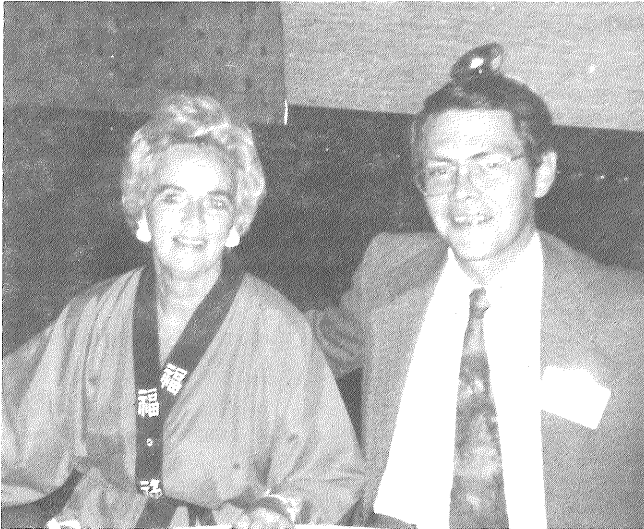


ELNA NEWSLETTER

NEWS OF THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM AND ESPERANTO AS A SOLUTION

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Jim Cool, seen here with Bonnie Hilton at the banquet of the last ELNA Congress, will direct the program at Loyola.

ESPERANTO COURSES AT LOYOLA

Three weeks of Esperanto classes at Loyola University (Chicago, IL, June 13 to July 1, 1977) are planned not only to teach the fundamentals of the international language, but also to initiate the students into the culture of the Esperanto-speaking community.

The Esperanto Society of Chicago will collaborate with the University with presentations on the history and organization of the Esperanto movement, comparative literature, Esperanto poetry, translation, and technical Esperanto for such areas as commerce, chemistry and geology. Even ecumenical worship in Esperanto will be provided during the weekends, according to current plans.

The formal lessons will consist of two ninety-minute sessions a day, Monday through Friday. Children will be taught useful elementary conversation through specially planned games, songs, poems and artwork in separate instruction sessions.

It will be possible to sign up for one, two or three weeks, at \$50 a week for adults and \$40 a week for children (6-12 years), including all activities and course materials.

It is intended that this seminar will become an annual event, similar to the courses at San Francisco State University. This first year of the Loyola Esperanto seminar will be limited to thirty adults and fifteen children. Those interested should direct their comments and questions to: Dr. Stephen M. Panko, Dir. of Cont. Educ., Loyola University, 820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611, or to R. Kent Jones, Coordinator, Esperanto Society of Chicago, 3300 N. Lake Shore Dr. #6-D, Chicago, IL 60657.



Among those greeting participants of the 62nd World Esperanto Congress in Reykjavik will be Charles R.L. Power, newly appointed permanent congress secretary.

ESPERANTO EVENTS 1977

- February 20/26: International Friendship Week.
- April 1/3: 12th California Esperanto Conference, Asilomar.
- April 8/10: 19th Canadian Esperanto Congress, Victoria, B.C.
- May 27/31: European Esperanto Congress, Paderborn, W.Ger.
- June 13/July 1: Esperanto Language Seminar, Loyola University, Chicago.
- July 5/22: Esperanto Course Series, San Francisco State University.
- July 24/28: 25th Congress of ELNA, Washington, DC.
- July 24/30: International Holiday Courses, Elsinore, Denmark.
- July 26/30: Pre-Congress Meeting, Stirling, Scotland.
- July 30/August 5: 50th Congress of Sennacia Asocio Tutmonda, Augsburg, W.Ger.
- July 30/August 6: 62nd World Esperanto Congress, Reykjavik, Iceland.
- August 9/16: 33rd International Youth Congress, Poitiers, France.

LANGUAGE CHAOS

Legal history may be made by Bohuslav Vesely, a naturalized citizen of the United States who came from Czechoslovakia in 1969. Vesely is accused in the Denver District Court of theft, forgery, conspiracy and welfare fraud. What makes the case more than routine is Vesely's refusal to use any language but Czech in connection with the case.

Vesely, 32, refuses to admit any knowledge of English beyond "yes, no, okay and all right," according to Dr. John M. Macdonald, director of forensic psychiatry at the University of Colorado Medical Center. "He believes that he is being persecuted by the police and the judicial system. The only way he can obtain a fair trial is to have a Czech judge, a Czech jury and a Czech defense lawyer. The prosecutor need not be Czech. (This) psychiatric evaluation is a form of psychological torture similar to that used by the Communists. It would not surprise him if they sent him to the state mental hospital and put him under a shower which would spray gas and kill him." Vesely's ignorance of English is disputed on several counts, among which is a tape recording of a welfare interview during which he apparently spoke clear English in normal, complete sentences. Vesely denies, in Czech, that he ever spoke with the interviewer.

Vesely's case is complicated by the fact that he refuses to hire a lawyer, but has too many assets to qualify for a permanent public defender.

The questions raised by the situation are numerous. Can a defendant be cited for contempt of court for refusal to speak English? Should an interpreter be appointed at public expense even if the defendant is apparently capable of speaking English, but refuses to do so? Should a lawyer speaking the defendant's language be appointed at public expense, even when the defendant can apparently afford to hire one on his own?

Judge George McNamara, Deputy District Attorney Steve Marsters and State Public Defender Larry Pozner are agreed on only one point: the defendant has a clear right to remain silent in any language.

Vesely's jury trial is scheduled for March 7, 1977.

The tragedy of a fire in a crowded three-flat Chicago apartment building on Christmas Eve may have been aggravated by the language barrier. Twelve persons died and eight more were injured.

The conflagration started when a can of charcoal fluid, used to light a charcoal grill at Jesus Garcia's eleventh birthday party, caught fire. Attempts to remove the burning can resulted in fluid being sloshed along the stairwell. The boy's father, Rubin Garcia, finally dropped the can on the first-floor landing. Two passers-by, Rich Janik and Robert Lesniak, saw the flames and tried to tell Garcia to run outside and escape the flames, but failed because Garcia did not understand English.

"We pushed him to the side and tried to stamp out the fire because we thought it was a small one," Lesniak said. "Just then the door lit up. The next thing I knew the whole building was up and people were jumping out the window."

"We yelled to the people to go to the fire escape, but they could not understand English, so they didn't go," Janik said.

An editorial in the January 5 issue of the Chicago *Daily News* gave mixed praise to a tardy attempt at improving the fire department's language skills.

"It is futile to suppose that the changes announced by Fire Comr. Robert J. Quinn and Acting Mayor Michael Bilandic would have saved all of those lives. But it is fair to ask why it took such tragedy to make the city aware that more intensive methods were needed in the Pilsen area, consisting in large part of older buildings populated by people who speak English with difficulty, if at all.

"Assignment of a snorkel unit capable of reaching to fifth-floor level was a good move. More important, the fire department has committed itself to a program of better communication with Spanish-speaking Chicagoans. More Latino firemen will be assigned to the area, but that will not provide enough manpower as only a few of Chicago's firemen speak Spanish. Thus a language education program becomes essential.

"Fire fighters and police officers need not be fluent in Spanish in order to learn enough phrases to calm and direct frightened people caught in a fire. Efforts in the Latino community to promote an acquaintance with the primary language, English, are also very much in order."

Separatist sentiment in Quebec continues to grow as Canada faces the dilemma of bilingualism in a country with an overwhelming English-speaking majority reluctant to accord the French language equal treatment. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's Environment Minister, Jean Marchand, resigned in protest of what he considered a sell-out of bilingualism. On his heels followed Defense Minister James A. Richardson, whose resignation was prompted by proposed inclusion in the national Constitution of provisions strengthening the bilingual policy.

The Quebec provincial government recently proposed rules to implement the controversial Official Language Act in such a way that all demonstrators would have to include a French text on their placards. Although the regulations are aimed at curtailing the use of English, they consistently refer to the use of French "and another language."

Travelers to Libyan airports are being returned to their point of departure because their passports bear no Arabic text. Hundreds have been sent back despite valid entry visas, for lack of Arabic text on passports and vaccination certificates.

The rule has been applied equally to Britons, Germans, Hungarians, Yugoslavs and even Algerians. An Algerian consul was sent back when he returned from leave with a diplomatic passport printed in French.

Others had vaccination certificates printed on behalf of the World Health Organization in English and French.

The Office of Field Operations of the Domestic and International Business Administration (U.S. Dept. of Commerce) sent all district office directors a note on December 10, 1976, with the following advice:

"We have been informed that most firms in the French speaking African countries, including the very large ones, have no English language capability. Consequently, U.S. firms seeking agents/distributors in these countries should be encouraged to provide sales literature in French, if at all possible. Listed below are the African countries where a U.S. firm's chances of securing an agent are greatly enhanced when product literature is in French."

