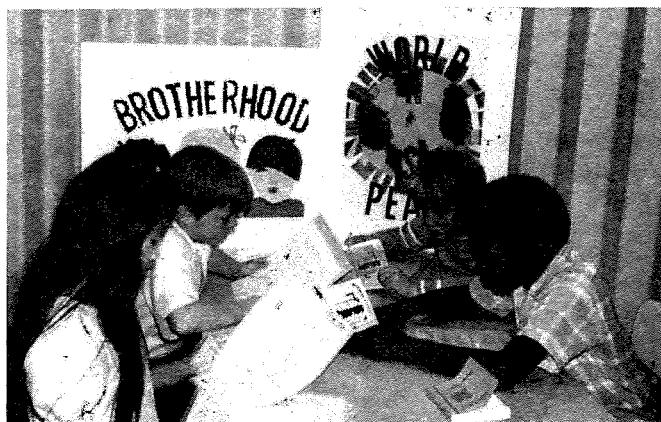


ELNA NEWSLETTER

NEWS OF THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM AND ESPERANTO AS A SOLUTION

Published by the Esperanto League for North America. September-October 1975.

Editor: Charles R. L. Power. Editorial Committee: Robert Bailey, Margaret Hagler, Dorothy Holland, Jonathan Pool. Includes section in Esperanto, Bulteno, sent to ELNA members only.



Children all over the United States can now study Esperanto through Project Aloha.

PROJECT ALOHA SPREADS TO MAINLAND

Since 1968 the Hawaii English Program has involved elementary Esperanto instruction as part of a sixth grade unit on communications. Materials for the program were developed by ELNA member Mary Catherine Sears.

This year the Program, under the name "Project Aloha", has spread to the mainland, starting in several districts of California and at least one in the state of Washington (Tacoma). It is hoped that Project Aloha will spread throughout all-fifty states.

In Hawaii, the use of Esperanto was greeted with skepticism by some teachers. "I must honestly admit I had reservations on using Esperanto in the class in the first place," writes Mike Azevedo of Waianae Elementary School. "It looked quite useless for a class that needed all the time it could get learning English. Well, we tried it and I must admit the results were surprising."

Azevedo found that the international language not only captured the curiosity and enthusiasm of the students, but also broadened their attitudes toward foreign languages, making them less eager to belittle people who speak differently. It aided in English grammar and vocabulary as well.

Frank J. Lent, another teacher at the same school, described the children's attitude toward Esperanto, saying "The very novelty and newness was a definite attraction to all of them, and they showed the kind of interest that I've only seen before when they were engaged in solving a

fascinating puzzle."

Teachers and administrators wishing to take part in Project Aloha should write to the ELNA Central Office, P.O. Box 508, Burlingame, CA 94010.



American Esperantists Minerva Rees and Paul Stein (center foreground) with newfound friends at banquet in Peking.

AMERICAN ESPERANTISTS IN PEKING

For the first time since the founding of the People's Republic of China, two American Esperantists got a chance to speak with their Chinese colleagues in Peking this September.

On being informed of her acceptance for a visit to China, Ms Minerva Rees immediately contacted Ms Tan Hiuchu of the editorial staff of *El Popola Ĉinio*, a color monthly which presents the achievements of modern China to the world's Esperantists.

Ms Rees was pleasantly surprised to find fellow Esperantist Paul Stein among the members of the group, and even more pleasantly surprised to meet and speak with Ms Tan in the hotel lobby on the second day in Peking.

On the third day of the visit, September 13th, the tour group was on the way back to the hotel after a visit to a Peking commune when the guide informed Ms Rees that she and Mr Stein were to be guests of honor at a banquet with the Chinese Esperantists.

Eleven staff members of *El Popola Ĉinio* and the Esperanto Section of the Foreign Languages Press attended

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the banquet, including Ms Tan and one gentleman who had been an Esperantist for forty years. Letters from American Esperantists, including ELNA President William R. Harmon were presented by Ms Rees and read to warm applause. The Chinese presented their visitors with several of their recent publications, including *Noveloj de Lusin* (Short Stories of Lu Hsun), as tokens of esteem.

Not having more time to spend with her new Esperantist friends, Ms Rees felt a sharp contrast during the remainder of the tour -- which took in seven cities -- between her direct relations with fellow Esperanto speakers and those with non-Esperantist Chinese besides the tour guides, which had to be conducted through interpretation by the latter. It is hoped that more meetings between American and Chinese Esperantists will further contribute to mutual understanding and friendship in the future.

WHY NOT TO LEARN ESPERANTO

Reason 2: Of course Esperanto is a great language for Europeans, being based on European languages, but other peoples would surely reject it as a world language.

There is an unspoken assumption here that the likelihood of a person accepting Esperanto has a direct relation to the similarity of Esperanto to the person's native language. The entire history of the international language undermines this assumption.

The vocabulary of Esperanto is, for the most part, taken from the Romance and Germanic languages of the Indo-European family. But speakers of these languages, which include English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, have relatively minor language problems, since those languages are studied all around the world. And it is precisely the nations with quite dissimilar languages which have the largest Esperanto movements today.

Esperanto was the creation of a Russian-speaking Polish Jew, and the early Esperanto movement was concentrated in Russia. Today, Japan has what may be the largest of all national Esperanto movements. The People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam each have a larger annual output of government publications in Esperanto than any other nation. And within Europe, one of the largest movements is the Hungarian, although the Hungarian language is one of the few in Europe which is not a member of the Indo-European family at all.

It should also be noted that, while the vocabulary of Esperanto can be traced to certain ethnic languages, the grammar is all its own. Linguists are still arguing over the advisability of classifying Esperanto as an Indo-European language, because it shows certain structural similarities to other language groups.

