

ELNA NEWSLETTER

NEWS OF THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM AND ESPERANTO AS A SOLUTION

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 22, 1977

I send warmest greetings to the delegates
at this Twenty-Fifth Annual Conference of
the Esperanto League for North America.

Improved communication among individuals
and nations is one of the key ways of
building greater international understanding
and goodwill.

I applaud your efforts to contribute to this
goal and wish you a highly productive and
successful session.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed text of the letter.

**A FIRST FOR ESPERANTO IN
THE UNITED STATES —
JUBILEE ELNA CONGRESS
GREETED BY PRESIDENT CARTER**

INSIDE:

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO ADDRESSES
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ESPERANTO AT
REYKJAVIK, ICELAND**

SOCIOLINGUIST EXTENDS A HAND: ACADEMIC FORUM ON ESPERANTO AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

As part of the 25th Annual Congress of the Esperanto League for North America held this year at Georgetown University in Washington, DC, an academic forum was held featuring Dr. Roger Shuy of the Department of Linguistics of Georgetown University and the Center for Applied Linguistics. The topic discussed was "Sociolinguistics and the study of Esperanto."

Dr. Shuy, as an open-minded newcomer to Esperanto, first addressed himself to the frequent charges that linguists have expressed little concern for Esperanto. He proposed that linguists, including sociolinguists, have their own specialized interests and research priorities, and furthermore their own political and social objectives, which may take priority to interest in Esperanto. Also, sociolinguistics is a new and undermanned field.

Next, Dr. Shuy outlined basic concepts and concerns of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is concerned with variation in language and the social factors that influence it. Language is far from being a simple right-wrong affair. Language in actual usage is spread along a continuum of usage and acceptability in phonology (sound system), grammar, and choice of vocabulary. People make conscious and unconscious choices in adjusting their speech to the demands of different social contexts. Sociolinguists are also concerned with the functions of language, attitudes toward language varieties and their speakers, and the application of sociolinguistic knowledge to educational and political decision-making.

Dr. Shuy then made suggestions as to how sociolinguistic concepts could be applied to the study of Esperanto. Among the aspects of Esperanto to be investigated mentioned are the nature of the variation which exists in the production of phonological and grammatical forms, the semantic continuum, the variation in functions or uses of Esperanto, the tolerable limits of variation, and what constitutes stigmatized Esperanto.

The most promising involvement of sociolinguists with Esperanto is in the area of language teaching, according to Dr. Shuy. However, Esperantists must clarify the linguistic claims of Esperanto, particularly in regard to linguistic simplicity and ease of learning. There is no convincing proof that Esperanto is simpler or more easily learned than other languages. Linguistic simplicity is most difficult to define or determine. Application of mistaken notions of ease, simplicity, and clarity has resulted in poor teaching materials. Esperantists should avoid making claims or arguments based on purported inherent linguistic qualities of Esperanto.

A better claim for Esperanto might be based on social simplicity. The advantage here is that Esperanto is purely an instrumental language, not an integrative one (i.e., carrying the motivation to assimilate into another culture). Esperanto is not learned in a socio-political or emotional context. Dr. Shuy described the situation of the educationally disadvantaged children of guest-laborers in Europe. He speculated that Esperanto could be offered to these children by school systems that do not wish to offer costly bilingual education programs in several languages and for ethnic groups who do not intend to assimilate to the host country. Esperanto could be politically and economically expedient, with an added efficiency factor if Esperanto is indeed easier to learn than other languages. Dr. Shuy cautioned that he was not advocating his idea as an educational policy but only as a worthwhile experiment to make.

Another possible experimental application is the use of Esperanto in teaching concepts of literacy. The potential usefulness of Esperanto as a medium of initial literacy is totally unknown but Esperanto may be particularly useful for this purpose in third world countries where there exist predominant oral, non-written languages.

Dr. Shuy concluded that to convince linguists of all the claims of Esperanto would be difficult, but linguists can be convinced by good evidence.

The first discussant, Dr. William Solzbacher, member of the Esperanto Academy, concentrated on the issue of the borders of intelligibility in Esperanto. He reported on the little research that has been done in that area. Also, he emphasized the support that Esperanto has received by linguists.

The second discussant, Jody Crandall, doctoral candidate in linguistics at Georgetown University, spoke on quite a few aspects of Esperanto. A newcomer to the language, she was impressed by the goal of a non-imperialistic language but felt that the claims of Esperanto needed substantiation. Ms Crandall raised serious questions concerning Esperanto. People learn English for economic, educational, and social reasons, regardless of their feelings about it. Can Esperanto provide similar motivations? It is dubious that governments could impose the study of Esperanto. How can Esperanto preserve itself as a standard language and avoid becoming dialectalized, especially if it gains acceptance? Academies have little influence. Ms Crandall claimed that the evidence indicates that native language literacy is essential and that using Esperanto to teach literacy would be unfortunate. She nevertheless thought that Esperanto has great educational value.

The third discussant, Ralph Dumain, a student in the linguistics department at the State University of New York at Buffalo, expressed a desire to respond to the points made by Ms Crandall but confined himself to his prepared remarks on Dr. Shuy's lecture. Mr. Dumain acknowledged valuable ideas presented by Dr. Shuy, expressed appreciation for Dr. Shuy's serious consideration of Esperanto from a sociolinguistic perspective, and attempted to clear up some matters in Esperanto. He claimed that regularity, not simplicity, is a property of Esperanto and regularity contributes to ease of learning. He also briefly described other linguistic and a few sociolinguistic and political aspects of Esperanto.

The moderator of the forum, Dr. E. James Lieberman, added his comments. He disputed Mr. Dumain's claim that Esperanto-speakers are not stigmatized for using the language improperly. Dr. Lieberman stated that as an Esperantist he has experienced stigmatization for speaking Esperanto incorrectly and that Esperantists do not like to hear their language butchered. He also claimed that the ability to perceive speech plays an important part in language learning in addition to motivation. According to Dr. Lieberman, linguistic change in Esperanto will be retarded by the standardizing effect of modern communications media.

Dr. Shuy in his final remarks made several points, some of which are mentioned below. He emphasized that he approaches sociolinguistics with a linguistic emphasis. Others have a sociological emphasis. It is good to hear that Esperanto has variability; no language can exist without it. Language change is not to be feared. To remedy the lack of communication between linguists and Esperantists, arguments which will interest linguists should be used; for example, consistency or regularity is a good notion. The study of the acquisition of Esperanto, particularly by children, would thrill linguists and would attract researchers without fail. The electronic media have little standardizing effect on language usage. Real people are models for usage, not TV. A list of myths about Esperanto would be useful to linguists.

Finally, Dr. Shuy expressed his gratitude for the opportunity to extend his hand as Mr. Dumain had expressed. It is time for rapprochement between academics and Esperantists, he said. Many linguists are interested in Esperanto and are waiting for evidence presented from a linguistic perspective.

Indeed, rapprochement turned out to be the theme of the evening's forum. Dr. Shuy, with limited background knowledge

of Esperanto, seriously attempted to investigate possibilities for sociolinguistic study of the language and also to indicate what kind of researches have the greatest potential. The panel discussion was a great stimulus to the participants themselves, whose interest in Esperanto research was excited by the exchange of information. It was also a good experience for the audience, which included Esperantists and non-Esperantists, who as a result of this forum gained a more sophisticated understanding of language. Several members of the audience approached the panelists after the conclusion of the discussion to express their appreciation of the event. Evidently, it was a success.

...Ralph Dumain

THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE WINS MAJOR RECOGNITION IN ITS 90TH YEAR

A thousand speakers of Esperanto from 41 countries met in Reykjavik, Iceland this August to discuss problems of world communication. The 62nd World Congress of Esperanto needed no interpreters, no machinery for simultaneous translation. Cultural, scientific, business and social facets of the Congress all took place using Esperanto as the sole and complete linguistic medium. The right to communication (the conference theme), tourism, mathematics, sports, medicine, and the women's movement across the globe were among the topics formally discussed during the week-long congress, and the Icelandic National Theatre presented the celebrated play *Inuk* in Esperanto.

Esperanto first appeared in 1887, ninety years ago, and has been a living, working language ever since. Three generations of use have molded but not fundamentally changed Esperanto, which is the only planned language to be adopted by a worldwide community of speakers. Two world wars and the demise of the League of Nations held back but did not stop the movement for a politically neutral, easy-to-learn second language for international communication.

The Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, addressed the opening session of the Esperanto congress. In conferring this important recognition, Mr. M'Bow stressed the need for equality among languages, and among all peoples in the right to communicate, and hailed the efforts of Esperanto speakers to achieve this goal.

During the customary ceremony in which representatives of national Esperanto organizations salute the international congress, Wm. R. Harmon, President of the Esperanto League for North America, Inc., the national organization of Esperanto speakers in the United States, reported proudly that U.S. President Jimmy Carter had just given a boost to Esperanto in the United States by sending a personal message applauding that group's efforts toward improved communication among individuals and nations.

The international congress in Reykjavik was honored by the participation of Kristjan Eldjarn, President of Iceland, and by many other government officials and diplomats including the Minister of Culture of Iceland and the Mayor of Reykjavik. An active participant in the congress during the entire week was Hon. Ralph Harry, Australian ambassador to the United Nations, a fluent speaker of Esperanto.

The international achievement award for the past year went to the Japan Esperanto Institute, a further testimonial to the growth of Esperanto in the non-Western world.