The countries listed were Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, and Zaire.

The Republic of Korea's language purification program is proceeding apace with makers of consumer goods with foreign trademarks or trademarks denoted in foreign languages being urged to adopt Korean language trademarks.

Government technical trade agreements for Foremost and Meadowgold ice cream and milk products were allowed to expire, thus ending what the Korean government calls use of foreign trademarks under the "guise of obtaining technical know-how."

TELEPHONE LISTINGS IN ELNA DIRECTORY

In an effort to make *ELNA-Adresaro*, the directory of the League's membership, more useful, the League may be printing telephone numbers of members who would appreciate this service. A space for a telephone number was included on the application sent out to all members together with the UEA application last year.

If you used one of those applications to renew your membership, your telephone number may be listed only if (1) you indicated it in full and (2) you gave permission to publish it by marking the appropriate square. If you did not use one of those applications, and do want your number published, just drop a note to the Central Office telling us what it is and that we have your permission to list it.

We are also interested in publishing ham radio call letters as a service to our radio-amateur members.

Send all information to ELNA, Box 508, Burlingame CA 94010.

MLA SEMINARS 1976

For the fifth consecutive year, the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America has included seminars (technically known as interest group sessions, under the new MLA meeting terminology) of interest to Esperanto speakers: one on Interlinguistics and another on Esperanto Language and Literature. The 91st annual meeting of the MLA took place in New York City, December 26-29, 1976.

INTERLINGUISTICS

A good attendance and an atmosphere of lively professional interchange marked the Interlinguistics session, chaired by a well-known black scholar, Dr. Felix L. Paul (Dept. of English, West Virginia State College).

The first paper, "Universals of Word Order in Esperanto", was presented by Prof. Robert N. St. Clair (Interdisciplinary Program in Linguistics, Univ. of Louisville). Dr. St. Clair observed that he had originally attended the Interlinguistics session at MLA two years ago as an outsider and a skeptic, with no knowledge of Esperanto and no belief in the importance of interlinguistics. His paper attested to a sophisticated understanding of the linguistic structure of Esperanto in the light of the major single concern of contemporary linguistics — the quest for linguistic universals, those features which all human languages share. The importance in such a quest of Esperanto, a planned language for use by all mankind, is obvious. Prof. St. Clair's paper will shortly appear in Esperanto in *l'omnibuso*, a literary review published in Japan.

Prof. Julius Balbin (Essex County College, Newark) reported on the "International Symposium on Interlinguistics", presenting a number of opinions and reactions from members of the Esperanto Academy, the recognized linguistic authority for the international language, to the question "What is interlinguistics?" Many of the academicians reacted negatively to his question, seeing no need for such an academic discipline, and feeling that the only legitimate aspects of it were sufficiently covered by Esperantology. Others, however, suggested that interlinguistics might serve as a useful "Trojan horse" to push Esperanto studies into academic institutions where Esperanto itself was, for reasons of prejudice, considered unacceptable or threatening. Some academicians did present their definitions of interlinguistics. The only Academy member present, Dr. William Solzbacher, observed that such mixed and contradictory reactions from his colleagues were perfectly natural and to be expected, since there was no official Academy position on the matter, which was outside its competence. Even if the question were within its purview, opinions would still be mixed, as they were on all other matters.

Dr. Richard E. Wood (Dept. of Languages and International Studies, Adelphi University, Garden City NY) spoke on "The Esperanto Speech Community in Sociolinguistic Perspective". This paper will shortly be published in the *International Journal of the Sociology of Language*, as Wood's own contribution to a special issue which he has been asked to guest-edit on behalf of the general editor, Prof. Joshua A. Fishman (Yeshiva University). In his paper, Wood referred to the absence of a good terminological and typological categorization, within the existing framework of sociolinguistics, for the community of speakers of Esperanto and members of the Esperanto movement. He called for careful descriptive work and observation of the typology of the linguistic community of users of Esperanto, and underscored the extreme theoretical importance of the native speakers of Esperanto. His paper also discussed the attitudes of second-language speakers of Esperanto to the existence of a small proportion of native speakers. Lively discussion followed, which, as was the case with other papers, had to be cut short by Chairman Paul for considerations of time.

Finally, Prof. Jacob Ornstein (emeritus, University of Texas, El Paso) contributed his paper "The Unending Quest for a World Language — Negatives, Positives, and Prospects". It, too, dealt with attitudinal factors, and with the relationship of broader fields like interlinguistics to the specific concern with Esperanto.

A unanimous vote was taken to continue the session next year. Following a suggestion by Prof. St. Clair, it was decided that the two-hour meeting be split into one hour conducted in English, to

be chaired by Dr. St. Clair, and another, to be chaired by Prof. Wood, to use the international language itself as a medium for discussion, as is done with French, Spanish, etc., at other MLA sessions. This will permit more active participation of foreign scholars in the sessions and the circulation of papers to interlinguists in non-English-speaking countries for reaction and publication.

Among the topics under consideration for the next session, to take place in Chicago in December 1977, are reactions to Dr. Peter G. Forster's book-length study of the social composition of the British Esperanto movement, slated for 1977 publication; more work on the linguistic description of Esperanto along the lines laid down by Dr. St. Clair's paper; and the whole question of what constitutes a language problem. Linguists and others wishing to contribute papers should contact Dr. St. Clair at the University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208, or Dr. Wood at Adelphi University, Garden City, NY 11530.

ESPERANTO LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Prof. Carleton W. Carroll (Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis) chaired the session on Esperanto Language and Literature, which, as was planned last year, concentrated on the French Esperanto writer Raymond Schwartz (1894-1973), perhaps best known for his prodigious quantity of humorous verse, but remembered as well for his masterful short stories and novels.

His Excellency Ambassador Ralph Harry, Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations, spoke on "The Genius of Raymond Schwartz: The Development of Repetition and Reduplication in Esperanto". Beside such relatively commonplace expressions as *finfine*, *jen kaj jen*, *iom post iom*, and *plenplena*, Schwartz devised dozens of punning near-duplications: *pli trete ol trote*, *senpaŭze ĝisnaŭze*, *ne klubon sed klabon*, etc. Harry compared these to similar usages in early Esperanto, French, English, Vietnamese, German and Australian aboriginal languages. In the following discussion, Dr. Wood discussed the characteristically Slavic character of a number of the reduplicative and combinatory principles of Esperanto. Dr. Pierre L. Ullman (Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee), a judge in the Arts Competition of the Universal Esperanto Association, discussed the literary and linguistic effect of the innovations of Schwartz, a writer whose works would be exceedingly difficult to translate from the original Esperanto, in view of the sophisticated use and development of the inner resources of the planned language.

The second paper was read *in absentia* for Prof. Dennis Q. McInerney (Dept. of English and Foreign Languages, Bradley Univ., Peoria), who is currently on sabbatical. Entitled "Good, Evil and Other Matters: Moral Vision in Raymond Schwartz's *Anni kaj Montmartre*", the paper dealt with the well-known novel (1930) which describes the adventures of a naive young German girl as she discovers the seamier side of life in the French capital. Schwartz, a native of the French-German border area of Lorraine, was to use relations between people of the two countries again as an element of his later novel *Kiel akvo de l'rivero* (1963). Discussion of the paper included comments by Prof. Balbin, who has had much contact with the Japanese Esperanto movement and who noted the extreme popularity of Schwartz's works in Japan. This could be ascribed to the earthy quality of Schwartz's humor, whose scatological character is likely to provoke a guffaw from members of any culture, however far from the banks of Schwartz's Rhine, and to the linguistic innovations which Schwartz introduced, creating an Esperanto which is not just a reflection of West European thought and perception, but an independent linguistic structure of great appeal to all who have come to know the international language.

A vote was taken to continue the session at the next annual meeting of MLA, in Chicago in December 1977, but no topic of discussion has been fixed as yet. Prof. Humphrey Tonkin (Dept. of English, Univ. of Pennsylvania), president of the Universal Esperanto Association, suggested as topic the art of Esperanto literary translation, which, he asserted, had been severely neglected in recent years, although it was a major genre and concern in the early days of the Esperanto movement. Ambassador Harry's comparison of Schwartz's works to those of Australian Nobel Prize winner Patrick White prompted a

suggestion that the session be devoted to the topic of comparative literature. Other suggestions of a topic which would encourage MLA members, of whom about ten thousand take part in each annual meeting, to attend the Esperanto Language and Literature session, would be welcomed by the chairmen of the next session, Professors Carroll and McInerney.

Professor Carroll has offered to provide the remaining copies of Harry's and McInerney's papers to anyone interested in return for postage (46 cents in stamps or coin). Write to Prof. Carleton Carroll, Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Corvallis, OR 97331.

(The editor wishes to take this occasion to thank Prof. Wood for help on this and other articles in this issue.)