The vocabulary of Esperanto is taken from the world's most widely studied languages, thus aiding the immense numbers of people who have studied or who may in the future study those tongues. A representational number of words from Korean would do little to help Korean learners and would be even less help to a beginner from Africa. What is needed is not a representational mixture to soothe everyone's pride, but a practical solution to a practical problem now--which is what Esperanto provides.

(No. 2 in a series.)

ESPERANTO AT AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

One item on the program of the 12th International Botanical Congress (Leningrad, July 3-10, 1975) was a demonstration of over fifty overhead projector underlays, each giving the names of 1000 crops in a different language.

The project, according to Plant Genetics and Germplasm Institute researchers James A. Duke and Edward E. Terrell, writing in the November 1974 issue of the scientific classification journal *Taxon*, "evolved from needs of the United States of America and the United Nations to suggest alternative crops to countries which elect to phase out narcotic crops such as *Cannabis sativa*, *Erythroxylum coca* and *Papaver somniferum*."

"By listing the names we consider correct," they continue, "we may hasten the slow process leading to stabilization of names for economically important taxa... Agreement in names for economic plants would greatly facilitate international cooperation, correspondence, and computerization of data, besides being of great practical use to those who cultivate the individual crops."

At the request of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, ELNA member Peter Benson prepared an underlay in Esperanto which was among those used at the conference. Benson's interest in lexicography is of long standing. For several years he has been preparing a new English-Esperanto dictionary. This is intended to reflect American usage to a much greater extent than the dictionary by Fulcher and Long in current use, although British variants as well will be included.

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**"EVERYBODY SPEAKS ENGLISH" DEPARTMENT,
COSTLY SOLUTIONS DIVISION
BUFFALO WATCHMAN CALLS POLICE - VIA ROME!**

A call came into Buffalo, NY police headquarters reporting a possible burglary in progress. There was nothing unusual about the call, except that it came from Rome, Italy.

The episode began when someone knocked on the door of the Buffalo Belting and Weaving Co. early one morning. The elderly guard, an Italian immigrant who speaks little English, became frightened when the man at the door began shouting at him. The man pushed the guard aside and went into the building.

A Buffalo patrolman reported, "The guard got a little nervous. He didn't know who to call, so he telephoned his uncle in Italy."

The guard told the uncle what was going on, and the uncle, who speaks English, quickly telephoned a Buffalo operator, who in turn telephoned the police emergency number. By that time, it went down as a "burglary in progress."

When police arrived, more than an hour and a half later, the unidentified man was gone. After a lengthy search of the premises, the police reported the motive for the illegal entry. "He just wanted to use the bathroom," they said. --UPI, reported in "True Facts" column, *National Lampoon*, Oct. 1975.

Ankaŭ anoncita por ĉi tiu numero estis aliĝilo al la 24a Kongreso de ELNA, sed anstataŭe nition ekspedis kun la aliĝiloj ĉi-jaraj por UEA kaj ELNA antau unu-du semajnoj.

Ni pardonpetas

pri kelkaj fușetoj makulintaj la lastan numeron. La 24a ELNA-Kongreso kompreneble okazos en 1976, ne 1975 (p. 1). Kulpas la gravuristo pri duona forigo de amiko Sergio Docal en la foto sur p. E-3. Ges-roj Russ Olson (foto, p. E-8) logas en Illinois, ne Ohio. Kaj inter Humiko Nakano kaj Jim Cool (foto, p. 4) vidigas nemenciita SFERO-bultenistino Patricia Egan.



S-ino Dorothy Holland donas Esperanto-diplomojn al f-inoj Karen Aune kaj Stacey Miller, kiuj studis ci-somere dum 17 tagoj.

Ekzamenoj

La Usona Ekzamena Servo, instanco sub la duobla egido de ELNA kaj Amerika Asocio de Instruistoj de Esperanto, provizas du ekzamenojn pri Esperantokapablo al usonanoj. Frue en 1976 gi esperas disponigi al la usona esperantistaro trian ekzamenon, sur nivelo inter la du unuaj.

Plej baza estas la Komencgrada Ekzameno, angle "Elementary". Sukceso ĉe tiu ekzameno indikas, ke la ekzamenito komprenas la bazajn regulojn gramatikajn. Por klasoj ekzistas ankaŭ kontrola ekzameno, per kiu la instruisto povas decidi, ĉu la lernantoj estas pretaj por la Komencgrada.

Ankoraŭ preparata estas la Duagrada Ekzameno, angle "Intermediate". Gi kreigas pro la sento ĉe kelkaj, ke la breco inter la Komencgrada kaj Mezgrada Ekzamenoj estas tro vasta.

La Mezgrada Ekzameno nomiĝas "Advanced" en la angla, sed ĝi havas nivelon sub ekzamenoj, kiuj nomiĝas "superaj" en aliaj landoj. Gi tamen estas la plej altnivelaj ordinare disponeblaj en Usono. Sukceso indikas, ke la ekzamenito kapablas vivi en Esperantujo, t. e. ĉe Universalaj Kongresoj kaj similaj arangoj, kaj havas kelkajn bazajn sciojn pri la esperanta kulturo.

Ĉiuj-ĉi ekzamenoj postulas ekzamenanton, sed ili estas tiel aranĝitaj, ke tiu eĉ ne bezonas scipovon de Esperanto, ĉar la tutan juĝan laboron faras la Servo. Materialoj kostas po \$2,-- por ĉiu persono, inkluzive sonbendojn por la parola parto kaj belan diplomon. Jam ekde la komenco la Servon fidele kaj diligente administras ges-roj Roy kaj Dorothy Holland, 5140 San Lorenzo Drive, Santa Barbara, CA 93111. Estas rekondinde, ke ĉiu loka klubo okazigu la ekzamenojn unu fojon jare por ĉiuj interesitoj en la regiono.