In 1978, the 63rd World Esperanto Congress will take place in Varna, Bulgaria.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS ON THE 62ND ANNUAL ESPERANTO CONVENTION IN REYKJAVIK, ICELAND

On July 31st the city of Reykjavik, Iceland was invaded by more than one thousand Esperanto-speakers from over 40 countries. In a city of 80,000 people which imports just about everything it uses except lamb and fish, for a week a good part of its population was also imported.

This convention was notable because, for the first time, some important non-Esperanto-speakers came to observe, and marvel, at an amazing human phenomenon—people from all continents engaging in business and pleasure using only the international language. The Director-General of UNESCO, the Hon. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, addressed the conventioners on this year's United Nations theme: *The Right to Communicate*, emphasizing that "...the task of UNESCO is the strengthening of world peace, understanding among peoples, and cooperation between nations. Esperanto historically has been devoted to the same principle."

Leonard Sussman of FREEDOM HOUSE, which is an organization dedicated to the right which journalists hold precious—the right to be informed and to inform, spoke at the closing ceremonies. Mr. Sussman, interpreted into Esperanto by the Hon. Ralph Harry, Australian Ambassador to the United Nations, began apologetically by saying that, although he was there in his capacity as an expert on communication, he was the only person present with a communication problem.

Major addresses in Esperanto were made by Vilhjalmur Halmarsson, the Icelandic Minister of Culture; Birgir Isleifur Gunnarsson, Mayor of Reykjavik, and the Honorable Ralph Harry, an authority on the law of the sea.

In dealing with the convention theme—The Right To Communicate—members became aware that this is a pervasive, complex problem throughout the world. While language diversity is an important barrier to communication, which Esperantists are dedicated to erasing, there are others which require the continued vigilance of all.

For reports on the International Summer University lectures and the excellent theatre and social events which crowded into the week, we recommend that readers turn to the Esperanto press.

...Catherine L. Schulze

EVERYONE SPEAKS ENGLISH DEPT. [Oops!! Division]

Advertising officials of Master Builders recently retained a university professor who is a specialist in oriental languages to translate into Japanese an ad headline which read "Tower of Strength." The message involved a 656-foot high earthquake-proof concrete tower for an insurance company in Tokyo.

Subsequently a tear sheet of the published ad was sent to Master Builders' joint venture partners in Tokyo asking how many reprints they would like. In due course the answer came back: "Japanese headline translates 'Tower Without Power.' One copy sufficient."

ZAMENHOF COIN TO APPEAR

The Polish coin magazine *Biuletyn Numizmatyczny* in issue 9/117 indicates that 50,000 Zamenhof Zlotys will be placed into circulation in 1980. More information on this coin, which will surely be sought by Esperanto-speaking numismatists worldwide, will be furnished later on.

NOMS DE PLUME

(Continued from last issue)

Also within this general category are the rather numerous instances of change from one ethnic-language name to another in the same language. A typical example is the Bulgarian Asen Grigorov (1903 -), who became the equally Bulgarian Marin Ljubin. Then there are changes from one language to another. A general trend is away from recognizably Jewish names. In England one also notes the change in the 1930's, a period of understandable unpopularity of Germany, by the German-surnamed Englishman K.R.C. Sturmer to the more typically English Kenelm Robinson. The contemporary Esperanto poet, residing in the United States, Julius Balbin, changed his name when in his native Poland from the original Lowy, officially citing in his legal application to the Polish authorities for change of name registration the desire to abandon a name of partial German origin and German connotation (Ger. *Löwe* "Lion") and invented the name Balbin, based in part upon the forename of his mother and upon Latin and other roots, bearing in mind also the ease of pronunciation of the chosen name in several different languages including Esperanto.

A second, and more specifically Esperantist, group of adoptive names is formed by those which are in partial or total agreement with the phonology and morphology of Esperanto, or which are generally meaningful in that language. To be totally acceptable in Esperanto, such names must, like all other nouns, end in -o. The Czech writer of Jewish background, who as a refugee in the 1930's moved to the Netherlands, in changing his nationality legally changed his name to its Esperanto equivalent in form and meaning. The original Sigmund Prager upon attaining Dutch citizenship became Sigismundo Pragano. The suffix -ano, it may be noted, indicates citizenship or residency of a country, city, etc. Others have adopted only partially Esperantized names. For example, the American Charles R.L. Power uses the pseudonym Karl Pov, dropping the obligatory substantival ending in both elements. Pov, or rather Povo "power," is a literal translation of the apparent meaning of his surname.

An interesting name, partially meaningful in Esperanto and partially Esperanto in form, is that of the German Herbert F. Hoveler, a writer in the early 1900's. He is remembered as E. Cefec, a palindrome which is said to have been based upon the English pronunciation of his initials H-F-H, themselves palindromic in type. The word *ĉefa* "chief" is connotated, as is the particle *eĉ* "even." Hoveler was the originator of the Keys to Esperanto—basic guides to the language explained in many other languages—and the *Ĉefeĉ* Keys are still so called today.

Such pseudonyms as V. Elsudo, "from the South," are typical of this category. Although they do not carry the ideological or philosophical content of the Esperanto movement or culture, they are meaningful in Esperanto and formed from its component morphemes. Elsudo was the pseudonym of the pamphleteer V. Kolcinskii (Soviet Union) active in the 1920's.

The third and most innovative type of Esperanto literary pseudonym is the pen name of both Esperanto form and content, derived from the history, symbolism and cultural feeling of *Gemeinschaft* of the language itself. The earliest such name, Dr. Esperanto, "hoper, one who hopes," is the prototype of the third category. Such names are divided between pen names and the *noms de guerre*, as one might say, of movement activists, particularly the militant anti-nationalist of the 1920's, a time when extreme radical tendencies, a strong movement in the recently-formed Soviet Union, etc., brought Esperantism into contact with general left-wing radicalism and the workers' movement in Europe and the Far East. Within the movement founded by Zamenhof, it is natural that some of his later followers should have adopted the Esperanto form of his more

commonly used forename, Ludoviko. Thus the Hungarian poet now active as Lajos Tarkony wrote in the 1930's as Ludoviko Totsche.

There is some erotic poetry in the international language, some of it of a ribald, slightly pornographic nature but of great linguistic and other interest, e.g. the *Sekretaj Sonetoj* (Secret Sonnets). These are truly pseudonymous works, the identity of their author, Peter Peneter, being a matter of dispute for the last forty years. The reference in the ribald pen name is to the male sexual organ. Amusingly, a sequel to the *Sonetoj* of the 1930's was recently published, the author now hiding under the pseudonym of *Peterido* "offspring of Peter." The suffix -ido has long carried sharp connotations in Esperantist circles, in such words, since the schismatic movement known as *Ido* which split the ranks of supporters of the International Language in the 1900's. Peter Peneter—whose name, lacking the final -o, is not totally Esperanto in style—is undoubtedly the best known genuinely pseudonymous author in the language.

The symbolism of the movement is chiefly that of hope, *espero*, and its flag and emblem, the green star, *verda stelo*. The literature is thus reflected with such pseudonyms as *Verdulo*, "green one," *Verdstelulo* "green-star wearer," and the like.

This necessarily brief discussion of pseudonymic practices among authors writing originally in the International Language has presented only an introduction to a fascinating field of literary onomastics. It has intentionally refrained from citing numerous examples which would perhaps merely have obscured the general onomastic principles involved and which would have required detailed knowledge of Esperanto and other languages. The *Enciklopedio de Esperanto* (Budapest, 1933-34), contains a list of 85 pseudonyms of well-known Esperantists of that date and earlier, approximately a third of them being figures of literary significance. It may be noted that less than half are totally in accordance with Esperanto phonology and orthography. Today's students of the Esperanto movement now await the forthcoming totally new *Enciklopedio* to be edited by Ulrich Lins. Among many other topics, it will certainly reflect the developments in Esperanto onomastics in the last forty years.

In further work in this field it might be fruitful to undertake a comparison with the adoptive names of Hebrew writers both in Europe and in Israel, since the Esperanto and Zionist movements both arose in Eastern Europe at the end of the nineteenth century; at times. Lazarus Ludovic Zamenhof was indeed active in both simultaneously. A different field of comparative work might be in the adoptive names of millenarian and utopian communities.

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[Ed. note: Sigmund Prager [later Sigismundo Pragano] was a Romanian, not a Czech Esperantist as stated in the article. We thank Dr. Wood for bringing this correction to our attention.]

THANKS TO THE UNKNOWN HELPER

One of our readers recently placed a notice in the Polish language periodical *Gwiazda Polarna* informing readers that they could send 50 cents in stamps to ELNA for a copy of *Esperanto for Beginners and Esperanto Key*.

This notice resulted in many inquiries. This example could well be followed by others who regularly subscribe to or read other ethnic newspapers or magazines. And our hearty thanks to the unknown helper!

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF ELNA:

Just prior to the 25th annual ELNA Congress in Washington, D.C. this July, a letter was received from an outstanding Iranian Esperantist who, during the year past, has succeeded in establishing classes and clubs in an area in which little activity on behalf of the international language was evident. More than 2,000 students have learned or are learning Esperanto in Iran during a very short period of time. Dr. Saheb-Zamani's letter presents a point of view common among his young students, and the issues raised are certainly worthy of serious thought by those of us engaged in the cause of furthering Esperanto in the so-called "first world." His letter is here reproduced in its entirety. I translated the letter into Esperanto during the World Congress of Esperanto at Reykjavik this past August, and gave copies to a number of officials of the international organization UEA so that the issues raised in the letter might be considered on an international basis as well.