VOLUNTEERS STILL SOUGHT

Three well-known East Coast Esperanto speakers are in need of volunteer assistance.

Jonathan Pool, acting director of the Centre for Research and Documentation on the World Language Problem, is looking for consultants in a number of fields, such as communications, finance, cybernetics and education. At a more basic and no less necessary level, he would be grateful for the services of a good typist. Dr. Pool has even provided a detailed application form for anyone who would like to be of help. The form appeared in our July-October 1976 issue; if you do not have it, a copy will be sent on request by the ELNA Central Office or Dr. Pool. Write to Prof. Jonathan Pool, Dept. of Political Science, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794.

Richard E. Wood, editor of *Language Problems and Language Planning*, is looking for a bibliographical assistant ready to devote five hours a week to combing through such publications as *Publishers Weekly*, *Books in Print* and *Publishers Trade List Annual* (and, if possible, Canadian, British and other foreign counterparts) for titles which appear worthy of a review in *LPLP*. All postal expenses would be reimbursed. Volunteers should write to Dr. Richard E. Wood, Dept. of Languages and International Studies, Adelphi University, Garden City, NY 11530.

Finally, UEA president Humphrey R. Tonkin is looking for a volunteer to help in the recently formulated Financial Program of the Esperanto Movement, preferably someone living in the New York-Philadelphia-Washington area. In addition, the help of a volunteer typist would be appreciated. All expenses involved in volunteer work would be covered by UEA. Write to Dr. Tonkin at 35 Violet Lane, Lansdowne, PA 19050.

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Subscribers will notice the above line on the lower portion of the last page of this issue, next to the address label and the words RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED. This means that whenever the post office fails to find the person named at the address on the label, ELNA must pay 25 cents even if no more than a dog-eared *Newsletter* with no forwarding address at all should come back. Usually, we do get forwarding addresses and, when we're lucky, the postal service actually forwards the *Newsletter* and notifies us of the address change. We do make an effort to send on those copies which are returned with forwarding addresses, which of course is an additional expense in time and money.

One particularly troublesome matter is the temporary change of address which we don't know to be temporary. On occasion we will get a *Newsletter* back with a new address, destroy the old address label and type and place a new one, cross out the old address and insert the new one on the alphabetical file card, and tear up the old one and provide a new card for the zip code cross-index — only to have to go through the same process several months later. Please note that when we get an address change, we must assume that it is permanent unless we are otherwise informed.

All of the above is written in the hope that more members will let us know in advance of their address changes. The postal service will cheerfully provide special postcards for this purpose. Send all changes of address, permanent or temporary, to ELNA, P.O. Box 508, Burlingame, CA 94010.

SHUY TO SPEAK AT ELNA CONGRESS

ELNA will celebrate a quarter-century of existence at its 25th Annual Congress, July 24-28, 1977, at Georgetown University in Washington, DC.

Dr. Roger Shuy, chairman of the sociolinguistics program at the university, will be featured speaker at the public meeting. He will speak in English on the requirements for an international language.

Housing will be at the university itself, with extremely reasonable rates, covering four nights and eleven meals (three each day for four days, excluding the banquet, which is covered by the congress fee): \$72 for one bed in a double room, \$96 for a single room.

The Congress fee (\$20 for ELNA members signing up before May 1) covers the banquet, a diplomatic reception, use of Esperanto tapes in the university language lab, films, music, and one tour. Congress members will be able to take their pick of four tours offered, covering such places as the Air and Space Museum, the National Gallery, the Capitol, the White House, Kennedy Center and the Library of Congress.

After the ELNA Congress there will be time to go to New York by bus for the group flight to the World Esperanto Congress in Reykjavik.

Further information can be obtained from the 25th ELNA Congress, c/o E. J. Lieberman, 6451 Barnaby St. N.W., Washington, DC 20015.

FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

This issue of the *ELNA Newsletter* will be the last one prepared by Charles R.L. Power, the Director of your Central Office. As reported elsewhere in this issue, Charles will leave his post at the end of February to assume the important and responsible position of Congress Secretary of UEA. He was chosen for that position from among a number of outstanding candidates, which is a tribute to Charles's qualities of which we have long been aware. Those of us who have worked closely with Charles in serving Esperanto and the League know that he is in many ways a phenomenon; his knowledge of Esperanto literature is encyclopedic, his translation ability formidable, and his energy seemingly boundless. But what I have prized above all has been his dedication. Certainly Charles Power goes to his new and challenging assignment with our blessings and, although we are losing his services for a time, we can be proud that the United States Esperantist community has produced and given to the world community an Esperantist of such recognized ability. We will surely miss you, Charles. Ne forgesu reveni al ni!

At the time this is being written, no successor for the position of Director of the Central Office of ELNA has been chosen. We have identified several qualified candidates, all of whom have been contacted, and interviews are now going forward. There can be no doubt of the importance of the Central Office and the book service to the Esperanto movement in this country; and every effort will be made to promptly install a new director who will be fully capable of continuing the same high standards we have met in the past.

TIME TO RENEW!

ELNA memberships are on a calendar-year basis. If you haven't renewed your membership for the year 1977, it has expired as of December 31, 1976. Don't miss out on the *Newsletter* — and above all, renew your financial support of Esperanto — every single member is important!

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On the inside back page of this issue you will find a blank which can be used for renewal of your membership. Please fill it out and mail with your dues to ELNA Central Office, Box 508, Burlingame CA 94010 -- do it today!!

CORRECTION

A photo caption in our last issue notes Mr. E.L.M. Wensing as a vice president of the Universal Esperanto Association. Mr. Wensing is in fact a past vice president of UEA, currently holding the office of general secretary in that organization.

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202. Haggerty, Bernard k Marie
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203. Hand, Horace B.
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203-08332
198-11691
204-13088
207-21229
201-33460
209-61761
210-61820
211-74464
199-76111
208-88026
197-92116
200-94129
206-94558

Por trovi novajn membrojn en via regiono, rigardu la koncernajn poŝtkodojn en la dekstra kolono, apud kiuj sidas la korespondaj numeroj de la nomoj en la maldekstra kolono.

RIĈIGU VIAN VORT-TREZORON!

Ĉiuj terminoj estas troveblaj en Plena Ilustrita Vortaro. Kiu, sen helpo de vortaro, ĝuste elektas 0-4 anglajn ekvivalentojn, estas ordinara esperantisto; 5-8, literatoro; 9-12, Akademiano; 13-16, mensoganto! Respondoj estas kaŝitaj aliloke en ĉi tiu numero.

- alimento:** a) Japanese noodle; b) small intestine; c) alimony; d) provisions.
- beŝamelo:** a) white sauce; b) grouse; c) caramel; d) cowl.
- braĝo:** a) forecastle; b) embers; c) prison uniform; d) slip (botanical).
- delikto:** a) misdemeanor; b) relic; c) devaluation; d) sentence (of a court).
- dilo:** a) wooden plank; b) horned toad; c) blackhead; d) mine-shaft.
- ekarto:** a) final exam; b) joker (card); c) error (measurement); d) catskin.
- juli:** a) pass (a football, etc.); b) crank; c) squat; d) scull.
- ĵetono:** a) token (subway, etc.); b) slingshot; c) warhead; d) gumball.
- limeso:** a) lime; b) limit (math.); c) crevice; d) epaulet.
- luti:** a) serrate; b) whistle; c) solder; d) bevel.
- malversacio:** a) false imprisonment; b) embezzlement; c) slander; d) bribery.
- markoto:** a) delta; b) wisdom tooth; c) layer (botanical); d) trademark.
- stivi:** a) marinate; b) appreciate (in value); c) retouch (as photograph); d) stow.
- ŝvabri:** a) mop; b) annex; c) shoe (horse, etc.); d) march in goose-step.
- torfo:** a) amphetamine; b) peat; c) boxing ring; d) gantry.
- trombo:** a) tuba; b) thrombosis; c) rhubarb; d) waterspout.

ĈU DE KALIFORNIO KANADEN?

La organizantoj de la 12a Tut-Kalifornia Esperanto-Konferenco dankas al Kanada Esperanto-Asocio pro tio, ke aperas en la aliĝilo al la 19a Kongreso de KEA (Viktorio, Brita Kolumbio, 1977.04.08/10) detaloj pri la TKEK (Asilomar, 1977.04.01/03) kun informoj pri flugvojaĝoj inter la du eventoj.

La programo de la TKEK jam estas plenplena, kun sesioj pri argumentado por Esperanto, la ebla okazigo de la Dua Pacifika Esperanto-Kongreso en San-Francisko en 1980, motivoj por esti esperantisto ("Kion ĝi faris por mi lastatempe?"), kantado de tiu furorgrupo la Principaro de Frostavallen, kaj la kutimaj surprizoj! Ĝenerala temo de la 12a TKEK estos "Esperanto en la morgaŭa mondo."