(Daŭrigo sekvos.)

Pro manko de spaco kaj tempo

ne aperas ĉi-numere buĝeto kaj financa raporto, kvankam ili jam ekzistas en malneto post longa kaj svitiga laborado de niaj prezidanto kaj kasisto. Ili aperos, kune kun raporto pri la ĝisnunaj decidoj de la nova Estraro, en la venonta numero, kiu, kredu aŭ ne, eliros antau la jarfino.

ANONCETOJ

REVISTA PORTUGUESA DE ESPERANTO. Por subteni la lastatempe renaskigintan portugalan Esperanto-movadon, abonus ĝian kvaronjaran organon. Abonkotizo estas \$4,-- jare, al Revista Portuguesa de Esperanto, Avenida de Berna, 31, 2. -Esq., Lisboa-1, Portugalujo.

VOICEPONDENCE CLUB. Ankaŭ esperantistoj troviĝas en ĉi tiu klubo por sonbenda korespondado. Por informoj, skribu angle al Voicepondence Club, P. O. Box 207, Shillington, PA 19607.

INTERNACIA ESPERANTO-KLUBO AŬTOMOBILISTA. Informoj pri ĉi tiu organizo, kiu akceptas malgrandan dumvivan kotizon, estas haveblaj kontraŭ afrankita koverteto ĉe Conrad Fisher, RFD 6, Meadville, PA 16335.

SENNACIECA ASOCIO TUTMONDA. Informoj liveras la landa peranto de ties Sennaciista Frakcio, Karl Pov, 36 N. Ellsworth Avenue, San Mateo, CA 94401.

JUGOSLAVIA ESPERANTO-ADRESARO. Ne nur adresojn sed ankaŭ multajn aliajn utilajn informojn, ekz. pri la historio de la jugoslavia movado, oni ricevos kontraŭ \$2,--, ĉe jugoslavia Esperanto-revuo Vočo, 56223-Borovo, Skolska ul. 25, Jugoslavio.

NOVA ELEKTO: NE-GEPATRECO. Plurlingva informa folio, ĉefe en Esperanto, havebla kontraŭ afrankita koverteto ĉe d-ro E. J. Lieberman, 6451 Barnaby St. N. W., Washington, DC 20015.

AŬD-VIDA SEKCIO DE ELNA. Centoj da sonbendoj prunteblaj kontraŭ bagatela lukosto. Nur por ELNA-anoj! Por listo de programoj, sendu afrankitan koverteton al H. Ken Ver Ploeg, 321 E. 19th Avenue, Spokane, WA 99203.

VOLAS KORESPONDI:

F-ino Erzsébet Pintér, 2800 Tatabánya 1. ker, Fatalepi bekötő út 4/la, Hungario. 18-jara.

S-ro Dimitrij Gibulevskij, str. Ĉajkoskogo 25, kv. 11, HARKOV 24, Ukrainian, Sovetunio. 29-jara oficisto, ingeniero pri konstruado, interesigas pri lingvoj, moderna muziko kaj alumetetikedoj. Viceprezidento de Soveta Esperantista Junulara Movado, volas pliintensi kontaktojn inter sovetaj kaj usonaj gejunuloj.

S-ino Agnieszka Szmytkowska, ul. Lumumby 40 Km 1, 80-371 Gdańsk, Pollando. 35-jara lektorino pri Esperanto. Interesoj: folkloro, religio, instruado, virinaj aferoj, Esperanto-movado.

Remember Esperanto Book Day!

Coinciding with the birthday of Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, creator of Esperanto, is the traditional Esperanto Book Day, 15 December. Whether to celebrate Zamenhof's birthday, Esperanto Book Day, Christmas, Hanukah or the Winter Solstice, we recommend presenting a friend with a good selection from the stock of the ELNA Book Service. And while you're at it, make a selection or two for yourself! Some suggestions follow.

LA SANKTA BIBLIO. 771 + 225p. \$5.95.

The late Montagu C. Butler once wrote that the person who wishes to "acquire a fluent international style and master the vocabulary" should "study diligently the best literature; especially Zamenhof's speeches and translations, and above all La Malnova Testamento. Copy out phrases worth remembering or imitating. Learn by heart passages of outstanding beauty."

* * *

LA NOBLA KORANO. xx + 669p. \$13.95.

The Arabic original is printed parallel with the excellent Esperanto translation of Dr. Italo Chiussi. A beautiful volume which gives non-Moslem Esperantists the opportunity to become acquainted with the cultural traditions of the ever more important Islamic world. One of the series "Oriento-Okcidento" sponsored by the World Esperanto Association (UEA) in cooperation with UNESCO.

* * *

MEMORLIBRO PRI LA ZAMENHOF-JARO. 104 + 16p. (photos). \$5.00.

A collection of essays written on the occasion of the Zamenhof Centennial in 1959, by William Auld, Gaston Waringhien, Ivo Lapenna, Juan Régulo Pérez, Seiho Nishi and many others. Themes range from the life of Zamenhof to the use of Esperanto in science, literature and family life. A rewarding resource book for those interested in learning more than just the grammar of Esperanto.

* * *

ESPERANTO EN PERSPEKTIVO: FAKTOJ KAJ ANALIZOJ PRI LA INTERNACIA LINGVO. 844p. \$40.00.

Special price to ELNA members: \$35.00.

The most comprehensive volume of facts on Esperanto ever produced. Marjorie Boulton recently wrote: "Everyone who in some sense considers himself a serious Esperantist, and not just a peripheral hobbyist, can profit by study of ESPERANTO EN PERSPEKTIVO; but especially those of us who want to: give or take tests; teach; write about Esperanto; maturely and intelligently promote Esperanto in various media, and be armed against questions not only on those subjects about which, because of interest or temperament, we do know something, but also on those subjects which do not directly concern us—but often concern the questioner a great deal." Copiously illustrated.