Any comments or suggestions from ELNA members or other friends of Esperanto would be welcome, and if sent to me will be forwarded to international officials concerned.

Open Letter to the Esperanto Jubilee Congress

July 1, 1977

Gentlemen:

On this auspicious occasion of the 25th anniversary of the American Esperanto association, we rejoice with you in celebrating the success which the Esperanto movement has achieved, both in the U.S.A. and abroad.

As you are aware, this movement, after 50 years of quiescence in Iran, has entered upon a springtime of rapid growth. In less than two years, we have witnessed not only an unprecedented development in Esperanto classes, but also a generous and sympathetic coverage by the Iranian press, radio and television, of the whole Esperanto enterprise in Iran and elsewhere. Within the past eight months alone, over 2000 students, of all ages and from all walks of life, have been enrolled in Teheran University's free Esperanto classes. And not a week goes by without some mention of the movement in the news media.

From the vantage-point of a very close involvement in the Esperanto movement in this country, and a familiarity with its activities in other parts of the world, we would like to share with you some of our concerns and convictions about the future of Esperanto, in the Third World above all, but also in the rest of the world.

It may be that for Esperantists in the West, this program represents a marginal, spare-time interest. But for us in the Third World — which embraces a majority of the world's population, and bids fair to become the center stage of international concern even in our own lifetime — the question of communication and inter-people understanding, and the crucial role of Esperanto in this context, are urgent and critical matters. It is no exaggeration to say that the Third World faces a cultural life-or-death situation, which we Esperantists must take very seriously.

We therefore wish to state, respectfully but firmly, that all who are guiding the Esperanto movement must be made aware of this situation, take hold of a new vision of our responsibility, in the light of the present and growing crisis of communication, and the desperate need for an adequate and acceptable universal language. The burden for this falls most heavily on Western Esperantists, however much those in the Third must also be involved.

We have an urgent mission to carry forward. Nothing less than a thorough missionary effort, motivated by a missionary concern and spirit, and undergirded with adequate resources, will suffice. It is here that Esperanto associations in the developed and

privileged countries of the West have a special responsibility to provide initiative and resources for the task. Coupled with this, there must be a persuasive demonstration of authentic worth and usefulness of Esperanto, everywhere.

Permit us to comment on several very practical matters which we feel deserve immediate and serious cooperative effort.

Firstly, although there are more than 80 different teaching texts available, we still do not have one which can be used universally. A standard text, carefully prepared and attractively printed and presented, is an absolute essential. Such a text must reflect the serious intention and practical usefulness of Esperanto, for we are constantly faced with the necessity of battling skepticism and rejection with inadequate evidence and demonstration.

Secondly, we notice that there are very few standard works — apart from general literature — available in Esperanto. Our experience is that serious students of Esperanto come to the end of their learning experience, only to find that there is little of interest or value to read. Literary works have their merit, but in the Third World people are hungry for more solid nourishment. They want to be able to keep abreast of intellectual and scientific development through Esperanto; they had expected that, having learned this language, they would not need to spend valuable time and money on learning another foreign language in order to do this.

Unless something is done, very soon, in this area, the Esperanto movement will not only falter, but will be rejected by the Third World as a viable instrument for the achieving of their goals. Such an eventuality will be to the detriment and loss of the whole world, but especially to the West, which has so much to offer.

Surely, in view of the fact that Esperanto has rootage in over 90 countries around the world, there is a sufficient market for serious works in Esperanto. And surely, too, in order to finance such an undertaking, it is possible to mobilize the resources of world-minded humanitarians and philanthropists, and religious and cultural associations.

Thirdly, we believe that the whole area of Esperanto periodical literature needs evaluation and corrective action. To be sure, we derive much profit and pleasure from a study of the Esperanto magazines now being published. But we find them much too parochial and inward-looking. News and articles on matters of general interest, but in Esperanto, we find lacking. Third World Esperantists look to these periodicals for resources with which to deal with their pressing intellectual and cultural problems.

Finally, we would like to make some general suggestions relating to the total Esperanto program. (1) Friends of the movement have raised some very thoughtful and important questions (see Appendix). These must be taken seriously. Research and reflection, aimed at the formulation of adequate answers, for use by interpreters and advocates of Esperanto, are a high priority. (2) The translation of Esperanto literature into local languages, to show the richness and vitality of Esperanto, must receive attention. (3) The effort to keep Esperanto before the public, in the developed as well as developing nations, must be sustained and upgraded. The use of mass media, the writing of "Letters to the Editor" (to elicit information about Esperanto in the readership), the submission of book reviews of Esperanto literature to key newspapers (like the New York Times Literary Supplement), and the like, can be of tremendous help. (4) For the world Esperanto community, a comprehensive report of Esperanto programs in each of the countries in which they exist, would be a boon.

[Continued on page 8]



Mary Catherine Sears [left] and Doris Vallon discuss the international language with Dr. Shahin Oliya of Tehran and M.K. Raina of the National Institute of Education, New Delhi. Mr. Raina was one of the speakers in the 2nd World Conference for teachers of the gifted at San Francisco July 27 - August 2.

WORLD COUNCIL FOR GIFTED AND TALENTED CHILDREN

Initiated by Gizella Edwards (who teaches Esperanto to several hundred children in Tampa, Florida's program for the gifted) at the invitation of Dr. Dorothy Sisk, Director of the Office of Gifted and Talented, HEW, Washington, a workshop on "Rapid Communication Via Esperanto, the International Multi-cultural Language" by Doris Vallon, assisted by Mary Catherine Sears, drew several interested teachers.

Robert Swain, Conference Chairman, of the University of San Francisco where it was held, in his welcome to delegates said: "Our manifesto is hope...we wish to prepare our young so they might preserve, nurture, educate, and govern the peoples of the earth. In a sentence, we bequeath them a legacy of hope, respect and dignity, that they might actively practice that concern with their neighbors."

And that, in essence, is what Esperanto is all about.

...Catherine Schulze

ESPERANTO IN THE PRESS [Frivolous Dept.]

The *Wall Street Journal* for June 23, 1977 published a lengthy but rather silly front-page article by staff reporter Barry Newman under the sophomoric title "Guess What 99.997% of World's People Have in Common — It's Ignorance of Esperanto; But the Other .003% Still Hope to Change All That." The article was based on a single visit to a rather sparsely-attended meeting of the Wellington, New Zealand Esperanto Club on a cold winter night. Although the article was replete with misinformation about the international language, it nevertheless drew enough attention to cause a number of readers to seek out Esperanto contacts through telephone books and libraries, with the result that the ELNA Central Office has received a number of inquiries.

A number of American Esperanto-speakers wrote to the *Journal* pointing out the poor reportage, including Dr. Richard Wood who suggested to the *Journal* that a meeting of, say, the Wellington English-Speaking Union or Alliance Francaise (if they in fact exist there) would, on a similar night, have had a similarly unimpressive attendance and program.

A letter from Dr. Humphrey Tonkin, President of UEA, was printed by the *Journal* in its "Letters to the Editor" column several weeks after the appearance of the unfortunate article. Several officers of ELNA and even a Viennese Esperanto-speaker wrote in protest. One may hope that at least the editors of the *Wall Street Journal* are now aware that articles distorting the facts about Esperanto cannot be printed with impunity.

THE SCHOONER NAMED ESPERANTO

ELNA-member Ellen A. Lewis of Brookline, MA, was browsing through a book store in New England and found an interesting story about a schooner named *Esperanto*.

It seems that the Gloucestermen of Cape Ann and the Canadians had been rivals in fishing for years; but in 1920 they escalated the ancient rivalry into an international competition — perhaps an excellent way of letting off steam and avoiding bad blood.

The Canadians set down the terms for the races; it was said that this gave them a certain advantage. Gloucester was given ten days to get a boat to Halifax ready to race. The Gloucester fleet was out to sea fishing, and there was no radio at the time; but just in the nick of time one of the Gloucestermen appeared — the *Esperanto*, a schooner built in 1906 which had served her various masters well mackereling, haddocking, halibuting, shacking, seining and codfishing. Although it was strange for a Gloucester ship to be named for an international language, it was a portent in the race — for the *Esperanto* was going to say things on the high seas that every mariner could understand.

Captain Martin Welch was chosen to race her. With Captain Welch at the wheel, the *Esperanto* won two races hands down and took off with the trophy and a cash prize. The first race was held October 30, 1920, over a 40-mile triangular course. The *Esperanto* finished eighteen minutes and twenty-eight seconds ahead of the Canadian vessel *Delawanna*.

The night before the second race, November 1, 1920, the Novascotians lightened their ballast in hopes of a light breeze. They got one, but it didn't help; the Novascotian vessel got away first but on the final leg, the daring of the Gloucester skipper and the speed of the *Esperanto* made the difference. She won the second race by seven minutes and twenty-five seconds.

Seven months after her great victory, the *Esperanto* suffered the fate of many a fishing schooner; in May of 1921 she struck a submerged wreck off Sable Island and went down. She was 15 years old; the language Esperanto was then 34 years old, and although the international language has gone on to world-wide recognition in the years since, there are still some who remember, in Cape Ann, the great victory of the schooner named *Esperanto*.

This story was reported in the book *Cape Ann: Cape America* by Herbert A. Kenny, J.B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia & N.Y., 1971.

ESPERANTO SUGGESTED FOR TRANSLATION OF WATER RESOURCE ARTICLES

ELNA member R. Kent Jones is the co-author of a paper on "Language Constraints to Water Resource Utilization" published in the August, 1977 issue of *Water Resources Bulletin*, the journal of the American Water Resources Association.