La Konferenco lokiĝos ĉe la fama konferencejo Asilomar kiu, kiel nia membro Charles F. Post atentigas, estas ne nur proksima al Carmel kaj Monterey, kiel reklamite, sed en la urbo Pacific Grove mem. La granda populareco de tiu konferencejo tamen alportis du bedaŭrindajn rezultojn. Unue, ne estis eble elekti alian semajnfinojn ol tiu de la juda pasko, do la organizantoj petas pardonon de tiuj, por kiuj tiu samtempeco prezentas problemon. Due, estos eble akcepti nur limigitan nombron da konferencanoj. Se vi ankoraŭ ne aliĝis, nepre ne prokrastu peti aliĝilon de TKEK, 1016 King Drive, El Cerrito, CA 94530 aŭ de la Centra Oficejo.

Post la TKEK, pripensu la eblecon kongresi kun niaj nordaj najbaroj en Viktorio, mem belega urbeto sur belega insulego Vankuvero. Por detaloj pri la 19a Kongreso de KEA, skribu al la kassistino, f-ino Joyce Prebble, 1002-415 Michigan St., Victoria, BC, Kanado V8V 1R8.

UN-DOKUMENTOJ EN ESPERANTO

Ni atentigas denove, ke la Oficejo de Publika Informado de Unuiĝintaj Nacioj volonte provizos la esperantan tekston de la Universala Deklaracio de Homaj Rajtoj kontraŭ simpla peto, kaj ke multaj tiaj petoj povus rezultigi eldonon de pliaj dokumentoj en la lingvo internacia, kaj eĉ plian intereson ĉe almenaŭ tiu instanco de UN pri Esperanto. Ĉe la sama instanco estas senpage havebla la Deklaracio pri la Donado de Sendependeco al Koloniaj Landoj kaj Popoloj. Skribu al: Office of Public Information, United Nations, New York, NY 10017.

DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

••Lernantoj 18- ĝis 24-jaraj kontakteblaj pere de M.A. Vyas, Prezidanto, Esperanto-Klubo, 17/6, Choti ejwal toli 2, Indore (M.P.), 452.001, Hindujo.

••16-jara lernantino, Sanja Bokulić, Brestovice 12, 51215 Kastav, S.R. Hrvatska, Jugoslavio. Kolektas poŝtmarkojn.

••50-jara inĝeniero, Vlček Miloš, Nám Svornosti 5, 61600 Brno 16, Ĉeĥoslovakio.

••Kvin komencantoj, 13- ĝis 14-jaraj, ĉiuj en la urbo Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Kanariaj Insuloj, Hispanujo. Knaboj: Carlos Oramas Martín, Colegio Nacional Das Delicias, Calle Pedro Doblado Claverie s/n; Rodrigo Sosa Lacruz, Calle Rafael Herdisson 4, 1º der.; kaj Gerardo Yurda Vega, Barriada San José, Bl. 6, p 2, no. 52. Knabinoj: Antonia de los Reyes González, Juan xxiii, Bl. A, p 5, viv. 66; kaj Ma. Mercedes González Sánchez, Juan xxiii, Bl. B, p 1, viv. 145.

••16-jara liceano, f-ino Maryline Lin-Chu, 170 S.I.D. R. du 400, 97430 Tampon, Reunio. Ŝatas literaturon, muzikon, sportojn kaj filatelon.

REVUO DE LA REVUOJ

G.C. Fighiera, en *Heroldo de Esperanto* 1976.12.16, priskribas la francajn leĝojn kontraŭ la uzo de fremdlingvoj en difinitaj okazoj, notante, ke ĝi precipe celas defendi kontraŭ la angla (kaj la t.n. bastarda lingvaĉo "frangla"). Post la artikolo aperas ekstraktaj el la Ĉarto de UN kontraŭ la lingva diskriminacio.

Intervjuo kun Sándor Maller, ĉefsekretario de la Hungara Unesko-Komisiono, okupas paĝon en *Hungara Vivo* 1976/5. Maller, kiu studis Esperanton kiel junulo, konfesas sian kreskantan ŝaton por propono de japana delegito, ke por egaligi la lingvaj malfacilaĵojn oni malpermesu al ĉiu delegito la uzon de la gepatra lingvo.

Emilija Lapenna, konata pro sia akrevida kaj (inter verdstelanoj nekutime) senindulga kritikado, malkaŝas kelkajn misterojn en la juĝado de la Belartaj Konkursoj per artikolo en *Literatura Foiro* 1976.12 (n-ro 40). Kompara tabelo, kiu kaŝas la identecon de la juĝistoj, tamen montras kiom diverĝis la poentosumo, kiujn oni aljuĝis al difinita poemo.

"Misuzo de nova dio" estas la titolo de artikolo de S.P. Hurttá en *Sennaciulo* 1976.12 pri...nu, laŭ li "komputoroj." Fine de la artikolo k-do Hurttá petas interŝanĝon de ideoj pri komputoraj terminoj. Espereble lin atingos la tiurilata alvoko de la Terminologia Centro de ISAE (vd. aliloke en ĉi tiu numero). En la sama numero SAT-prezidanto Petro Levi protestas kelkajn asertojn en la (de ni favore menciita) artikolo "Lanti post du generacioj" (*Sennacieca Revuo* 104). Laŭ Levi, la malnova klasbatala idearo restas plu aktuala.

Pri la lando gastigonta la 62an UK temas artikolo de islanda nobelpremiito Halldór Kiljan Laxness, "Islando, Eŭropo kaj Skandinavio", tradukita de Geoffrey Sutton por *La Espero* (organo de Sveda Esperanto-Federacio) 1976/6.

La dua numero de *Transoceana*, organo de la Pacifika Asocio por Instruado de Esperanto, enhavas multon interesan, sed unu artikolo, pri la enkonduko de nia lingvo en la lernejojn, donas tiel bonan ekzemplon de celkonscia agado, ke ĝi meritas iom longan citaĵon: "Mi kontaktis ĉefinstruistojn en la ŝtataj lernejoj kaj kolegioj kaj informis, ke la esperanta movado estas preta sendi parolanton, kiu per demonstro klarigos al la lernantoj pri la celo kaj strukturo de la internacia lingvo. Post iom da konsidero kaj diskutado ili fine akceptis parolanton. Se la lernantoj interesiĝis, la ĉefinstruisto rekrutis volontulon inter siaj stabanoj por lerni kaj poste instrui. Mi mem instruis ĉe mi dum unu monato elektitan stabanon, ĝis li atingis kontentigan kapablecon por la instruado. Tia sukcesa rezulto estas atingita en diversaj lernejoj." Aŭtoro de tiu lerta batalplano estas s-ino Idyss Einihovici.

La lastaj du kune elirintaj kajeroj de *Scienca Revuo* (117 kaj 118/119) impresas per la vasta gamo de siaj temoj: la evoluo de la titola paĝo, lastaj malkovroj pri la antikva kreta-mikena lingvo, familia psikohigieno kaj eĉ la hungara popolkanto. Vere, io por ĉies intereso!

Ulrich Lins aperigas en *La Revuo Orienta* 1977.01 la unuan parton de bibliografio pri la surprize multaj esperantaj periodaĵoj aperintaj en Ĉinio, el kiuj nur unu nun ekzistas, tamen la plej luksa en Esperantujo. Kaj Kikuŝima kazuko ("Krizantemo" al siaj konatoj) skribas pri la nove unuigita movado en Suda Koreio, kies KES, KEI, KEJ kaj KorEJO kunfandiĝis por formi Korean Esperanto-Asocion.

Der Esperantist, organo de Centra Laborrondo Esperanto (landa asocio de Germana D.R.), donas en sia n-ro 80 (1976/6) ampleksan resumon de la doktoriĝa disertaĵo de Detlev Blanke, kiu detale komparas la vortfaradon en Esperanto kaj la germana.

Kvankam iom malkontentigas la fakto, ke Oomoto aperis nur dufoje en 1976, tion kompensas pli dikaj kajeroj (po 64 pagoj) kun la varia kaj interesa enhavo, kiun oni atendas de tiu revuo. En la julia-decembra numero, Ito eizo tradukas du japanlingvajn dokumentojn pri la fama blinda poeto kaj novelisto Vasilij Eroŝenko, kies homaranisma idearo kaj apologiado por la rusa revolucio rezultis, ke la japana polico lin arestis, enkarcerigis kaj elpelis el Japanujo en 1921. Por gramatikemuloj troviĝas artikolo de la granda japana esperantologo T. Nakamura pri negativaj komparoj.