* * *

FUNDAMENTA KRESTOMATIO. xv + 442p. \$4.95.

Originally published in 1903 to provide a model of style to the early Esperantists, this volume has taken on the character of a historical document as well, bringing together a rich selection of the best short stories, poems, articles and anecdotes to appear during the first sixteen years of Esperanto's existence. Zamenhof recommended that anyone aiming at a good literary style read it not once, but several times.

* * *

NOVELOJ DE LUSIN. 488p. \$3.95

Complete collection of the short stories of quite probably the most important Chinese writer of the century, Lu Hsun (1881-1936). These stories do not simply paint a picture of twentieth-century China prior to the revolution; they reveal the essential identity of the human condition everywhere, in every epoch. Illustrated.

* * *

ESPERANTA ANTOLOGIO: POEMOJ 1887-1957. 641p. \$6.95.

A cornerstone for any thinking Esperantist's library. Over 350 original poems written during the first seventy years of the existence of Esperanto, selected by one of our most respected poets, William Auld. The development of Esperanto poetry, showing influences traveling from Poland to Hungary to Scotland to Japan to Iceland, etc., is perhaps the most telling proof of the existence of a true Esperanto culture. Illustrated.

Add 50¢ shipping to all orders under \$10. Californians add 6% state sales tax. Send all orders to:

ELNA BOOK SERVICE, P. O. BOX 508, BURLINGAME, CA 94010

A Declaration for All



"Lando de libereco, lando de estonteco, mi vin salutas!"
("Land of liberty, land of the future, I salute you!")

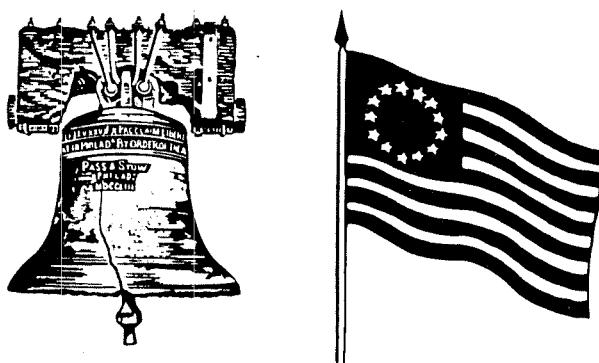
—L. L. Zamenhof, Creator of Esperanto, at the Sixth
World Esperanto Congress, Washington, 1910.

For every ten Americans one could probably find eleven definitions of the American Dream, for this is the essence of freedom. But one idea which would probably recur more than most would be the feeling that the United States of America is a place where everyone is a first-class citizen, regardless of ancestry, religion or cultural tradition. It is true that this nation has not always met these lofty ideals, but it strives toward them today perhaps more earnestly than any other nation on the globe.

Esperanto was designed for a world of first-class citizens. That ideal is still a long way off. At the United Nations, representatives of smaller countries must express themselves in alien tongues to save costs of interpretation and translation. In some parts of the world, people are still persecuted for using languages disapproved by their governments. This country itself has only begun to realize that not all its citizens speak English.

The Esperanto Dream is a world in which every human being is free to use his own language as far as it will take him. But we need an impartial common language as well: the property of no one, but belonging to all. Esperanto.

In order to share the American Dream with the Esperantists, and the Esperanto Dream with the Americans, Dr. Humphrey Tonkin has provided a bicentennial translation of the Declaration of Independence.



Esperanto League for North America
P. O. Box 508
Burlingame, CA 94010

A Declaration for All

In his Commencement address to Pennsylvania's Class of 1975, President Gerald Ford called for "a new declaration of interdependence among ourselves and with all peoples." As a modest step in that direction, we had already invited Dr. Humphrey Tonkin, an associate professor of English at the University who is also president of the International Esperanto Association and vice president of the Esperantic Studies Foundation, to translate the old Declaration of Independence into the international language of Esperanto. It was particularly noble of Dr. Tonkin to oblige us inasmuch as he hails from Cornwall in England.

EN KONGRESO, LA 4-AN DE JULIO, 1776.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

La unuanima Deklaro de la dektri unuigintaj Ŝtatoj de Ameriko,

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

KIAM en la Fluo de homaj eventojoj, fariĝas necese, ke unu popolo dissolvu la politikajn ligojn kiuj kunigis ilin kun alia, kaj alprenu inter la potencojo de la tero, la apartan kaj egalan lokon al kiu rajtigas ilin la *them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the*

Leĝoj de la Naturo kaj la Dio de la Naturo, deca respekto pri la opinioj de la homaro postulas, ke ili deklaru *Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare*

la kaŭzojn kiuj pelis ilin al tiu apartigo. —Ni konsideras la jenajn verojn memevidentaj, ke ĉiuj homoj *the causes which impel them to the separation. —We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men*

kreiĝis egalaj, ke dotis ilin ilia Kreinto per certaj nefremdigeblaj Rajtoj, ke inter tiuj estas Vivo, Libero, kaj *are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and*

la Sekvado de Feliĉo. —Ke por sekurigi tiujn rajtojn, Registaroj iniciatiĝas inter Homoj, derivante siajn *the Pursuit of Happiness. —That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their*

justajn potencojojn el la konsento de la regatoj, —Ke kiam ajn iu Formo de Regado fariĝas detruema al tiuj *just powers from the consent of the governed, —That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these*

celoj, la Popolo Rajtas ŝangi aŭ aboli ĝin, kaj iniciati novan Regadon, bazante ĝian fundamenton sur tiajn *ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such*