Jones, Principal Civil Engineer of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, and a board member of the Esperanto League for North America, Inc., points out in the paper the tremendous waste of time and energy attempting to deal with the diffusion of scientific knowledge through translation into numerous national languages. The paper further cites the problems of incomplete diffusion of knowledge, technical inbreeding, unsatisfactory international conferences and unstandardized technical terminology through the use of numerous ethnic languages.

The co-author with Jones is John T. Dale, Jr., Pollution Control Officer of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago.

FINANCA RAPORTO DE ELNA —

FISKA JARO 1976-1977

ENSPEZOJ

Centra Oficejo:

Libroservo:	
Vendo de libroj ktp	\$16,205.27
Kontoj pagotaj	1,291.32
Poŝto	619.05
Profito de abonperado	89.24
Reklamoj en NL	11.00
SUMO:	18,215.88

Koresponda Kurso enspezo 477.80

ELNA krom Centra Oficejo:

Kotizoj:	
Individua (346)	5,048.00
Familia (54)	675.00
Junula (19)	121.25
Studenta (46)	330.00
Emerita (96)	720.00
Amortiza porcio Dumviva	337.45
SUMO	7,231.70

Interezo	1,125.54
Donacoj al CO	3,388.78
Profito, 1976 Kongreso	1,409.70
SUMO	5,924.02

ENSPEZA SUMO 31,849.40

ELSPEZOJ

Varoj aĉetitaj \$14,142.96

Salajro: direktoro	9,173.10
Kromsalajraj kostoj	258.80
Lupago, Centra Oficejo	1,725.00
Asekuro	200.00
Telefono	426.51
Poŝto	1,236.98
Presigo: Newsletter	1,293.08
Oficejaj provizoj	1,292.49
Presigo: Libroservo	56.19
Oficeja mebloj	335.36
Maŝina riparo	45.00
Materialoj por senpaga disdono	444.85
Gazetoj por membroj	34.50
Reklamoj	78.00
Transportado	180.32
Bankaj kostoj	39.51

SUMO 16,819.69

UEA membreckosto	124.16
Leĝaj kostoj	15.00
Imposto (Delaware)	10.00
Oficistaj elspezoj	625.76
Eksteraj rilatoj	37.80
Antaŭpago - 1977 Kongreso	28.76

SUMO ELSPEZA 31,804.13

ELNA HAVAĴO JE 30a JUNIO 1977

Ĉekkontoj:	
Bank of Calif. Portland	\$1,233.49
Crocker Bank San Mateo	153.49
Ŝparkontoj:	
Bank of Calif. Portland	14,682.84
Far West S&L Portland	6,940.12
SUMO:	23,009.94

Debito: Dumviva Konto	6,411.55
Uzebla kapitalo	16,598.39
SUMO	23,009.94

Valoro de Libroserva Inventaro je 6/30/77

[je vendopreza nivelo] \$24,300.00

OFICIALAJ AGOJ, DECIDOJ DE LA 25A ELNA-KONGRESO

ELEKTO DE OFICISTOJ DE ELNA POR 1977-1978:

(174 balotiloj ricevitaj, 170 validaj)

Sekretario: Benn E. Clouser

Estrarano: Allan C. Boschen*

Estrarano: Gerald Cirrincione*

Estrarano: Ken Thomson*

(* — reelektitaj)

DECIDOJ DE LA ESTRARO:

1. Nomis Prezidanton Harmon UEA Komitatano A anstataŭ D-ro H. Tonkin (nun Komitatano B)
2. Decidis subteni la planitan enmigron de Ges-roj M. Nevan en Usonon laŭeble.
3. Ŝanĝis la antaŭan decidon pri gastigo de la Transpacifika Konferenco en San Francisco en 1980, kaj daŭrigis konsideron de taŭga loko kaj tempo.
4. Akceptis kun dankemo la donacon de D-ro Jonathan Pool, kiun limigis D-ro Pool al specifa celo de enmeti taŭgajn enket-materialojn Esperantajn en bibliotekojn en Usono. Speciala ELNA-komitato pritraktos la fonduson starigitan per la donaco.
5. Aprobis la elspezon de \$50 por subteni la novan Elanglan Tradukan Konkurson en la kadro de la Belarta Konkurso.
6. Aprobis starigon de nova komitato de ELNA pri vojaĝaj aferoj.
7. Decidis plukonsideri ŝanĝojn al la ELNA statuto por ĝisdatigi ĝin, speciale kiel temas pri la nova Centra Oficejo kaj ties laboroj.
8. Diskutis du invitojn por la 1978 ELNA-Kongreso (Chicago kaj Milwaukee); decidis okazigi la kongreson en 1978 ĉe la Universitato de Wisconsin en Milwaukee, laŭ invito de D-ro Pierre Ullman, kiu estros la LKK. Ankaŭ akceptis en principo la ideon okazigi la kongreson samtempe kun tiu de la Kanada Esperanto-Asocio, detaloj pritraktotaj inter KEA kaj ELNA. Provizora tempo de la kongreso fiksita je 22-25an julio, 1978, la precizaj datoj esti pludiskutotaj kun KEA.
9. Rekonfirmis la politikon de ELNA ne permesi oficiale la disdonadon de tendencaj, neneŭtralaj materialoj ĉe kongresoj de ELNA.
10. Akceptis kun granda bedaŭro la eksigon de Armin Doneis kiel UEA-ĉefdelegito en Usono. (Poste, la Estraro decidis akcepti la proponon de la prezidanto, ke ELNA mem nun estu la peranto, uzante la Centran Oficejon de ELNA kaj la servojn de speciale elektita(j) deĵoranto(j) por la celo.
11. Decidis plustudi koncepton de starigi specialan internan grupon en ELNA simile al Societo Zamenhof en UEA, por plibonigi la financan subtenon.
12. Rekomendis al la ELNA-kongreso, ke Ges-roj William kaj Catherine Schulze, kaj S-ro Mark Starr estu nomitaj Honoraj Membroj de ELNA.

AGOJ DE LA 25A KONGRESO:

1. Ratifis ĉiujn Estrarajn decidojn; nomis Ges-rojn William kaj Catherine Schulze, kaj S-rojn Mark Starr Honoraj Membroj de ELNA per staranta akلامo.
2. Akceptis kaj aprobis la legitajn raportojn de la Prezidanto, Centra Oficejo, Komitatano A Tonkin, UN-Komitato, Ekzamena Servo, Semajno de Internacia Amikeco-komitato, Arkivisto Balcar, kaj la Financa Komitato. (La aprobitan raporton pri la financa stato de ELNA vidu en alia loko en ĉi tiu numero.)
3. Aprobis rezoluciojn (dumkongrese traktitaj de S-roj Starr, Doneis, Simpson) jene: (a) Starigo de speciala komitato pristudi eblecojn plivaste instrui Esperanton en lernejoj. (b) Ke ELNA pli intime rilatu kun la Usona Asocio por la UN, kaj konsideru estiĝi asociata organizo de tiu Asocio per pago de \$100. (c) La Kongreso esprimu dankemon al Georgetown Universitato kaj la stabo de Harbin Hall, por la bonaj aranĝoj dumkongresaj. (d) La Kongreso esprimu dankemon al la LKK, speciale al F-ino Carol Tannanbaum kaj D-ro Lieberman, pro la bonaj programeroj inkluzive la akademian diskutojn kaj la diplomatan akcepton.
4. La Kongreso staris en silenta omaĝo dum du minutoj memore al la ELNA-membroj forpasintaj dum la pasinta jaro, inkl. Roy Holland kaj William Gruneisen.
5. Aŭskultis laŭtleĝon de letero de D-ro Saheb-Zamani el Irano, senditan al la ELNA Jubilea Kongreso, kiu pritraktis la vidpunktojn de la t.n. "Tria Mondo" pri Esperantaj aferoj. [Vidu tiun leteron aliloke en ĉi tiu numero]

Prezidanto Harmon nomis la sekvantajn komitatanojn por la jaro 1977-1978:

Financa Komitato: William Schulze, Dorothy Jones, Wm. Harmon.

Kandidatiga Komitato: Frank Helmuth (estro), G. Neumann, J. Lewine, G. Edwards, H. Heusser.

UN Aferoj: Mark Starr, Minerva Massen, Marion Lorie, Julie Tonkin.

Edukaj Aferoj: Dorothy Holland, John Lewine, Catherine Schulze, Julie Tonkin, Marianne Lee.

Vojaĝa Komitato: Janet Brugos, Lucille Harmon.

Biblioteka Fonduso: J. Pool, J. Lieberman, H. Dreyer.

Prezidanto Harmon nomis la sekvantajn komisiitojn:

Arkivisto: D-ro B. J. Balcar

Komitatano A de UEA: Wm. R. Harmon

Aŭdvida Komisiito: Ken Ver Ploeg

Semajno de Internacia Amikeco: Ken Thomson

Koresponda Kurso: Denis LeCam

Ekzamena Servo: Dorothy Holland.

volas korespondi

- Romeoli Gioachino, Albaredo d'Adige 37041, Verona, Italio -
- Por listo de Esperantistoj kiuj volas korespondi per sonbendoj, skribu al: Daniel Luez, 1 rue Victor-Faglain, F 02000 Laon, Francio
- Prof-o Tiboro Horvath, Mádach ut 2-6, Budapest, Hungario
- Witold M. Konarewski, 44 McIntosh St., Airport West-Vic. 3042, Melbourne, Australio
- Renzo Benedetti, Viale Bolognesi 193, 47100 Forli, Italio (instruas Esperanton al 4a kaj 5a-gradaj studentoj kiuj volas interŝanĝi poŝtkartojn kaj sonbendojn de Esperantaj kantoj.)
- 16-jara knabino volas kor. kun ĉiuj. Leidecker Maria, 6792 Zsombo, Mora F. u. 44, Hungario.