La redaktoreco de *Internacia Jura Revuo* transiras en la 14a numero (1976/2) al prof. d-ro Ivo Lapenna. La numero donas naŭ artikolojn pri laborakcidenta juro en diversaj landoj, kaj la

redaktoro kontribuas studon de la marksisma koncepto pri ŝtato kaj juro. Plej interesa por nejuristo estas la artikolo de Lapenna pri la esperanta traduko de la Ĉarto de UN, pri kiu li kunlaboris kun Ralph Harry kaj Eskil Svane.

Esperantaj historiistoj sendube aplaudos la aperon de artikolo pri la unua bulgara esperantisto, Miloslav St. Bogdanov (1868-1914?) en *Bulgara Esperantisto*, 1976/7-8.

La ĉie aktiva William Auld tradukas la popularan kanton "Novskotlando" (temas pri la kanada provinco) de Keath Barrie por la KEA-organo *Lumo*, vintro 1976.

+++++ ZIGZAGE TRA ESPERANTUJO

En *The United Methodist Reporter*, 1976.11.26, aperas ampleksa kaj modele verkita artikolo de metodista pastro Reuben Tanquist, "Esperanto is way to break down barriers." Represo de la artikolo estas havebla ĉe ELNA.

En la januara numero de *La Koloradia Esperantisto* aperas indiana preĝo kaj mallonga historio de la Tago de Sankta Valento. Ankaŭ anonciĝas, ke s-ino Linda Wegher devos dum kelkaj monatoj forlasi la redaktadon de la bulteno. Dume redaktoriĝos Jonĉjo Cole.

Pri la esperantistoj en San-Diego aperis artikolo en *The San Diego Union*, 1977.01.23, kun bildo de artistino Alberta Casey kaj ŝia busto de Zamenhof.

Per bela afiŝo pri Esperanto partoprenis Al kaj Sara Ann Estling en loka foiro en Walla Walla, WA, en septembro.

Dudek tri anoj partoprenis la Zamenhof-bankedon de la Esperanto-Societo de Alasko en decembro. Ĉiuj ĝuis la komunan kantadon.

Prelegojn pri diversaj aspektoj de Zamenhof faris Hal Dreyer, Mark Mandel kaj Cathy Schulze ĉe la bankedo de la san-franciska societo SFERO en januaro. Muzikon provizis la bela kantado de Fabio Torres. Partoprenis ankaŭ vizitanta nederlanda paro Hans Adriaanse kaj Veronika Dirksen.

George Roberts nun instruas oficialan Esperanto-kurson ĉe Portland State University. Ĉi okazas tamen sub aŭspicio de la fako pri angla lingvo, ĉar tiu pri fremdlingvoj obstinas malagnoski la lingvon internacian. Roberts uzas la t.n. "silentan metodon," kun bastonetoj kaj afiŝoj. Pri la kurso aperis letero en la universitata ĵurnalo, *The Vanguard*, 1976.12.07.

POWER LABOROS ĈE UEA

Kiel menciite aliloke en ĉi tiu numero, Charles R.L. Power (ankaŭ konata kiel Karl Pov), kiu dum la du jaroj de post la starigo de la Centra Oficejo de ELNA funkcias kiel ĝia direktoro, foriros en marto al Universala Esperanto-Asocio por labori kiel Konstanta Kongresa Sekretario.

La ofico estas unu el du, kiujn UEA reklamis dum la lasta jaro. La alian, de ĝenerala administranto, gajnis eks-KKS Mikulaŝ Nevan, kiu gajnis ĉies admiron pro sia lerta preparo de i.a. la 57a UK en Portlando.

La nova KKS kompreneble okupiĝos antaŭ ĉio pri la 62a Universala Kongreso en Rejkjaviko. Tie tamen ne finiĝos liaj devoj, ĉar la asocio volas ke li faru ankaŭ aliajn aranĝojn, ĉu por turismaj eventoj, ĉu por sciencaj konferencoj. Resume, lia devo estos fari ĉion eblan por ke glate funkcii kaj prosperu internaciaj kunvenoj por membroj de UEA. Kompreneble, li laboros ankaŭ laŭnecese en aliaj taskoj de la Centra Oficejo de UEA, aplikante la spertojn akiritajn ĉe ELNA.

Power foriros de Usono meze de marto. Oni bonvolu noti, ke lia adreso fariĝos p.a. Universala Esperanto-Asocio, Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam-3002, Nederlando.

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RECENZOJ

Facetoj de Esperanto. William Auld. Brita Esperanto-Asocio. S.u., 1976. 51p. Broŝ. \$2.00.

El tri eseoj kaj tripaĝa poemforma letero konsistas ĉi tiu valora volumeto.

"Evoluo de la poezia lingvaĵo en Esperanto" traktas denove temon, kiun Auld esploris per artikolo en *Hungara Vivo*, 1974/3 (nun havebla ankaŭ en angla traduko: *Esperanto Documents* n-ro 4). Pri la esperanta poezio Auld ja estas inter la plej scihavaj homoj de la mondo, do la eseo ĝenerale donas konkludojn nerefuteblajn. Nur komento pri la "ekstrema rareco" de adasismoj indas kelkan dubon, se oni efektive vidis ekzemplojn de praaj poemoj ekster la *Esperanta Antologio*. Jen unu el la danĝeroj de kultura nekontinueco: Disputinda aserto fariĝas dogmo, kiam neniu krom la aŭtoro kapablas ĝin kontroli.

Unue en formo de prelego dum la ISU de la UK en Portland (1972) legiĝis la artikolo "Kompara literaturo — ĉu ebla studobjekto?" Auld evidente frandas la taskon trapiki plurajn — ni parolu rekte — superstiĉajn asertojn pri etnaj lingvoj faritajn de iu prof. Gifford. Oni povas supozi, ke se entute oni memorus prof. Gifford post cent jaroj, li estos konata simple kiel "la homo kiun nia klasika aŭtoro Auld atakis per tiu bela eseo." La konkludo de Auld estas, ke por la vere vastgama kompara literaturo necesas unuavice altrangaj tradukoj, kiujn oni povus havigi el ĉiuj lingvoj, inkluzive la malpli disvastiĝintajn, nur pere de la lingvo internacia.

"Pri la transskribo de propraj nomoj, unuavice en literaturaj kunteksto" tuŝas problemon, kiu jam kelkajn jarojn obsedetas la aŭtoron, kiu volonte uzas la formon Vilhelmo Oldo ĉe ĉiuj samopiniaj homoj. Auld trovas ke la esperantistojn ĉi-teme infektas la sama kvazaŭ mistika respekto al etnaj lingvoj, kiun li trovis ĉe prof. Gifford en la antaŭa eseo. Li atentigas pri la fakto, ke homoj, kies nacilingva alfabeto malhavas latinan literaron, tre volonte (ĝenerale) akceptas esperantigon de siaj nomoj. Probable la daŭra ekzisto de propraj nomoj neasimilitaj ŝuldiĝas grandparte al la pli skriba ol parola karaktero de Esperanto ĝis nun.

Fine, la rimita "Letero al William R. Harmon" trabaraktas

diversajn faktojn pesimismigajn, por fini per madaĥeska alvoko tamen labori por plibonigi la situacion, kiom ajn depriman.

Entute, volumeto merita ne nur legon sed eĉ studon.

--Recenzis Karl Pov

.....
Rimletero. Marjorie Boulton kaj William Auld. ISBN 0 9505323 0
4. Esperantaj Kajeroj. Manĉestro, 1976. 93p. Broŝ. Prezo anonkota.

Dum la jaroj 1953-1954 William Auld kaj Marjorie Boulton interkorespondadis per rondeloj. Ĉi tiujn poemojn oni nun publikigas (la plejmulton je la unua fojo) kiel la duan eldoniĝon de la nova serio Esperantaj Kajeroj.

Ĉi tiu libro havas sendube grandan intereson por ĉiuj amantoj de la esperanta poezio, aparte ĉar oni verkis la poemojn en la periodo, kiam Auld laboris pri *La Infana Raso*. Multaj el la temoj de tiu epopeo reaperas tie ĉi; ekzemple: Ĉu la homo estas esence bona aŭ malbona? La temoj diskutataj estas tre diversaj: religio, politiko, la Movado, arto, la tiamaj laboroj de la du poetoj. Oni vidas la periodojn de optimismo, kaj la periodojn de deprimiĝo, dum kiuj Boulton kaj Auld reciproke subtenis kaj kuraĝigis unu la alian.

Tamen, la intereso de tiu ĉi kolekto estas ne nur historia, sed ankaŭ literatura. Pluraj el la poemoj havas elstaran poezian valoron. Ofte la lerta versskulptado de la du majstroj de nia literaturo frapas la leganton per siaj trafeco kaj spriteco.

Rimletero estas verko interesa kaj impona el historia kaj literatura vidpunktoj, sed pli grave, verko plene ĝuebla por ĉiu esperantisto.