principojn, kaj organizante ĝiajn potencojojn en tia formo, kia ŝajnas plej kongrua al efektiviĝo de iliaj Sekureco *principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety.*

kaj Feliĉo. Prudento ja diktas, ke Registaroj longe establitaj ne estu ŝangitaj pro malpezaj kaj efemeraj kialoj; *and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes;*

kaj sekve ĉiu sperto montris, ke la homaro pli multe emas elteni, dum malbonoj estas elteneblaj, ol restarigi *and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right*

sin per abolo de tiuj formoj al kiuj ili kutimiĝis. Sed kiam longa vico de misuzoj kaj uzurpoj, sekvantere *themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing*

senvarie la saman Celon, malkovras intencion submeti ilin sub absolutan Despotecon, ili havas rajton, ili havas *invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their*

devon, forskui tiun Regadon, kaj provizi novajn Ŝirmojn por sia estonta Sekureco. —Tia estis la pacienza *duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. —Such has been the patient*

elteno de tiuj ĉi Kolonioj; kaj tia estas nun la neceso kiu igas ilin ŝangi siajn antauajn Sistemojn de Regado. *sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government.*

La historio de la nuna Reĝo de Grandbritujo estas historio de ripetaj vundoj kaj uzurpoj, el kiuj ĉiu havas *The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having*

kiel rektan celon la starigon de absoluta Tiraneco super tiuj ĉi Ŝtatoj. Por pruvilo, Faktoj estu prezentitaj *in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted*

al senpartia mondo. —Li rifuzis sian Konsenton al Leĝoj plej sanaj kaj necesaj por la publika bonfarto. *to a candid world. —He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.*

—Li malpermesis al siaj Guberniestroj starigi Leĝojn de tuja kaj prema graveco, sen ke ili prokrastu ilian
—*He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their*
validigón ĝis havigo de lia Konsento; kaj dum tiu prokrasto, li komplete neglektis pritrakti ilin. —Li rifuzis
operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. —*He has refused*
starigi aliajn Leĝojn por la akomodiĝo de vastaj distriktoj de homoj, se tiuj homoj ne pretas cedi la rajton
to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right
reprezentigi en la Parlamento, rajto netakseble grava al ili kaj minaca nur al tiranoj. —Li kunvokis aliajn
of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. —*He has called together*
legifaraĵ organojn al lokoj nekutimaj, nekomfortaj, kaj distancaj de la deponejo de iliaj publikaj Registroj,
legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records,
sole por lacigi ilin tiel, ke ili konsentu al liaj propozicioj. —Li ripete dissolvis Legifaraĵ Ĉambrojn, ĉar ili
for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. —*He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for*
ponis kun vireca firmo liajn atencojn kontraŭ la rajtoj de la popolo. —Li dumlonge rifuzis, post tiaj
opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. —*He has refused for a long time, after such*
dissolvoj, elektigi aliajn; per kio la praktiko de la Legifaraĵ potencoj, neniel nuligeblaj, revenis al la Popolo
dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People
generale; kaj dumtempe la Ŝtato restas neširmata al la danĝeroj de invado el ekstere, kaj konvulsioj interne.
at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.
—Li klopojis malhelpi la enloĝigon de tiuj Ŝtatoj; tiucele obstrukcante la Leĝojn pri Ŝtatanigo de Fremduoj;
—*He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners;*
rifuzante la starigon de aliaj leĝoj por instigi iliajn migradojn ĉi tien, kaj altigante la kondiĉojn por novaj
refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new
Alproprigoj de Tero. —Li obstrukcis la Administradon de Justico, per rifuzo de sia Konsento al Leĝoj por
Appropriations of Lands. —*He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for*
establi Juĝistajn povojn. —Li igis Juĝistojn dependaj sole de lia Volo, por la reteno de siaj oficoj, kaj la sumo
establishing Judiciary powers. —*He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount*
kaj pagado de iliaj salajroj. —Li starigis amason da Novaj Oficoj, kaj sendis ĉi tien svarmojn da Oficuloj por
and payment of their salaries. —*He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to*
geni nian popolon, kaj konsumi ĝiajn havaĵojn. —Li tenis inter ni, dum pacaj periodoj, Konstantajn Armeojn
harass our people, and eat out their substance. —*He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies*
sen la Konsento de niaj parlamentoj. —Li celis igi la Militan potencon sendependa de kaj supera al la Civila.
without the Consent of our legislatures. —*He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.*
—Li alianciĝis kun aliaj por submeti nin al jurisdikcio fremda al nia konstitucio, kaj neagnoskiti de niaj
leĝoj; donante sian konsenton al iliaj Aktoj de Ŝajnigita Legifaro: —Por loĝigi grandajn grupojn de armitaj
laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: —*For quartering large bodies of armed*
soldatoj inter ni: —Por ŝirmi ilin, per falsa Proceso, de puno pro iuj ajn Murdoj kiujn ili eble faros kontraŭ
troops among us: —*For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on*
la Enloĝantoj de tiuj ĉi Ŝtatoj: —Por fortranĉi nian Komercon kun ĉiu parto de la mondo: —Por submeti
the Inhabitants of these States: —*For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: —For imposing*
nin al Impostoj sen nia Konsento: —Por senigi nin en multaj kazoj, je la avantaĝoj de Ĵuriaj Prosesoj: —Por
Taxes on us without our Consent: —*For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: —For*
transporti nin transmaren por procesi kontraŭ ni pro pretendataj krimoj: —Por aboli la liberan Sistemon de
transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: —*For abolishing the free System of*
Angla Juro en najbara Provinco, starigante tie Arbitran registaron, kaj plivastigante ĝiajn Limojn por igi ĝin
English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it
samtempe ekzemplo kaj taŭga instrumento por enkonduki la saman absolutismon en tiuj ĉi Kolonioj: —Por
at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: —*For*
forpreni niajn Ĉartojn, aboli niajn plej valorajn Leĝojn, kaj fundamente ŝanĝi la Formojn de nia Regado:
taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:
—Por interrompi niajn propajn Legifaraĵ Organojn, kaj deklari sin ŝarĝitaj je potenco fari leĝojn por ni en
—*For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in*
ĉiuj ajn okazoj. —Li abdiskis sian Regon ĉi tie, per deklaro ke ni estas ekster lia Protekto kaj per Militado
all cases whatsoever. —*He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War*
kontraŭ ni. —Li priŝtelis niajn marojn, ruinigis niajn Marbordojn, bruligis niajn urbojn, kaj detruis la vivojn
against us. —*He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives*
de niaj homoj. —En la nuna tempo li transportas grandajn Armeojn de fremdaj Dungosoldatoj por
of our people. —*He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to*
kompletigi la verkojn de morto, dezertigo kaj tiraneco, jam komencitaj en cirkonstancoj de Krueleco kaj
compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and