NOVA ESPERANTO-DOMO KONSTRUIĜOS EN TOKIO

La estraro de Japana Esperanto-Instituto (JEI), Tokio, antaŭ nelonge decidis konstrui novan "Esperanto-Domon" en Tokio en tre baldaŭa estonteco, por tiel pli fortigi kaj antaŭenigi la Esperanto-movadon en Japanio kiel ankaŭ en Azio.

La nuna oficejo de JEI, duetaĝa ligna konstruaĵo, estis konstruita antaŭ 45 jaroj en 1932, kaj transvivis la malfacilajn jardekojn dum- kaj post-militajn kiel centro de la Japana movado.

Sed, lastatempe oni rimarkis, ke ĝi komencas kadukiĝi pro ligna karaktero kaj cetera eksmodiĝas kiel oficejo por gvidi modernajn internacilingvajn laborojn.

Laŭ la nuna plano starigita de la estraro de JEI, la nova konstruaĵo estos kvaretaĝa kun ĉambroj por biblioteko (pli ol 10,000 titoloj), tenejo, kunveno (50-persona), kursa ĉambro, vendejo, oficejo, presejeto kaj loĝejoj por oficistoj kaj vizitantoj.

Por efektivigi tiun planon, JEI interŝanĝos sian propran terenon sur kiu staras la nuna oficejo, kun la tereno de granda eldonejo en Tokio; kaj laŭ la valortakso de ambaŭ terenoj, JEI ricevos kiel diferencon certan sumon kiu garantios la necesan bazon de la konstrukostoj. Rilate la ceterajn elspezojn por diversaj internaj ekipaĵoj kaj instalaĵoj, JEI nun alvokas la esperantistaron en Japanio kaj eksterlande kontribui per "brikoj bonvolaj", tiel ke la nova Domo prezentiĝos la simbolo de esperantista solidareco.

La speciala komisiono de JEI por la Esperanto-Domo baldaŭ finarangos kontrakti kun la koncernaj firmaoj kaj aliaj, antaŭvidante la finkonstruon kaj inaŭguron de la nova Domo en la monato de julio venontjare.

Interesitoj pri ĉi tiu unika kaj ambicia projekto bonvolu turni sin al: Komisiono de Esperanto-Domo, Japana Esperanto-Instituto, Hongo 2-2-14, Bunkyo-ku, Tokio 113, Japanio.

...JEI

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 kulturon, artojn, socian vivon kaj fundamentajn sciojn pri ĝiaj lando kaj historio. Ĝi estas gazeto populara kaj riĉe ilustrita. Abonu ĝin geesperantistoj de ĉiuj landoj!

ABONPREZO:

1 jaro	US\$ 2.20
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aŭ rekte ĉe la Esperanta Sekcio de GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Kesto 313, Ĉinio.

Specimeno akirebla senpage laŭ peto.

GORILAJ RAJTOJ?

(El artikolo en *Christian Science Monitor* de 1977.07.20, de Clayton Jones - elangligis "Tesfajo")

Koko estas 117-funta gorilino, antaŭ 6 jaroj naskiĝinta je la 4a de julio, kiu rajtas nomiĝi "granda" — simiege. Nur ŝin demandu.

Malkiel tipa ĵangaloftula primato, Koko nun povas komuniki kun homoj gestolingve. Ĝis nun ŝi jam ellernis pli ol 300 mangestojn, esprimantajn tiajn humorojn kaj ideojn, kiaj "felica", "ĝeno", kaj "kuketon, mi petas." Aldone, laŭ siaj instruistoj, la "IQ" de Koko (mezurita per nelingva ekzameno) egalas tiun de 5-jara infano.

La novaj lertoj homecaj de la gorilo atentigas leĝan demandon, nuntempe ricevantan multe da atento: Ĉu besto havas rajtojn?

La afero de Koko estas nur unu ekzemplo. En 1972, kiel gorilbebo en la zoologia ĝardeno de San Francisco, ŝi pruntiĝis al Francine Patterson, diplomita studentino ĉe Stanford Universitato, por eksperimentoj prilingvaj kaj prilernaj. Sed pligrandiĝis la valoro de Koko por la zoologia ĝardeno kiam Usono malpermesis la importadon de minacataj bestoj. Kiel proprajo, Koko valoris \$20,000 kaj la oficistoj de la zoologia ĝardeno volis rehavi ŝin.

Sed, kiel kreitulo ŝanĝita en estaĵon povante komuniki kaj eble rezoni kvazaŭ home, ĉu Koko ankoraŭ estas proprajo? Plu, ĉu ŝi povus esti felica, revenante al la zoologia ĝardeno kun la aliaj goriloj?

Kelkaj leĝistoj sugestis, ke la afero de la rehavigo de Koko kontestiĝu juĝeje. Tia proceso eble kondukus al decido de la Usona Supreminstanco pri la demando, ĉu la distingo inter homo kaj besto estas sufiĉe nebula, ke al Koko oni aljuĝu konstituciajn rajtojn kiel individuon.

Je la naskiĝtago de Koko, tamen, la afero solviĝis eksterjuĝeje pro donaco de \$12,500 el la Gorila Fonduso, starigita patrone de la universitato; tiel lasante Kokon daŭre edukigi...kaj tiel evitante defion al la antropocentrismo de Usonaj leĝoj.

Alia ekzemplo de duonanimalo tamen baldaŭ aperis. Je 18a septembro, Havaja jurio decidis proceson pri akuzo de stelo de du delfenoj, kiujn la akuzito liberigis el explorejo kaj reenocanis. La defenda advokato, John F. Schwigert, planas argumenti, ke la delfenoj estas "konsciaj, sentaj estuloj" kiujn oni malliberigis kontraŭleĝe. La aperon en la juĝejo de serio da "pri-bestorajtaj" atestantoj oni ankaŭ planas.

Kadre de registare mecenatata projekto ĉe Universitato de Havajo, tiuj du Atlantikaj "botelnazaj" delfenoj jam estis lernintaj komuniki kun la esploristoj per 2-vortaj frazoj el vortprovizo de dekduo da "vortoj."

Je 29a majo, du asistantoj kiuj gardis la naĝejon delfenan nokte prenis la mamulojn kaj liberigis ilin en la oceanon. "Ili rajtis esti liberaj. Ili sciigis nin, ke ili volas esti liberaj", diris asistanto Kenny Levasseur.

Kiel la delfenoj tion komunikis? "Per senĉesa tuŝado, generala signo ke ili ne ŝatas ion, kio okazadas", li aldonis. La projektestro, D-ro Louis M. Herman, kredas ke la delfenoj, ne povantaj sinprizorgi, eble jam estigis viktimoj de ŝarkoj aŭ malsato.

La afero jam allogis atenton de multaj aktivuloj, ekzemple Theodore Sager Meth el Newark, NJ, leĝisto kaj leĝprofesoro pri bestorajtoj. "Per kia privilegio oni tiujn delfenojn encisterniĝis?" li demandis.

Similajn demandojn ekstraktos la Usona parlamento dum esploroj pri la 1973a Akto pri Minacataj Specioj. Senata subkomitato planas retaksi la saĝecon de doni ekzistorajtojn al tiaj kreitaĵoj kiaj la etaj "snail darters", kies ĉeesto kaj endanĝerigo jam blokis la konstruon de granda digo Tellico.

Dum la pasinta jardeko, validiĝis aro da Usonaj leĝoj kiuj celas doni "rajtojn" al bestoj (kaj al plantoj) — kelkaj eĉ preter la tradiciaj protektoj kontraŭ krueleco, specipereigo kaj kreskejinvado; tion diras Michael J. Bean, de la Instituto de Ekologia Leĝo. Tiu instituto antaŭnelonge kompilis informon pri ĉiuj Usonaj leĝoj traktantaj sovaĝvivon por la Prezidenta Konsilantaro pri Protekto de la Ekologio.

La fina akto eble estos "Rajtigo por Vivestajoj" — tian dokumenton proveverkas ĉisomere la Akademio de Naturscienco de Filadelfio, kie foje hejmis la ideo, ke "Ĉiuj homoj kreiĝis egale."

ESPERANTISTOJ PIKNIKAS EN OHIO

La Esperanto-Klubo de Centra Ohio okazigis sian ĉiujaran piknikon en julio. Lastatempe aperis artikolo pri Esperanto en suburbeta ĵurnalo en Columbus. Membro de tiu klubo, Prof-o Jim Cool, estas instruisto ĉe la Esperanto-klasoj ĉe Loyola Universitato. La klubanoj planas starigi budon ĉe la Festo de UNO pri Esperanto en oktobro en Columbus.

MONDREGISTARO DE MONDCIVITANOJ

MONDCIVITANECO

MONDCIVITANECO

MONDCIVITANECO

Esperantistoj bone scias ke ili estas mondcivitanoj, ke ilia lando estas la mondo.