--Recenzis Jonathan Cole

LABORU KUN LA DIREKTORO DE CED, RICEVU ALMENAŬ 3700 DOLAROJN JARE, KAJ GAJNU VIAN DOKTORAN DIPLOMON!

Se vi diplomigis de la kolegio kaj interesiĝas pri esplorado de lingvaj problemoj, konsideru la ĉi-sekvan eblecon: Vi fariĝus doktora studento ĉe State University of New York, Stony Brook, ekde septembro 1977. Vi studus sociajn esplormetodojn kaj ĝeneralan politikon dum la unua jaro, kaj dum la dua, tria kaj eventuale kvara jaroj vi utiligus tiujn sciojn esplorante lingvajn problemojn kun la aganta direktoro de la Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado pri la Monda Lingvo-Problemo, prof. Jonathan Pool. De septembro ĝis majo ĉiujare vi pagus neniom, ricevante 3200 dolarojn kiel senimpostan stipendion. Dum la somero vi povus aŭ foriri aŭ resti ĉe esplorprojekto kaj ricevi kroman somerstipendion de 500 ĝis 1500 dolaroj. Post tri aŭ kvar jaroj vi havus doktoran diplomon en la mano — kaj tute novan faskon da profesiaj eblecoj en la scienco kaj industrio! La programo akceptas studentojn sendepende de aĝo kaj civitaneco. **Limdato por enirpetoj baldaŭas** do petu detalojn tuj de Prof. Jonathan Pool, Dept. of Political Science, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794. Telefono: (516) 246-6558.

KENNEDY-CITAĴOJ SERĈATAJ

Por nova eldono de la vaste ŝatata faldfolio "Be Ahead of Your Generation", la Centra Oficejo de ELNA serĉas la anglalingvan originalon de la citaĵoj de Robert F. Kennedy troveblaj en jena formo esperanta en la libro *Pri internacia lingvo dum jarcentoj* (1970):

"Tre povas esti, ke neŭtrala lingvo pli bone utilis kiel komunikilo inter la diversaj nacioj de la mondo. Esperanto jam delonge estis unu el la ĉefaj kandidatoj por tiu funkcio. Mi esperas, ke vi daŭre informos min pri via laboro koncerne tiun ĉi problemon." (Letero okaze de prelego de prof. d-ro I. Lapenna en Nov-Jorko, 1966.09.27.)

"La tutmondaj paco kaj interkompreno devas veni per lingvaj ligoj. Mi gratulas viajn penojn tiurilate." (*ELNA Newsletter*, vol. 2, n-ro 4, oktobro 1966, p. 4.)

Preferindaj estus fotokopioj de la originaj dokumentoj. Dankon!

ENKETO

ĈU KOMPUTERO, KOMPUTILO, KOMPUTORO, KOMPUTRO, AŬ KIO?

De post la Dua Mondmilito, konstante pli gravan rolon en la vivo havas tio, kion *Plena Ilustrita Vortaro* nomas **komputero** kaj difinas: "Tiu elektronika aŭtomato, regata per programo, kiu efektivas instrukciojn por la operaciado de donitaĵoj aŭ informoj, kun sciencaj, administraj aŭ kontadaj celoj." La prigraviĝon de la dirita objekto spegulas niaj vortaroj mem, ĉar la termino aperas nek en *Plena vortaro* nek en ties en 1954 aperinta *Suplemento*.

Eble ĝuste pro la fakto, ke termino tiel malfrue registriĝis en iom aŭtoritata fonto — *PIV* aperis nur en 1970, kaj la vorto ĝis hodiaŭ ne "oficialiĝis" laŭ la malnova senco de Akademia akceptiteco — ĝia formo restas ĝis hodiaŭ tute malstabila. Ekzemple en la indekso de fakdelegitoj en la *Jarlibro* de UEA, 1976, aperas **komputero**; la indekso al revuo *Esperanto*, 1976, enhavas la terminon **komputilo**; kaj en tiu sama jarkolekto aperas la artikolo "Lingvaj baroj kaj **komputoro**".

Sendube la plej gravan devoviĝon de la *PIV*-a formo prezentas la t.n. *Komputilteknika vortaro* (efektiva titolo: *A vállalatirányítási számítógép-alkalmazás fogalmainak több nyelvű szótára*). Ĉi tiu libro enhavas 882 terminojn en lingvoj hungara, germana, angla, rusa kaj esperanta, en aranĝoj laŭ kategorio, alfabeto kaj kodnumero. Ĝian esperantan parton redaktis d-ro Antal Münnich. La terminaro estas ne simple privata entrepreno, sed oficiala dokumento de la Konsilumo por Reciproka Ekonomia Helpeo kaj do de ties membro-ŝtatoj: Albanio, Bulgario, Ĉeĥoslovakio, Germana D.R., Hungario, Mongolio (Ekstera), Pollando, Rumanio kaj Sovetio. La baza termino en la *Komputilteknika vortaro* estas la verbo **komputi** (laŭ *PIV*: **komputeri**). La vorto **komputi** ja aperas en *PIV*, sed kun difino sen rekta rilato al **komputero**.

Ekzistas ankaŭ malakordo pri la plej bona nomo por la "donitaĵoj au informoj" menciitaj en la *PIV*-a difino de **komputero**. *PIV* mem evidente evitas la demandon. La *Komputilteknika vortaro* ekvivalentigas la anglan **data** kaj la esperantan **datumo**. Heinz D. Maas en sia libro *Enkonduko en la komputeran lingvistikon* (1972), teksto de Someraj Universitataj Kursoj, uzas la formon **datenoj**.

Konstatante la supre skizitan terminologian ĥaŭson, s-ro Rüdiger Eichholz, kiu de 1975 havas inter pluraj aliaj movadaj oficoj tiun de direktoro de la Terminologia Centro de Internacia Scienca Asocio Esperantista, decidis esplori la aferon per cirkulero al la kunlaborantoj de la Terminologia Centro kaj al ĉiuj aliaj interesitoj. La cirkulero enhavas argumentojn de Antal Münnich, Gerhard Kalckhoff (aŭtoro de neeldonita terminaro pri la koncerna fako), Rüdiger Eichholz, R. Haferkorn, O. Reiersøl, A.C. Pick, Hans D. Maas, M. Falla, Gaston Waringhien kaj J. Jäntti. Aldonita al la cirkulero estas voĉdonilo. Surbaze de ricevita voĉdoniloj s-ro Eichholz esperas fari definitivan solvon al la problemo, nome de la Terminologia Centro de ISAE.

La cirkulero estas senpage havebla ĉe Terminologia Centro de ISAE, R. Eichholz, 2040 Springbank Rd., Mississauga, Ontario, Kanado L5H 3N6. Enkalkuliĝos voĉdoniloj ricevita ĝis la 30a de junio 1977.

HELPU!!

Ni perdis kontakton kun du ELNA-anoj, kies lasta adreso estis en Los Angeles CA. Ĉu iu scias la aktualan adreson de Ges-roj Van Allen Lyman? Se jes, bonvolu sciigi al ELNA CO, Box 508, Burlingame CA 94010. Dankon!

REKLAMTARIFOJ

Aktualaj reklamtarifoj por preparitaj reklamoj en *ELNA News/letter* estas: \$24 por duona paĝo, \$16 por kvarona, kaj \$11 por okona, kun rabato 10% ĉe minimume trifoja aperigo. Reklamojn oni akceptas ĝenerale nur por la interna sekcio, do ne por tiuj paĝoj en angla lingvo, kiujn ni disdonas al interesitoj el la ĝenerala publiko. Ĉi tiuj tarifoj ne rilatas la rubrikon "Anoncetoj", sub kiu la redakcio akceptas mallongajn tekstojn senpage, tamen kun foje severa redaktado. Nebezzone aldoni, ke ELNAretenas la rajton rifuzi aperigon de reklamo sen klarigo al la petanto.

INTERNACIA ESPERANTO-MUZEO

Kiu volas subteni la valoran laboron de Internacia Esperanto-Muzeo en Wien povas tion fari per abono al ĝia kvaronjara *Informilo*. Sendu \$3.00 per poŝtmandato aŭ monbiletoj al la usona peranto, s-ino Roan Orloff Stone, 504 N. 5th St., Gallup NM 87301.

ANGLALINGVA TRADUKA KONKURSO

Kiel anoncote en la lasta numero, ELNA kaj la Londona Esperanto-Klubo decidis kune starigi, por ĉi tiu jaro, la Anglalingvan Tradukan Konkurson, per kiu oni aljuĝos premiojn al elstaraj tradukoj poeziaj kaj prozaj el la angla lingvo.

Universala Esperanto-Asocio akceptis doni sian aŭspicium al la Konkursu, kaj verŝajne estos eble fari la formalan premiadon kadre de la aranĝo pri la Belartaj Konkursoj ĉe la 62a UK en Rejkjaviko.