CINA ESPERANTA MONATA GAZETO

EL POPOLA ĈINIO

VARBAS ABONANTOJN DE 1976



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65.Rothenmeyer, Bob	46-92621
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66.St. John, Lee	64-94015
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68.Schulze, Gerry	66-97214
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69.Skinner, William H., III	74-97217
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1441 N. Marine Dr., Portland, OR 97217	

* S-ino Rees (n-ro 64) estas longtempa membro, kiu troviĝis meze de adressaĝo kiam eldonigis la ELNA-Adresaro.



Erna Harris de Berkeley, CA, transdonas al Charles R. L. Power, Direktoro de la Centra Oficejo, monon ricevitau ĉe pulbazaro prizorgita de la lokaj esperantistoj por helpi al ELNA. Imitu!

ZIGZAGE TRA ESPERANTUJO

D-ro John L. Lewine faras prelegvojaĝon pri ne nur Esperanto sed ankaŭ UN, problemoj de politikaj rifuĝantoj kaj pluraj aliaj interesoj liaj. Ek kiam la prelego temas pri alia afero, li preskaŭ ĉiam trovas okazon varbe mencii la lingvon internacian. Pli plena raporto pri tiu vojago tra meza kaj okcidenta Usono aperos venontnumere.

Unu el la longa serio de prelegoj okazis ĉe Internacia Festivalo en Portland (OR). Raporton pri tiu evento faris Gerry Peterson ĉe la oktobra kunveno de la loka societo ESPO.

Por la novembra kunveno de Esperanto-Societo de Nov-Jorko, kies bultenon nun redaktas Pierre Jelenc, prelegos lia ambasadora mosto Ralph Harry, C. B. E., aŭstralia delegito al UN, sperta esperantisto kaj ELNA-an. Temo estos "Aktualaj Problemoj de la Unuiĝintaj Nacioj".

En Konektikuto pluraj radio-stacioj disaŭdigis unuminutan intervjueton kun Arland Meade pri la internacia lingvo. La intervjueto estis ero de la programo "Viewfinder" dum aŭgusto.

Daŭre aktiva nordkarolinano prof. Eugene H. Thompson, Jr., prelegis pri Esperanto al la oktobra kunveno de la loka filio de Alliance Française, de kiu li estas membro. La preleganto mem ne certis pri la konveneco de tia prelego antau organizo, kiu celas laueble disvastigi la francan en la mondo, sed li cedis al petoj de la membraro!

Allan C. Boschen prezentiĝis siajn ideojn pri proponita rezolucio de Unitarianoj favora al instruado de Esperanto en mezlernejoj, ĉe la septembra kunveno de la loka filio (Pittsfield, MA).

En La Jolla Light, 1975.10.16, aperis artikolo pri Alberta Casey kaj sia vizito al la 60a UK en Kopenhago kaj la ELNA-Kongreso en Brattleboro.

La novembra kunveno de la san-franciska grupo SFERO ĝuis raporton kun diapositivoj de Minerva Rees pri sia vizito al Ĉina Popola Respubliko kaj la tieaj esperantistoj, pri kiu aperas artikolo alioke en ĉi tiu numero. Si cetere mencias la faktion, ke Esperanto ebligis al si senpere rilati kun almenaŭ kelkaj ĉinoj (la solaj krom tiuj turismaj funkciuloj, kiuj scipovis la anglan), ĉe pluraj

prelegoj antau neesperantistaj grupoj.

De Esperanto-Societo de Vasingtono (DC) venas sciigo pri nova kurso ĉe la Dulingva Montessori-Akademio en Kensington (MD), kies direktorino, s-ino Anna F. Neri, estis varbita al Esperanto ĉe kurso de Thomas H. Goldman.

Inter la pli kleraj partoj de usona Esperantujo jam de pluraj jaroj trovigas Koloradio, de kie ni tamen neniam antaŭe ricevis ajnan bultenon. Tiun mankon nun forigas "Novletero", sub redakto de Linda Wegher. Ĝi enhavas novajojn, sercojn, enigmpon kaj redaktistajn rimarkojn. Bonvenon kaj prosperon!

Por ekzemplero de la artikolo "A Pure Language for All People", kiu argumentas, ke Esperanto plenumas biblian profetajon Cefanja 3:9, sendu a frankitan koverton al Charles F. Post, 1150 Pico Avenue, Pacific Grove, CA 93950.