Inter la mondcivitanaj movadoj estas nur unu kiu montras sian sincerecon per la uzo de Esperanto en siaj oficialaj dokumentoj. Tiu unika organizaĵo estas la **MONDREGISTARO DE MONDCIVITANOJ**, fondita de S-ro Garry Davis. La tria eldono de ĝia **MONDPASPORTO**, kiu estas akceptata de 6 landoj *de jure* kaj 100 aliaj *de facto*, estas en 6 lingvoj etnaj plus Esperanto. Ni emisias nun 1000 Pasportojn monate.

Por pli da informo pri la Mondregistaro de Mondcivitanoj kaj de ĝia Monda Serva Aŭtoritato, kaj por abono al ĝia novaĵletero, *WORLD CITIZEN NEWS* (nun kostas nur \$5 jare!), bonvolu skribi al:

MONDA SERVA AŬTORITATO
DISTRIKTO III

ĈAMBRARO 440, 529 14-a Strato N.Ok.,
Vaŝingtono, Distrikto de Kolombio, Usono, 20045

[Pagita Reklamo]

RAJTO JE KOMUNIKADO

Ĉe la 62a Universala Kongreso de Esperanto en Rejkjaviko, Islando, en aŭgusto, 1977, la kongresa temo estis "La Rajto je Komunikado" — kiun saman temon jam pritraktas UNESCO. Dum la kongreso estis diskutrodoj diverstempe; la konkludoj de tiuj diskutrodoj, raportitaj al la kongresanaro, estis jene:

1. La rajto je komunikado estas en la kerno de la nuntempa problemaro de la mondo.
2. Por certigi, ke la ebleco estas je dispono de ĉiuj, individue kaj nacie, nepre necesas plene realigi la rajton je informado, proklamitan en la artikolo 19 kaj de la Universala Deklaracio de Homaj Rajtoj.
3. Komunikado estas dudirekta procedo, kiu implikas la eblecon informi kaj informiĝi.
4. Inter la obstakloj al la apliko de la rajto je komunikado estas la lingvaj baroj, kies rilatoj kun la aliaj aspektoj de la problemo estas studendaj kaj esplorendaj.
5. Unu demando, kiu meritas studadon, estas: ĉu neŭtrala internacia helplingvo povas fari kontribuon al la solvo de tiu problemo, je la nivelo de la individuo, de asocioj kaj ŝtatoj, kaj inter la nacioj.
6. Estas nepre necese konservi la integrecon de la kulturoj. La celo de internacia lingvo ne estas anstataŭi aliajn lingvojn, sed funkcii kiel dua, aŭ aldona, lingvo por ĉiuj. Tiel ĝi helpas konservi lingvan pluralismon.
7. En la moderna mondo la realiĝo de la rajto je komunikado devas inkluzivi la eblecon aliri bazajn komunikilojn. Ĝi ne estas realiĝebla sen la kapablo legi kaj skribi en la gepatra lingvo. Por plena realiĝo persono devas havi la eblecon komuniki kun aliaj homoj, ne nur en sia ŝtato, sed tra la tuta mondo. La plej bona protekto de popoloj en landoj, kies lingvo estas parolata de nun malmulte da homoj, kontraŭ la superrego de pli grandaj lingvoj ŝajnas esti la plena posedo de sia gepatra lingvo kaj samtempe de internacia. Por tio la Internacia Lingvo Esperanto estus unike taŭga.
8. La evoluintaj landoj havas moralan devon helpi al la popoloj de la evoluantaj landoj pri la plibonigo de iliaj komunikiloj por komunikado interne de la koncernaj ŝtatoj kaj reciproke kun la ekstera mondo.
9. Meritas studadon la utileco de la Internacia Lingvo ĉe la evoluantaj landoj kiel komunikilo, kiu povus konservi la lingvan pluralismon. La studado devus ampleksi la facilecon de lernado de arte farita lingvo kaj ĝian neŭtralecon, inter aliaj faktoroj.
10. La popoloj, en siaj interstataj rilatoj, nepre devas povi kunlabori, en Unuiĝintaj Nacioj, UNESKO, kaj aliaj internaciaj organizaĵoj, kun plena egaleco kaj digno, por la solvo de la gravaj problemoj, politikaj, ekonomiaj, kaj sociaj, kiuj alfrontas la mondon.
11. UNESKO kaj ankaŭ UN devas esplori novajn procedurojn, inkluzive la eblecon utiligi la Internacian Lingvon por dokumentado kaj interpretado, por ebligi la plenan realiĝon de la rajto je komunikado oficiala inter la Membro-Ŝtatoj sen lingva diskriminacio.

[Kompilis Ambasadoro Ralph Harry]

SAN DIEGO AUDIAŬAS ALBERTA CASEY

La San Diego Esperanto-Klubo festis sian longtempan amikinson Alberta Casey ĉe la strand-domo de ges-roj Bernie kaj Dena Frost en Meksiko. S-ino Casey forlasis San Diego antaŭ ne longe kaj provizore translogiĝis sin en Eŭropon dum venonta jaro. La partoprenantoj banis en la meksika maro, piknikis, kantis, kaj ludis tra la tago. Interalie ili ankaŭ plumbatalis per limerika konkurso.

ELNA HAVAS NUN SPERTULON PRI RADIO

Juna Esperantisto David Shaw el Reston, VA, volonte prenis sur sin la laboron de havigi detalan informon pri kurtondaj radiaj elsendoj en aŭ pri Esperanto. Kiel servo nova al ELNA-membroj, la plej freŝdata listo aperas malsupre:

[La frekvencoj estas donitaj en kilohercoj, kaj la horoj laŭ Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Por ŝanĝi al EDT deprenu 4 horojn; por CDT 5 horojn; por MDT 6 horojn, kaj por PDT 7 horojn.]

AUSTRIO: (Esperanto-Redakcio de ORF, A-1136, Wien)
1645-1655 6155 au 15105 — Sabato
0545-0555 6155 au 17840 — Dimanĉo

ĈINIO (Radio Pekino, Beijing, PRĈ)
1100-1125 5250, 6995, 7350, 9860 — Sabato kaj Dimanĉo
1230-1255 4200, 5420, 9390, 11980, 15080 — Sab. kaj Dim.
2000-2025 5220, 6410, 6860, 9380 Vendredo kaj Sabato

ITALIO (RAI-Radiotelevisione Italiana, Roma)
2000-2020 6010, 7275, 7290 — Ciutage

POLUJO (Polskie Radio, Varsovio)
1500-1530 41, 49, 75 metroj — Ĉiutage
1530-1600 25, 31, 41 metroj — Ĉiutage
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(Provu la sekvantajn frekvencojn:

75m. = 3955 KH

49m. = 5995, 6035, 6095, 6135

41m. = 7110, 7125, 7145, 7180, 7285 KH (esploru multajn)

31m. = 9525, 9540, 9570, 9675, 9755 KH

25m. = 11800, 11815, 11840 KH.

SVISLANDO (Svisa Kurtonda Radio, Esperanto-Fako, CH-3000 Bern 15, Svisujo)

2135-2145 3980, 6165, 9535 — Mardo, Ĵaŭdo, Sabato

2135-2145 9590, 11720, 11870 — Mardo, Ĵaŭdo, Sabato

2135-2145 15305 — Mardo, Ĵaŭdo, Sabato

Kvankam nun oni ne aŭdas pri ĝi, tamen esploru antaŭnelongan elsendon je 1800-1810 GMT Lunde, Merkrede kaj Vendrede.

VATIKANO (Vatikana Radio, Stato Citta del Vaticano)

2005-2015 6190, 7250, 9645 — Dimanĉo

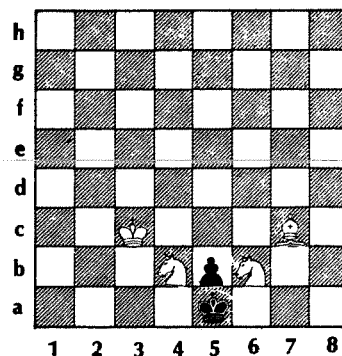
2005-2015 9625, 11705, 15120 — Dimanĉo.

Stacioj elsendas ĉi tiajn programojn nur se ili ricevas sufiĉan nombron da respondoj de iliaj aŭskultantoj. Oni povas ankaŭ skribi al la stacioj por plej novaj informoj, QSL-kartoj kaj aliaj servoj.

Tiuj, kiuj havas demandojn pri elsendoj aŭ pri kurtonda radio, turnu sin al: David Shaw, 2005 Golf Course Drive, Reston, VA 22091.

ŜAKRUBRIKO

Kontrolo: Blanka b4Ĉ, b6Ĉ, c3R, c7E; Nigra a5R, b5S.



Blanka ludi kaj mati en kvar movoj.
[Respondo aliloke en ĉi tiu numero]

ESPERANTO IN THE PRESS

WALL STREET JOURNAL, July 18, carried a letter by Dr. Humphrey Tonkin in which he called attention to the huge amounts spent on translation and interpreting by international organizations. He suggested that "Esperanto as a language of documentation could lead to an increase in efficiency and a reduction in costs."

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, Aug. 21, in an article "Curses Are Music to His Ears" reviews a new journal *Maledicta* which rates various languages on their efficacy in dealing with verbal aggression. So far the Hungarians are ahead but Esperanto is mentioned with "fiulaĉo." Unfortunately the author was not acquainted with Marjorie Boulton's "La Arto Insulti en Esperanto" which will appear shortly in a collection of her essays.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, Aug. 16 — Herb Caen, a major columnist, in a squib on opera calls Joan Sutherland the "Queen of Esperanto." What Mr. Caen intended by that is not altogether clear.

