode's Report, confirmed the "accuracy and importance" of the statement that the international vocabulary was IALA's primary concern.

[13]. Alexander Gode, in his letter of February 9, 1949, to André Martinet (shortly after the latter's sudden and unexpected resignation as Director of Research), restated IALA's methodology:

We take our departure from the assumption that there is an international vocabulary appearing in a multiplicity of national variants and waiting to be registered in a standardized form which may then serve in conjunction with an adequate system of grammar as a practical auxiliary language.

[14]. Martinet (1949:590-591) remarks that "plus des deux tiers des sujets (68%) s'opposent à toute tentative qui aurait pour résultat de modifier la structure même des mots internationaux."

[15]. The four variants (P,M,C, and K) fell, according to the *Présentation des Variantes* (IALA 1947b), into two classes: (a) those which stressed conformity to the etymological prototype of each word and (b) those which permitted schematization or regularization of pronunciation, spelling, or derivation. Within the naturalistic tradition, the variant P (presumably for "Peano") presented international prototypes in a classic form, whereas the variant M presented the same basic vocabulary in a more modern form ("sous une forme obtenue en suivant les directives de la majorité des langues intéressées"). In the schematic versions (C, which was modelled on Occidental, and K, which was modelled on Novial), the international vocabulary has been subjected to a process of regularization. The only distinguishing feature between the last two variants is the fact that the rules for regularization are simpler and fewer in variant K than in variant C. Variant C sought to combine both regularity and naturalism. It retained an orthography (whence "C") that was less regular than that of the more highly schematized variant K (and, hence, more in accord with established European norms). The "regula de Wahl" affecting supine stems, moreover, introduced a certain degree of complexity into variant C. In Martinet's words (7):

On résumera ce qui précède en disant que nos variantes P et M s'en tiennent scrupuleusement au vocabulaire international, quitte à en conserver les bizarreries et les inconséquences. La variante C s'efforce de régulariser la structure de la langue, en s'attachant à ne pas lui faire perdre son aspect naturel. La variante K attribue beaucoup

plus d'importance à la régularité et à la simplicité qu'à la conservation intégrale de l'aspect international du vocabulaire.

[16]. Some years later, IALA formally petitioned the Academia pro Interlingua to sanction the use of the name. Letter of Mary Connell Bray to Prof. Ugo Cassina, April 13, 1949:

Now, however, since IALA's years of work reaffirms the fact that Latin is the inevitable basis of the international language inherent in modern national tongues, we believe that our form of the international language is so closely akin to the project of the Academia, that it may be regarded as the most recent project inspired by that body's pioneer work. As you may know, when IALA was first organized Mrs. Morris, who founded it, was invited to be a member of the Academia, and I believe at one time its President. . . . We make the suggestion that we be permitted to use the name INTERLINGUA for our dictionary in order that historical continuity may be achieved for the movement for the international language.

[17]. IALA was unwilling to meet Martinet's salary demands. Cf. September 25, 1948 memorandum to Martinet from Lawrence Morris, Treasurer of IALA:

We all feel that you are under a misapprehension in thinking that your basic International Auxiliary Language Association salary should be identical with your Columbia University salary. There is no precedent in this country for your conception that the rate of pay for work a man may choose to carry on in addition to his university duties should be the same as he is paid by the university.

On October 29, 1948 Martinet still signed himself as Research Director in a memorandum to Alice V. Morris; on November 12, Lawrence Morris sent formal acknowledgment of Martinet's resignation which had been dated October 30, 1948. For a very different interpretation of these events, see Martinet 1952:164.

[18]. Liptay (1891:title page), "Motto: die einzige Originalität dieses Projektes besteht in absoluten Ausschlusse aller Originalität."

[19]. IALA appears not to have been officially dissolved until 1956 (or possibly a year or more later). Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, one of IALA's earliest directors and still on the Board at the time of its demise, wrote to Lawrence Morris, last Treasurer of IALA, about the formality of dissolution on May 8, 1956:

I should be in favor of the dissolution of IALA but I believe this should be done in such fashion as to indicate the respect and admiration in which the Directors and membership of IALA hold the memory of its founders, David [*sic*] Hennen Morris and Alice Morris, and their hope and determination that the name of the organization shall not hereafter be used in any related or unrelated association.

[20]. In a letter to Brian C. Sexton, September 13, 1956, Alexander Gode wrote, "On the whole we distinguish sharply between Interlingua as a servicing tool and Interlingua as a movement. The latter is not useless, but the former has my primary devotion." The same emphasis upon the practical use of Interlingua is evident in Gode's remark (April, 1965):

Le idea-guida in Interlingua es que certe servicios, urgentemente necesse in nostre mundo, pote esser rendite plus efficacemente per medio de un lingua-ponte que per altere medios. Iste idea non es identic con su inversion que insisterea que un lingua-ponte es un belle ideal que va crear e satisfacer nove requirimentos de contacto interhuman (Wilgenhof 1983:71).

[21]. Another formulation of the same idea occurs in a letter of Alexander Gode to L.M. de Guesnet, December 22, 1952:

Interlingua, in un certe senso, non es mesmo un lingua auxiliar. Illo es un incarnation del facto abstracte que le linguas del occidente es variantes de un schema identic. Illo es un lingua continental sub le qual le linguas national occupa le position de dialectos.