La konkursu havas du branĉojn, poezian (maksimuma longo de poemo ne fiksita) kaj prozan (maksimuma longo de verko 200 x 65 tajpitaj spacoj). Ĉiu esperantisto rajtas konkursi per ĝis tri tradukoj en ĉiu branĉo. La tri premioj en ĉiu branĉo estos 65, 45 kaj 25 nederlandaj guldenoj. Premiito cedas al la aŭspiciantoj unuan rajton de publikigo.

Por partopreni, sendu kvar kopiojn de ĉiu traduko kune kun kvar kopioj de la anglalingva originalo, kaj kvin internaciajn respondkuponojn, al la konkursa sekretario. La konkursanto signu ĉiun konkursaĵon per pseŭdonimo kaj aldonu, en fermita koverto, slipon kun la pseŭdonimo kaj la vera nomo kaj adreso. Sur la koverto aperu la pseŭdonimo kaj la branĉo(j) prenata(j). La konkursa sekretario estas s-ro Alec Venture, 55 Park Hill, Carshalton, Surrey, Anglujo SM5 3SE. La tuta konkursa materialo lin atingu plej malfrue la 31an de marto 1977.

EL POPOLA ĈINIO

Sinteza monata gazeto en Esperanto, ĝustatempe prezentanta al la legantoj la sukcesojn de la socialisma revolucio kaj socialisma konstruado de Ĉinio, ĝiajn kulturajn, artojn, socian vivon kaj fundamentajn sciojn pri ĝiaj lando kaj historio. Ĝi estas gazeto populara kaj riĉe ilustrita. Abonu ĝin geesperantistoj de ĉiuj landoj!

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SESSION ON LANGUAGE BARRIERS AT I.S.A.

The annual conference of the International Studies Association, to be held in St. Louis, MO, this March, will include a session entitled "Language Barriers as a World Political Institution: Who gets across what, when, how?" Jonathan Pool (Dept. of Political Science, State University of New York, Stony Brook) will chair the session. Pool is the acting director of the Centre for Research and Documentation on the World Language Problem, an institution of the Universal Esperanto Association. Papers will be delivered by His Excellency Ralph Harry, Australian Ambassador to the United Nations, on "Language Barriers in the United Nations"; Humphrey Tonkin (Dept. of English, University of Pennsylvania), current president of the Universal Esperanto Association, on "Defining Language as a World Problem: The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations"; and David K. Jordan (Dept. of Anthropology, University of California, San Diego) on "The Pagoda of Babel". Also in attendance will be Victor Sadler, director of UEA's Central Office in Rotterdam.

Further information will be sent on request to qualified scholars in the field of linguistics or political science by Dr. Jonathan Pool, Dept. of Political Science, State University of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794.

WORLD ESPERANTO CONGRESS



Reykjavík, capital city of Iceland, will host the 62nd World Esperanto Congress, July 30 to August 6, 1977.

Congress Patron Dr. Kristján Eldjárn, President of Iceland, has kindly agreed to attend the inauguration personally. He will also accept representatives of the Congress at the Presidential Residency.

The Congress theme will be "The Right to Communication" — seen both from a general perspective and in reference to the Esperanto movement itself. Although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights makes no mention of such a right, several basic rights could be subsumed under the right to communication: the right to privacy of correspondence, the right to manifest one's religion, the right to freedom of expression, the right to seek, receive and impart information through any media and regardless of frontiers, etc. In all this, language can play a role either as a means of attaining those rights, or, if misused, as a tool of obstruction.

The local organizing committee includes the famous poet and translator Baldur Ragnarsson (*Ŝtupoj sen nomo, Esploroj*) as president, and ELNA member Charles R.L. Power as permanent congress secretary (liaison between Reykjavík and UEA headquarters in Rotterdam).

UEA conducts much of its business during the World Esperanto Congress every year, with long meetings of its Committee and Executive Board, sessions on special topics, and meetings of commissions and working groups. This year's business will include election of a new Executive Board.

The various specialized organizations affiliated or cooperating with UEA will hold their annual meetings during the Congress, and perhaps organize public meetings of general interest; the Esperanto Academy will meet; and there will be religious services and unofficial meetings grouped around the Congress program.

The Congress will also be the meeting place for the International Summer University, in which scholars from leading universities around the world lecture in the international language on topics in their fields of specialization. At a special meeting, the results of the annual Arts Competition and of the

recently initiated English-Language Translation Competition will be announced, and prize-winning entries read. There will be many other cultural events, such as concerts, recitals and films (including productions of Iceland's late cinematic genius, Ósvaldur Knudsen). Members of the Icelandic National Theatre have learned Esperanto in order to present their own collectively written drama *Inuk*. In addition, there will be a banquet, a ball, and numerous other social events.

There will be a simultaneous International Holiday Week for Esperanto-speaking Children, with child care provided for those under six.

Iceland is a spectacularly beautiful country, with vast empty deserts, active volcanoes, geysers and glaciers. Despite its name, Iceland has a moderate climate, with a summer temperature of about 50° F. (10° C.) in Reykjavík. Several attractive excursions are offered, including a tour of Reykjavík, a visit to geysers and a fishing village in southern Iceland, and a visit to the geyser energy center Hveragerdi.

The following Congress fees are given in U.S. dollars based on an exchange rate of 40 cents U.S. per Dutch guilder:

1. Person who is not an individual member of UEA	72.80
2. UEA member with <i>Jarlibro</i>	64.80
3. UEA member with <i>Jarlibro</i> and magazine <i>Esperanto</i>	52.80
4. Spouse of Congress member in category 1	51.20
5. Spouse of Congress member in category 2 or 3	45.60
6. Young person under 21	22.00
7. University student under 31	36.40
8. Blind person	29.20

These Congress fees will be good until the end of March, when they will go up 9-12%.

The Congress fee should be sent together with one official application for each person to UEA's National Representative, Mr. Armin F. Doneis, P.O. Box 105, Pharr, TX 78577. Mr. Doneis will send an official application on request.

Those interested in a group flight from New York City should write for information to Janet T. Brugos, Esperanto Travel Coordinator, Flying Dutchmen Travel, 951 Front St., Novato, CA 94947. If interest is sufficient, Ms Brugos will also organize a group bus trip to the Reykjavík flight from the ELNA Congress in Washington, DC.

ULLMAN PUBLISHES ON GARCÍA LORCA TRANSLATION

Professor Pierre L. Ullman (Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee), has an article "On the *Romancero Gitano* in Esperanto" in Vol. IV, no. 2 (fall 1976), p. 109-114, of the *García Lorca Review*, published at the State University College, Brockport, N.Y.

In his paper, Dr. Ullman discusses Fernando de Diego's translation, published by Prof. Juan Régulo Pérez of the Universidad de La Laguna, Tenerife, Canary Islands, of the *Romancero Gitano*. He points out that, despite the broad scope of the publishing activities of the Stafeto series of Régulo Pérez, the *Cigana Romancero* is one of only two translations of Spanish literature in the series, the other being of Pío Baroja's *El arbol de la ciencia*, also translated by de Diego.

Ullman points to the benefits of Esperanto as a vehicle for conveying the essence and intentions of the original author, particularly to readers who are barred from the original by language, but whose native language, because of its limited use, is not likely to be used for a translation of García Lorca. Ullman points out that it is Spanish poets and translators like Fernando de Diego who have introduced assonance as a poetic device in Esperanto, whereas the traditionally dominant Slavic and Hungarian poets had explicitly denied its value as a poetic tool. Ullman's paper is therefore more than a review. It is a valuable insight into the development of Esperanto as a vehicle for poetry, both original and translated.

The issue of the *García Lorca Review* containing this article may be purchased from the editor, Dr. Grace Alvarez-Altman, Foreign Language Department, State University College, Brockport, NY 14420, for \$3.00.

--Richard E. Wood

VATICAN STEPS UP ESPERANTO BROADCASTS

Encouraged by the good response to weekly broadcasts in Esperanto introduced during 1976, Vatican Radio has stepped up its broadcasting in the international language as of January 2, 1977.

While the initial broadcasts from the Vatican were directed only to Europe and the Mediterranean area and carried only on medium waves (AM) with limited coverage, and only as a brief, informal language portion in a multilingual late-evening musical program for Europe, Esperanto has now been given a scheduled time slot on a weekly basis, moved to an earlier hour for more convenient listening, and, most important of all, in addition to the medium wave channel it is now carried over no less than six short wave frequencies, three beamed to Europe (6190, 7250, 9645 kHz, or 49, 41, 31 m.) and three to Africa (9625, 11705, 15120 kHz, or 31, 25, 19 m.). This actually moves Esperanto right to the top position in terms of numbers of frequencies used simultaneously by Vatican Radio, the only other broadcasts carried over six frequencies being the morning liturgical programs (Latin Mass, Oriental Rite Mass, Angelus) intended for the whole of Europe. Vatican Radio realizes that the geographical spread of Esperanto is vast and requires the use of more transmitters than would be needed for national-language broadcasting.