BERKELEY GAZETTE, July 25 and *CONTRA COSTA TIMES*, Aug. 5, carried columns by Tom Tiede (NEA), the former under the title "Global Dream in Trouble" and giving as an example of Esperanto a translation from Genesis 1:1-3 in Spanish!!

PHP, a Japanese English-language publication, in its August issue included a letter from Dr. Humphrey Tonkin commenting on Dr. Jose de Vera's article "Internationalization of the University" (Sept. 1976) and the language problems of the Common Market.

THE ROTARIAN, August 1977, printed a letter by William H. Schulze on the Esperanto Rotary Phrasebook and the Rotary Convention in San Francisco in June when local Esperanto-speakers hosted Japanese Rotarians.

WORLD CITIZEN NEWS, July, carried an article by John Dale on the ELNA Convention in Washington, DC in which he said "The earth's valuable heritage of ethnic languages is constantly being eroded by the economic and political pressures of the dominant ethnic languages. Esperanto would allow for global communication without eliminating minority ethnic languages."

TIME MAGAZINE, Sept. 5. - Book reviewer R.Z. Sheppard writes of Paul Theroux's "The Consul's File", saying "The real action now takes place in far-flung Hiltons where multinational businessmen confer in the Esperanto of global trade."

QUAKER ESPERANTISTS — For subscriptions to the review and information in Esperanto about the Society of Friends, contact Calvin C. Cope, 2200 Pleasant Valley Road, Aptos, CA 95003.

ESPERANTO MOTTO FOR INTERNATIONAL POLICE?

The *Australian Esperantist* reports that the International Police Association, currently representing 130,000 peace officers in 47 lands, decided to have the motto for their coat-of-arms in the international language Esperanto as "Servo per Amikeco."

The editor of *Newsletter* has been unable to substantiate this report, and asks that any reader who is a member of the International Police Association can verify it. Please notify the ELNA Central Office.



LtoR: Janet Brugos, ELNA Travel Committee; Giuseppe Grattapaglia of Bona Espero, Brazil; ELNA President Harmon; Hon. Ralph Harry, Australian Ambassador to the UN; Ursula Grattapaglia, UEA Board Member; Dr. William Solzbacher, Voice of America. (Photo courtesy Loftleidir)

THE INTERNATIONAL SPIRIT OF ESPERANTO DIDN'T WAIT FOR REYKJAVIK

Icelandic Airline, Loftleidir, took this publicity photograph at Kennedy International Airport, New York, just before the U.S. caravan embarked for the site of the 62nd annual International Congress of Esperanto in Reykjavik, Iceland.

AN EXCELLENT PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE PROGRAM

The current catalog of an outstandingly valuable program for people-to-people understanding through the medium of the international language Esperanto lists only five Americans. This compares poorly with the 43 Polish participants, to name only one other country.

The program is the Pasporta Servo of TEJO, the world organization of young Esperanto-speakers. The idea is simple yet strikingly effective; Pasporta Servo participants throw their homes open to users of Esperanto, who are invited to spend a few nights as the Esperanto-speaking traveler passes through their home town.

Places currently listed include Caracas, Venezuela; Kinshasa, Zaire; Hobart, Tasmania; Tokyo, Japan; and numerous places large and small in Europe.

Esperanto-speakers, including beginners, who subscribe to the service by sending for the catalog are invited to join the program and use the services. The only conditions are that the catalogs are not transferable and must not be copied or loaned out; and that participants be able to communicate their essential needs in Esperanto.

The Pasporta Servo hosts give their addresses, telephone numbers where possible, and in the case of small towns, the distance and direction from well-known cities. They indicate how many guests they can accommodate, and in some cases specify a limit as to the number of days and certain other conditions (e.g., age, sex, whether children are accepted).

To join this service, write, sending the equivalent of 10 French Francs (US\$2.00 at the current rate) or 8 International Reply Coupons, to:

Jeanne-Marie Cash
Pasporta Servo de TEJO
9, rue du Languedoc
F-78690 Les Essarts-le-Roi, France

[Continued from page 5]

This has been a long letter, perhaps too long. But we have been led to express our concerns and convictions in this way, in the hope that you, our colleagues, and all who read this letter, may be enabled to understand how the Esperanto movement is seen in the Third World. We earnestly request that you give these matters your careful attention, and to forward them to the Universal Congress in Iceland.

Very sincerely,
/s/ M.H. Saheb-Zamani
46 Kamyar Street,
Iranshahr North,
Teheran 15, IRAN

Appendix

Questions raised by students studying Esperanto:

1. Will the imperialist powers permit the spread of Esperanto?
2. Are imperialist powers using Esperanto to denigrate or destroy the national languages and cultures of the smaller nations?
3. What sorts of people—in what countries—are for or against Esperanto? Are there any changes of attitude? Why?
4. Who is financing the Esperanto movement? What countries or peoples, or religions? What changes have there been in patterns of support?
5. Is Esperanto motivated by certain religious groups against other religious groups?
6. Is the goal of Esperanto to create a lingua franca for the whole world? Is it a substitute for the national languages? Or is it a second language alongside the national language?
7. Does the learning of Esperanto have a negative or positive effect on national languages?
8. Can Esperanto be the carrier of the ideas, concepts, technical terminology of the various disciplines?
9. While it may be that the grammatical rules of Esperanto are clear and simple and workable, but what of the tens of thousands of words which are needed for vocabulary?
10. Acknowledging that Esperanto is facing many problems, the question is: can this language find rootage in our time? If not, we shall be obliged to learn a second foreign language, and this doubles our work.
11. Suppose Esperanto is accepted as a lingua franca, can it transfer the cultural heritage of all mankind into the future?
12. Are there any important radio programs (in Esperanto) which can be heard here, which are free of propaganda, and are useful in providing technical and human news and information? Where, and how?
13. Any regular magazines, books and other publications which can respond to the increasing needs of the Third World, especially the young?
14. Why do the mass media and school texts say so little about Esperanto? Why is it that often the references to Esperanto are negative? Is this because (1) there are hindrances in the news media? or (2) there are shortcomings in the Esperanto associations, which prevent their transmitting proper information?

ESPILO, Portland, Oregon's Spring Newsletter reports: •Nellie Jane Campbell is in charge of all club publicity. •"Esperanto, the First Second Language" has been added to the offerings of the Portland School of Tutoring, Portland School of Languages.

BILL & CATHY SCHULZE, MARK STARR HONORED

At the Jubilee 25th ELNA Congress in Washington, D.C., this July the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Esperanto League for North America, Inc., recommended to the delegates attending the congress that the coveted status of Honorary Member be awarded to Catherine Schulze, William Schulze, and Mark Starr for long and outstanding contributions to the furtherance of the international language in the United States and long years of unselfish dedication to the humanitarian goals of the League.

The Congress unanimously approved the recommended awards by a standing ovation. Bill and Cathy Schulze, well known to Esperantists not only in the United States but in many other parts of the world, have for years been active in many phases of activity on behalf of the international language Esperanto. Mark Starr, presently Chairman of the ELNA United Nations Activity Committee, had for a number of years operated an information service for Esperanto in New York and has held many organizational posts in the Esperanto world. Only three other Esperantists have been awarded Honorary Membership in the 25 years of the Esperanto League's existence: Dr. Mario Pei, well-known educator and linguist, Dr. Wendell Lehman, a pioneer of the American Esperanto movement, and William Auld, Esperanto author, poet, and translator of wide renown and teacher of the Esperanto seminars held during the past seven years at San Francisco State University, traveling all the way from his native Scotland for the purpose each year.

ESTRARO DE ELNA

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El Cerrito, CA 94530

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Kasisto:

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 William Auld
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Gifts given in memory of:

Roy Holland
 Paula Parrish
 Nell Thomas
 Jane A. Wills.

Gift given in appreciation of the work of Allen Boschen
 Gift given in appreciation of special services rendered by Bill and Cathy Schulze

The growing number of those making donations to further ELNA's work for Esperanto in the United States indicates a growing awareness of the importance of this support. It is through such donations that much of the growth of Esperanto has been realized. The support of a Central Office to coordinate ELNA's activities is most important, and although Book Service profits are increasing, so are costs in these inflationary days. Your continued financial support is vital, and those listed above may be proud of the fact that they are playing an active role in keeping the international language alive and well. Remember — all donations to ELNA are tax-deductible!

ONE WAY TO SOLVE A LANGUAGE PROBLEM?

A recent report states that the government of Belgium would like more people there to speak French and fewer to speak Flemish. That's why, according to the report, the Flemish speakers in Belgium are required to pay higher taxes than the French speakers. Incidentally, Belgians' homes are reportedly taxed according to how many windows face the street.

ELNA TAPE SERVICE — LISTEN AND ENJOY!

A business-size envelope, self-addressed and stamped, will bring ELNA members an up-to-date list of the latest offerings from the ELNA Tape Service.

Write to: H. K. Ver Ploeg, E. 321 - 19th Ave., Spokane, WA 99203.

MA BELL SURPRISES FOREIGN VISITOR

Visiting Esperanto-speaker M. J. Nevan of Rotterdam had occasion to use a public telephone in San Francisco. Asking help on procedure of a passer-by, he inserted 10 cents and dialed his number. A polite voice informed him that a 3-minute call would be 25 cents. He inserted a quarter and the voice said "thank you" and returned his 10 cents.