El la arkivo de ELNA d-ro B. J. Balcar eksploris esperantajojn en du vitrinoj de la urba biblioteko de Monterey (CA) dum iomete pli ol kvar semajnoj. Artikolo pri tio aperis en Monterey Peninsula Herald, 1975.09.11, kaj dufoje ĝin anonsis radio-stacio KWAV-FM.

Finon al la novajletero de la esperantistoj de orienta Iovao anonas ties novembra numero, sed ni esperu, ke tiu fino estas nur provizora! Ĝin kaŭzas eksigo de multjara redaktoro L. A. Ware. Ĉu alia iovaa esperantisto ne pretas plenigi la breĉon?

Marianne Lee raportis ĉe la oktobra kunveno de Esperanto-Klubo de Los Angeles pri la somera Esperanto-kursaro ĉe San-Franciska Ŝtata Universitato, kiun ŝi partoprenis jam dufoje, en 1974 kiel komencanto kaj en 1975 kiel progresanto.

Kalifornia Konferenco alvokas oratorojn

La lila Kalifornia Esperanto-Konferenco, okazonta en San-Diego, 1976.09.11, deziras pretigi allogan programon de prelegoj pri la Konferencia temo: "La Usona Junularo kaj la Esperanta Revo". Estas diversaj subtemoj, ekz. Esperanto kaj Egalrajtoj, Esperanto kaj Usonanoj, Esperanto kaj Religio, Esperanto kaj Junularo ktp. La Konferenco Komitato petas, ke ĉiuj ĉeestontoj, kiuj havas oratoran talenton aŭ ambicion (prefere ambaŭ!), sendu resumon 100- ĝis 150-vortan de proksimume duonhora prelego. La resumo atingu la Komitatton antau la fino de decembro. La Komitato informos tiujn, kies prelegon ĝi akceptas en la programon, antau la fino de februaro.

Se vi ŝatus pasigi esperantistan ferion en sunplena San-Diego sed ankoraŭ ne ricevis aligilon por la Konferenco, sendu a frankitan koverton al Kalifornia Esperanto-Konferenco, ĉe s-ro William Schwartz, 3468 Juniper St., San Diego, CA 92104. Al tiu adreso oni sendu ankaŭ prelegresumojn.

Estrarana adressaĵo

ELNA-Estrarano ing. R. Kent Jones, estro de Esperanta Lingva Serva Kompanio, nun logas ĉe 3300 N. Lake Shore Drive, 6-D, Chicago, IL 60657. Ni konsilas tiurilate korekti la adreson sur p. E-3 de la lasta numero.

IS THE W.H.O. ILL?

Speaking before the W.H.O. Assembly on May 20, 1975, Sir John Wilson, Chairman of the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness, emphasized that a reasonable amount of money could save the sight of millions of people. The treatment of trachoma, the chief cause of blindness in the world, costs only 50 cents per child; in India, 12,000 people recovered the ability to see, thanks to a cataract operation costing only \$5 per patient. Under such circumstances, how can one maintain that it is impossible to raise the funds required to control those diseases and save the sight of millions of people?

The statement was heard by the delegates of the 145 states, certainly saddened by the impossibility of finding the financial means without which it could not remedy all that suffering. But on May 28, 1975, the same delegates adopted two resolutions aimed at granting to Arabic and Chinese the status of working languages, at a cost estimated at \$5,000,000 a year by the W.H.O. Secretariat (document A28/50); this amount would suffice to save the eyes of 10,000,000 human beings suffering from trachoma.

Attending the Health Assembly gives one a feeling of following a conjuror's performance. Are we dealing with the well-being of the people? No money is visible. Do we need funds to pay interpreters and translators and to buy tons of paper? Presto! The money appears. This kind of magic has prompted a linguist and psychologist, Mr. Claude Piron of Geneve University, to address an "open letter," published in *Le Monde* (Paris), July 9, 1975, to Dr. Mahler, Director-General of W.H.O. which is summarized as follows:

The international organizations, the author states, are suffering from a mental disease called Babel, which absorbs an enormous percentage of their financial means, to the expense of the activities for which they have been established.

For instance, W.H.O. has given up, *for lack of funds*, the following projects, among many others (Official Records No. 223 Appendix 5): Guinea, sanitation of Conakry (capital), \$165,280; Malaysia, rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, \$130,500; Burma, leprosy control, \$83,000; Dominican Republic, basic sanitation, \$26,000. "Thus", the open letter stresses, "the Organization cannot find \$26,000 to give an economically underprivileged country the possibility of a safe water supply to its population or to connect the houses to a sewage system, but it is prepared to allocate \$5,000,000 per year to a purely administrative or conference activity."

How would it be possible to save the millions fruitlessly earmarked for the present-day multilingual system without giving any nation a linguistic privilege? There is a solution, and its validity has been proven in practice. Unfortunately, stubborn prejudices have hindered up to now its application at intergovernmental level.

The open letter asks the Director-General to study it objectively, with all the scientific exactness required in such a case.

The solution is the international language, Esperanto, which can be mastered ten times more quickly than any foreign language, and which enables speakers with different mother-tongues to understand each other better than in any other idiom. The letter goes on: "At the Universal Esperanto Congress, meeting from July 26 to August 2, 1975, in Copenhagen, Denmark, you will have

the opportunity to attend debates that are just as international as the discussions at the Health Assembly, but where the cost of interpretation and translation is nil. At the International Summer University (*Internacia Somera Universitato*) organized within the framework of the Congress, university professors from all over the world will deliver lectures on their special subjects. You will realize that Babel has been defeated; the therapy does work."

How could one organize its practical application? By adopting a text stating that after a period of ten years, the only language accepted in meetings and documents will be Esperanto. The simple existence of such a declaration will induce all ministries and departments concerned to organize the teaching of the international language. The facility of the language will take care of the rest. Supported by such a declaration, it will quickly spread all over the world.