Writing to Stanley A. Mulaik, February 16, 1960, Gode had observed that:

[t]he discussion of who invented Interlingua will soon die down again. Mrs. Morris didn't. . . . Dr. Martinet didn't. . . . As for myself, I both did and didn't. I had learned a lot from Stillman and had learned a lot while working for IALA. . . . A thing like Interlingua just can't be the job of one man. And I still think it's a rather nice metaphor and one that satisfies my vanity completely if we agree that I was the midwife of Interlingua.

Finally, in a letter to Bent Andersen, which Alexander Gode wrote July 4, 1970, shortly before his death, he commented, "Como vos lo sape, io perde nulle occasion pro asseverar que ni io ni ulle altero es le 'fabricator' de Interlingua sed isto non significa que io non es sufficientemente arrogante pro reguardar Interlingua como le obra de mi vita.

Isto non es paradoxe: Sin mi effortios, Interlingua -- ben que latentemente real -- non esserea palpabilemente real. Quando io insiste que Interlingua non esseva fabricate per me o per ulle altere individuo, io lo face non per un excesso de modestia sed exclusivemente pro accentuar le origine nonartificial de Interlingua."

[22]. Gode wrote to Stanley A. Mulaik, June 8, 1962, about the would-be reformers of Interlingua in Europe:

And finally a note on Bakonyi's Catalanoid Interlingua: I think I do not like it. It seems a bit 'petit nègre'. (This is what Martinet called Occidental).

[23]. Letter of Alexander Gode to Stanley A. Mulaik, December 12, 1962.

[24]. In a letter to the editor, *International Language Review*, March 1967-March 1968, no. 50 p. 20.

[25]. Letter of Alexander Gode to L.M. de Guesnet, July 7, 1955: "Il me pare integremente possibile que Martinet considera Interlingua como fundamentalmente absurde. Le individuo a qui io me senti le plus profondemente obligate in re le disveloppamento de mi opinionones e principios interlingual esseva senior Stillman." In the preceding month, Gode had written (Wilgenhof 1983:20):

Stillman avantiava le recercas de IALA usque al puncto ubi il esseva clar que un lingua auxiliar debe extraher le bases de su vocabulario ab le fundo commun incontrate in un serie de linguas satis significative pro poter funger como representantes del internationalismo terminologic de nostre tempore. Le contribution distinctemente nove in iste conception esseva que Stillman voleva disveloppar un strictemente objective methodologia de extraction. Le decision si o non un parola merita esser includite in le vocabulario international non debeva depender del iudicamento e prejudicio subjective del constructor de un lingua auxiliar.

Four years later, in the Manifesto de Interlingua, the presidential address prepared for the Third International Congress of the Union Mundial pro Interlingua in Tours (1959) [*Novas de Interlingua*, May-August 1959, reprinted in Wilgenhof 1983:42-49], Gode stressed that Peano had, of all the auxiliary language systems before Interlingua, most boldly advanced the principle of naturalism. In the case of Edgar von Wahl, on the other hand, his 'idealism' prevented him from breaking definitively with traditional esperantism (45). Earlier that year, in a letter (May 21, 1959) to Stanley A. Mulaik, Gode confessed, "I have never felt at ease with the notion that Interlingue and Interlingua are variants of the same thing. . . ."

[26]. Concerning the directors of the new Institute which was still to be formed, Alexander Gode wrote to Dr. W. D. Snively on November 10, 1968, "I would want to exclude all fanatic devotees of Interlingua and admit only men of scholarship and/or realistic acumen whose interest in Interlingua is based on the appraisal of facts and not inspired by utopian dreams." In an earlier letter to B.C. Sexton (June 22, 1961), Gode had already observed that "people just don't trust or respect chest-beating martyrs for grandiose causes."

[27]. "Beginning in 1967 and continuing in 1968 there has been an unmistakable regression in the demands for Interlingua translations. I have no reason to predict that this trend will continue, but I have no reason either to expect that there will be considerable Interlingua gains in this area (Gode 1969). . . ."

[28]. In his resignation letter to Frank Esterhill, March [incorrectly dated April] 28, 1974, Snively observed that "geography prevents me from participating actively." He continues, "Dr. Gode was one of the kindest and most remarkable men I have ever met."

[29]. In a letter of March 28, 1976, to Frank Esterhill, Lansbury offered his resignation due to pressures of age. He also noted that he felt "that Interlingua summaries in English-speaking journals is a lost cause because, for all practical purposes, English has the widest diffusion in the world since Babel and is therefore the unofficial interlanguage of to-day."

[30]. In August, 1977, a resolution of the Board, had expressed "both gratitude and congratulations to Professor Forrest F. Cleveland who has completed twenty-five years of unbroken monthly publication of *Spectroscopia Molecular*."

[31]. "Alles dieses berechtigt uns nun zu der anscheinend paradoxen Erklärung, daß die englische Sprache, trotz ihrer germanischen Grammatik und angelsächsischen Basis, gerade das wichtigste Vehikel für die Ausbreitung des romanischen Wortschatzes darstellt (1891:111)!"

Reference : http://www.interlingua.org/html/copy_of_ii-history.htm