The program goes out every Sunday at 2005-2015 GMT, the peak mid-evening listening hour in Europe and Africa, or 3:05-3:15 P.M. in the eastern United States. It consists of religious thought, news of the Catholic world, a conversation on current events or an interview, and a correspondence corner. The program is produced by the central editorial staff of Vatican Radio in cooperation with the International Union of Catholic Esperanto Speakers (IKUE).

Reception is generally best on 11700 kHz (25 m.) a clear out-of-band frequency which the Vatican wisely uses to avoid the intense interference within the crowded international bands (nominally 11705 kHz, just inside the band).

Listeners are invited to write for a free illustrated monthly program. The January 1977 issue contains full details on the new Esperanto program, and a letter from an Esperanto-speaking listener in Spain. Write to Vatican Radio, 00120 Vatican City.

--Richard E. Wood

ERIC LISTS ESPERANTO TEACHING DOCUMENT

ERIC - the Educational Resources Information Center - has published an important new document on the experimental teaching of Esperanto in microfilm form. ERIC documents may be consulted at major libraries throughout the United States, especially at certain state, city and college libraries designated as ERIC Document Depositories. The program of educational aids and teaching materials is sponsored by the National Institute of Education.

The document in question is "Teaching the Interlanguage: Some Experiments", by Dr. Richard E. Wood, Associate Professor of Languages and Linguistics at Adelphi University, New York, originally published in *Lektos*, Working Papers in Linguistics of the University of Louisville.

It may be ordered in microfiche or hard copy form from any ERIC depository by quoting document number ED 116 467, its date of publication, Dec. 75, and its page length, 22 pages; or viewed through the microfiche reader at ERIC centers.

Other ERIC documents of interest to Esperanto speakers include Humphrey Tonkin's "International Communication and Esperanto" (ED 030 863, Nov. 1968, 28p.) and Edmund Brent's "Marginality and Variability in Esperanto" (ED 105 708, Dec. 1973, 30p.).

--Richard E. Wood

JOURNAL ON LANGUAGE PLANNING TO BE PUBLISHED

Language Problems and Language Planning is the title of a journal to be published beginning in 1977 by Mouton & Co. of The Hague and Paris. The editor is Richard E. Wood of Adelphi University, New York, U.S.A. The purpose of the journal will be to provide a forum for article-length studies, reviews, and review essays on problems and policies associated with language as a social phenomenon. Problems of language diversity, linguistic minorities and their rights, language in education, the standardization and development of languages, the role of language in economic planning, and language-related attitudes and behavior are examples of the topics that the journal will cover. It will particularly emphasize comparative studies, case studies with general significance, and studies of language problems that transcend the boundaries of a single country.

Language Problems and Language Planning will be an international journal in every sense. Its editorial committee will represent all parts of the world. The title of the journal will appear in several languages on the cover, and there will be no restriction on the language in which an author may propose a manuscript, except the ability of the editor to find competent reviewers. (Professor Wood himself reads 25 languages.) Summaries in Esperanto and other languages, depending on the desired audience, will accompany articles, and the editorial office will also arrange for any article to be translated into any language for a moderate fee.

An important aim of the journal will be to bring expertise on language planning to countries and groups which need it most but have least access to it otherwise. *Language Problems and Language Planning* is intended not just for social scientists and people actively engaged in language-planning activity, but also for those who face language problems in their work or life and would like to understand better the nature of those problems. With this in mind, a cornerstone of the editorial policy will be that scholarly writing can be scientific and still understandable to non-experts. The subscription price of 30 gld. (\$12.00) per volume (3 issues), about half that of comparable journals in related fields, is also designed to encourage a wide readership.

Language Problems and Language Planning will begin publication in early 1977 with a special issue on "Language Problems and Language Planning in the British Isles". With an introductory essay by Michael Hechter (author of *Internal Colonialism: The Celtic Fringe in British National Development 1536-1966*), this issue will contain articles and reviews by Tomás Ó Domhnaillín, John R. Edwards, John Van Eerde, Carl James, Patricia R. Nichols, and Richard E. Wood, on language problems, movements, and policies in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Special issues with geographical or topical foci (e.g. the francophone West Indies, Scandinavia, international law and diplomacy) will be an occasional feature of the journal in the future as well.

Language Problems and Language Planning (which will probably go the way of most titles and be referred to as *LPLP*) is not a new journal, strictly speaking. It is the continuation of *La Monda Lingvo-Problemo*, which has been published by Mouton since 1969. Under its new title, the journal will expand its coverage to deal in a major way with language policy, in addition to practical language problems, which have been the focus of attention up to now. The first issue of *LPLP* will bear the number 19 (volume 7, number 1).

Editorial correspondence should be addressed to Professor Richard E. Wood, Department of Languages and International Studies, Adelphi University, Garden City, NY 11530, U.S.A. For the convenience of North American subscribers, a subscription agent has been appointed for this journal in the United States: write (and make check payable) to *Language Problems and Language Planning*, Box 105, Pharr TX 78577.

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ESPERANTO AMONG TEACHERS IN NORTHWEST

On October 8 and 9 the Oregon Association of Teachers of Esperanto again held a Seminar and Workshop as a part of the official state Instructional Improvement Day (formerly "Professional Day"). Each year since 1968, when the association was formed, OATE has been a visible and vocal part of the General Foreign Language Teachers Conference on that day. It has contributed outstanding speakers and exhibits on occasion, but for the most part the contribution has been a "one-woman show", with Hazel H. Heusser carting books, posters, projectors, phonographs, etc., to each city or campus. In 1974 and 1975 OATE held independent workshops at the University of Portland and at Maryhurst College, respectively.

This year the Oregon and Washington Foreign Language Associations decided to hold a joint conference at Seatack, Washington. It seemed propitious for OATE to resume participation to gain more visibility. Another possibility was to hold a two-day workshop in Portland and offer credit through the State Division of Continuing Education. While waiting for teachers to respond to a preference survey, OATE president Heusser made tentative arrangements with the Conference Chairperson in Seattle. He was enthusiastic and cooperative, promised a good display and meeting room, space on the printed programs, attention to OATE theme, Esperanto and the Minority Languages Threatened with Extinction, and publicity throughout the schools in both states. Then Dr. Harry Weiner was called about the possibilities of Washington Esperanto-speakers participating with or without OATE. In the latter case, OATE would share their special speakers and any other help that they might be able to give. A second call to Washington assured that Esperantists there were ready to go ahead. The rest of the Washington story belongs to Dr. Weiner and the Esperantists there.

OATE did opt for the independent workshop in Portland. Two thousand attractive green flyers were sent to all of the schools in three counties and, for redistribution, to all of the Intermediate Education Districts in Oregon and in Clark County, Washington. A committee made up of two German teachers, a Spanish teacher, a primary teacher, an architectural drawing teacher, and the workshop coordinator, all of whom have participated in previous workshops, set up criteria for all aspects of this one.

Most Oregon workshops suffered because of the pressure put upon Portland teachers to spend the day in their own building. OATE had no Portland teachers, but a quality group from the widest reaches of the state, representing primary, intermediate, middle school, high school and administration. Half were foreign language teachers. Probably the most potentially influential was Sister Joseph Helene McKee who is Education Coordinator for the Franciscan Teaching Order in Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Wyoming. Among her concerns are projects among several Indian tribes to put their languages into written form. The "threatened language" theme drew her.

OATE congratulates the Washington Esperantists on the



Sixth grade students at Alameda School (Portland, OR) learn Esperanto through a series of U.N. posters on human rights with text in the international language.

success of their efforts at this conference, and thanks Len Hunting who so willingly agreed to go to Seatack to speak. He is so well known by teachers because of his social studies workshops and his television and university courses that he is ensured of an enthusiastic audience even before he speaks about Esperanto.

John Lewine's presentation at the OATE Professional Day last year is still bearing fruit. This week's mail brought a clipping from Prairie City, in far eastern Oregon, concerning a talk given by one of our workshop participants to the local chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma, an education sorority. The newspaper quoted at length from Mr. Lewine as reported in *Edu-Gram*, the official publication of the Oregon State Board of Education.

Several new classes are planned in Portland for the winter term. There will be a class at Portland State University, with credit.

--Hazel H. Heusser

MLA MEMBERS TAKE NOTE!

Prof. Carleton Carroll, co-chairman of the coming Esperanto Language and Literature session at the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association in Chicago next December, needs support for the session's continuation. A simple note supporting the petition for such a session, signed by one or several MLA members, would be deeply appreciated. Suggestions on a topic for the session would also be welcome. Write to Prof. Carleton W. Carroll, Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.

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