The author of the open letter, himself a speaker of Esperanto for many years, thinks that Babel is a real disease, belonging to the field of socio-psychiatry. "*Only a psychopathological factor can explain why people facing a problem with heavy human and financial implications, refuse to envisage a solution whose value can be readily ascertained.*" He concludes: "In a world where so many human beings suffer or are handicapped by disease, field activities deserve a priority that should not be given to the increase of administrative or conference work."

There was a time when discussions on Esperanto were purely academic. The evolution of international relations has changed this. It is now a question of health or disease, of sight or blindness for millions of people. It is to be hoped that those responsible for health activities in the world will outgrow the mental blindness caused by their prejudices or unawareness and become able to face *all* the data of the problem and to consider *all* possible solutions. (Press release from the Esperanto Cultural Centre, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.)

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ESPERANTO EVENTS 1976

4/11 January: First Pacific Esperanto Congress, Melbourne, Australia

14/16 January: Pacific Postcongress, Sidney, Australia

9/11 April: 11th Californian Esperanto Conference, San Diego

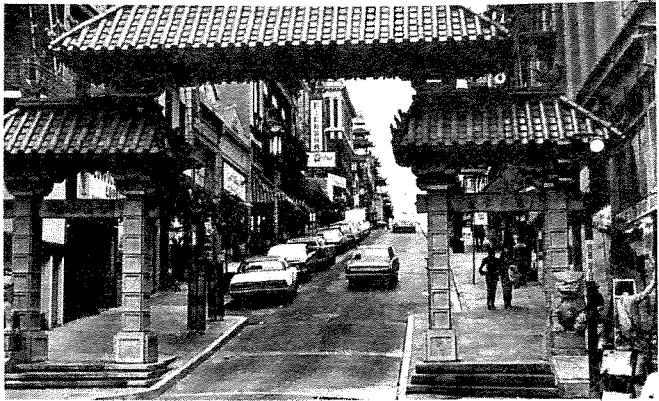
1/4 July: 18th Canadian Esperanto Congress, Toronto, Ontario

6/23 July: Esperanto Workshop, California State University, San Francisco

22/25 July: 24th ELNA Congress, San Francisco

24/31 July: 32nd International Youth Conference, Thessalonica, Greece

31 July/7 August: 61st World Esperanto Congress, Athens, Greece



San Francisco's Chinatown, site of the Congress banquet, has a larger Chinese population than any other city outside Asia.

HAVE A SAN FRANCISCO ESPERANTO HOLIDAY!

Plans for the 24th Annual Congress of the Esperanto League for North America (San Francisco, 22-25 July 1976) make it a very attractive vacation activity as well as an occasion to become acquainted with and help in the work of the League.

In various stages of preparation are business meetings, lectures, a walking tour of Chinatown ending in a banquet at one of its finest restaurants, and a Sunday brunch to cap the event.

Congress lodgings and headquarters will be in Verducci Hall, a residence hall of San Francisco State University.

As with our last congress at the School for International Training in Brattleboro, Vermont, there will be an opportunity to combine the Congress with top-level Esperanto education. The far-famed SFSU Esperanto Workship will partially overlap the Congress, 6-23 July. For the seventh consecutive year, Workshop Director William Auld of Scotland has announced elementary, intermediate and advanced sections, with others covering special topics to be arranged according to demand and resources.

Auld, who will remain to take part in the Congress, is among the most esteemed poets, critics, essayists, editors and teachers of the global Esperanto community. His epic poem *La infana raso* is a basic text of modern Esperanto literature. He has translated extensively from English and Scots, and from Old English, Italian and Swedish as well.

Esperanto League for North America

P. O. Box 508
Burlingame, CA 94010
Usono/USA



NEWS - PLEASE EXPEDITE

His presence will make the workshop and Congress an excellent occasion for work on the anthology of American literature in Esperanto translation, a project discussed at last year's Esperanto seminar at the Modern Language Association.

**A T H E N S
I N V I T E S
Y O U !**



John Milton called it "the eye of Greece, mother of arts and eloquence." To Percy Bysshe Shelley, it was "a city such as vision builds from the purple crags and silver towers of battlemented cloud." Esperantists will have a chance to form their own opinion of Athens when they meet for their 61st World Congress, 31 July/7 August 1976.

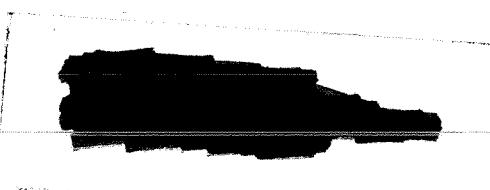
Congress headquarters will be Pantios University, about a mile from the civic center Sintagma. Major functions will take place in four attractive, air-conditioned chambers, with all customary installations, and several smaller rooms will be available for other meetings. Lodgings will be arranged at several Athens hotels. Those who sign up early will probably choose the residence hall of the University of Athens, which has a large number of single rooms with telephone and balcony set aside for the Congress, at a moderate price (in agreeable contrast to the last Congress in Copenhagen!).

Thessalonica, 300 miles north of Athens, will host the 32nd International Youth Conference the week before the Congress, 24-31 July.

Those interested should first send their application and fee to UEA's National Representative (see below), then get an early reservation with Olympic Airways, official Congress airline, which will be happy to cooperate with local Esperanto groups in arranging charter flights. West Coast Esperantists are already making arrangements for a charter flight on Olympic Airways through ELNA member Janet Brugos of Figone Travel Service, San Francisco, as announced in the last issue.

If you do not yet have an official Congress application, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Mr Armin Doneis, UEA National Representative, P.O. Box 105, Pharr, TX 78577. Remember, all Congress fees go up the first of the year!

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