The whole thing struck Nevan as being so civilized that he was prompted to write to the Pacific Telephone Company and tell them that never, in his dealings with public telephones in many lands, had he met with such courtest, efficiency and honesty. He did, however, call their attention to the good service rendered in telephone booths in the Netherlands — the instructions for using the phone are printed also in the international language Esperanto.

NEW EDITION OF TONKIN BIBLIOGRAPHY AVAILABLE

Esperanto and International Language Problems: A Research Bibliography, by Dr. Humphrey Tonkin, Univ. of Pennsylvania, published by Esperantic Studies Foundation, Washington, D.C.

This bibliography is intended both for the serious researcher and for the occasional student of international language problems, particularly as these relate to the International Language Esperanto. First published in 1967 as a brief guide to the field, the bibliography has grown from edition to edition, and for this fourth edition has been largely rewritten. Users will find that there are particularly extensive sections on the literature of Esperanto, a topic given little attention in earlier editions, and that the sections on the present organization of the Esperanto movement have been much expanded.

Esperanto studies is a growing field, and the relative success of earlier editions of this bibliography may be evidence of this. It is to be hoped that other scholars will help to open up what is potentially an important area of study, still largely neglected by linguists and students of international relations.

[Ed. Note: This just-published new edition is available at \$1.50 postpaid from ELNA's Bookservice, Box 1129, El Cerrito, CA 94530 or from the publisher, Esperantic Studies Foundation, 6451 Barnaby Street NW, Washington DC 20015. A discount of 10% is given on orders of five or more copies. This is the definitive work which is perfect for giving to schools, libraries both public and university, and to any educator or academician who asks about the status of Esperanto. Every serious Esperanto-speaker should have at least one copy of this work on hand.

LPLP NOW PUBLISHED BY DE GRUYTER

The international, multilingual journal *Language Problems and Language Planning*, whose new title and editorial thrust was recently announced in this *Newsletter*, has now received a new publisher, too.

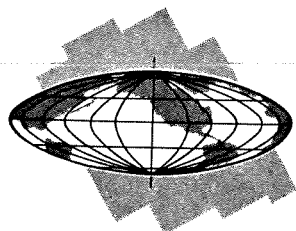
Previously published by Mouton & Co., The Hague and Paris, it has now been sold to the distinguished linguistic publisher, Walter de Gruyter & Co., KG, of Berlin, West Germany. This timely change of publisher coincides with the new title's introduction. Subscriptions and inquiries can be directed to the U.S. office of the German company:

Walter de Gruyter & Co., Inc.
3 Westchester Plaza
Elmsford, NY 10523

The subscription rate remains unchanged at a modest \$12.00 for a year's volume consisting of three issues—about half the price of many comparable academic journals.

The editor has a new address, too, replacing that which was announced in the *Newsletter* for May-June, 1977. Instead of moving south and warmer to Puerto Rico as announced, he is moving north and cooler to New England:

Dr. Richard E. Wood, Editor, LPLP
Dept. of Foreign Languages
Plymouth State College of the University
of New Hampshire
Plymouth, NH 03462



MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION PAPERS AVAILABLE

Members of the Modern Language Association planning to attend the session on Interlinguistics to be held during the annual meeting in Chicago, December 26-29, and Esperanto-speakers in the Chicago area interested in participating as guests, are invited to obtain advance copies of the papers to be **discussed** (not read) in Chicago.

Two outstanding papers are now available. They are by Professor Pierre Janton of the Department of Modern Anglo-American Studies and Section of Esperanto, University of Clermont-Ferrand, France, on "Latent Structural Traits of Esperanto Grammar"; and by Professor Bruce A. Sherwood, the computer-assisted education specialist of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana; Prof. Sherwood's paper compares and contrasts the adaptability of languages ranging from Esperanto to English for the automatic conversion of written text to spoken language.

Limited quantities of both papers are available to intending participants by writing, enclosing a stamped (22 cents), self-addressed legal-size envelope to the Co-Chairman of the session, Dr. Richard E. Wood, Boyd Hall, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH 03264.

ELNA NOW REPRESENTS UEA

Due to the retirement of Armin F. Doneis, Chief Delegate and United States agent of Universala Esperanto-Asocio (UEA), the international organization of Esperantists, representation for UEA in the United States has been transferred to the Esperanto League for North America, Inc., effective October 30, 1977.

All membership dues, donations and subscriptions to UEA publications, as well as correspondence involving the UEA delegate network in the U.S., should henceforth be sent to the following address:

UEA/ELNA,
Box 1129
El Cerrito, CA 94530.

Communications sent to Mr. Doneis at the previous UEA address in Pharr, Texas, will have to be forwarded to the new address, causing a delay. UEA members in the United States will receive renewal forms and other information by mail in early November.

NEW UEA DUES STRUCTURE - ESPERANTO MAGAZINE NOW SENT BY AIRMAIL

UEA has announced a change in dues structure for 1978. The new membership dues for members in the United States are:

Individual Member [Yearbook only]	\$9.20
Subscribing Member	\$23.00
[includes monthly magazine <i>Esperanto</i>]	
Subscription to <i>Esperanto</i> only	\$13.80
Societo Zamenhof membership - add	\$46.00
Life Membership [including <i>Esperanto</i>]	\$575.00

Special for members 25 years of age and under:

The Esperanto youth magazine *Kontakto* will be sent without additional charge under any membership category above.

Separate subscription [any age] to *Kontakto*: **\$6.90**

UEA has announced that beginning with the January, 1978 issue, all copies of the magazine *Esperanto* sent outside Europe will be forwarded via airmail at no extra cost. UEA members who may have already paid in advance the former additional fee for airmail for 1978 or subsequent years will be given refunds.

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195 Partridge Road
Pittsfield MA 01201

Esperanto c/o Gerald Cirrincione
203 Orchard St.
Boston MA 02172

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59 Dalewood Road
Newington CT 06111

Esperanto Society of New York
c/o Marion Lorie
54 West 94th St. Apt. 2F
New York, NY 10025

Esperanto c/o Karl Nell
388 Dorchester Road
Rochester NY 14610

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LOCAL ESPERANTO SOCIETIES

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Iowa City, IA 52240

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Milwaukee WI 53208

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P.O. Box 11958
Chicago IL 60611

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1010 Crestwood Place
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

Esperanto c/o D-ro B. J. Balcar
62 Via Castanada
Monterey CA 93940

SFERO [San Francisco]
c/o Cathy Schulze, Sec.
410 Darrell Road
Hillsborough, CA 94010

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c/o George Rodenborn
99 Echo Avenue
Oakland CA 94611

Mill Valley Esperanto Circle
c/o Jean M. Wood
60 Hillside Avenue
Mill Valley CA 94941

Esperanto Society of Sacramento
c/o Julie Dinnell
2450 28th Ave.
Sacramento, CA 95822

Esperanto Society of Portland
c/o Hazel H. Heusser
6644 S.E. 82nd Avenue
Portland OR 97266

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c/o Raul Miranda
5210 Greenwood Ave. N.
Seattle WA 98103

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Olympia WA 98501

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1351 Grant Street
Walla Walla WA 99362

Esperanto Society of Alaska
c/o Walter L. Gnagy
P.O. Box 302
Douglas AK 99824

ESPERANTO LEAGUE FOR NORTH AMERICA BOX 1129, El Cerrito CA 94530

Enclosed is \$ _____ for new membership in ELNA for the year 1978.
 renewal

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Name and address of each new member published in ELNA Newsletter and next edition of ELNA-Adresaro unless member indicates otherwise.

Check correct category: Regular (\$15) Family (\$22.50) Youth (18 or under) (\$7.50)
 Student (full-time, 25 or under) (\$7.50) Senior (renewal only, 65 or over) (\$7.50)
 Life (\$300)

DATE OF BIRTH (if applying for Youth, Student or Senior rate) _____

OPTIONAL INFORMATION

Telephone number: Area code (_____) _____ OK to publish phone and/or call letters in ELNA-Adresaro?

Radio call letters (if applicable): _____ Yes No



PARNASSUS IN ESPERANTO

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Esperanto publishing house STAFETO, a reception was held for authors, editors and agents at the Hotel Sage, Reykjavik, Iceland.

LtoR: Mrs. Wm. Auld [Scotland], wife of the celebrated poet; Roger Bernard [Paris], translator of Sartre's *Nausea*; Juan Regulo [Spain], publisher of STAFETO; and Clelia Conterno Guglielminetti [Italy], famous Esperantist critic and author.

ELNA BOOK SERVICE INFORMATION COMING

Due to space limitations in this issue, planned publication of new book lists and reviews will be published in the November-December issue of *Newsletter*. Don't forget to take advantage of ELNA's excellent book service - fast, reliable and reasonably priced. **Support your ELNA book service - it supports ELNA!**

CHARTERS TO HEAD DISCUSSION GROUP

Dr. Carleton W. Carroll has advised the *Newsletter* that the Convention Office of the Modern Language Association of America has asked Dr. Carroll to relinquish the position of Discussion Leader for one of the two special sessions he was organizing for next December's Chicago Convention of the Association. Dr. Carroll has therefore asked Professor Duncan Charters (Foreign Languages, Principia College, Elsau, IL 62028) to assume the duties of Discussion Leader for the special session on Esperanto Language and Literature, and Dr. Charters has consented to do so. Any correspondence in this connection should be sent to Dr. Charters rather than to Dr. Carroll.

Esperanto League for North America

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Esperantists having champagne on the Mosél River during one of the excursions out of Luxembourg after the 1977 International Congress. Bill Schulze does the honors.

LANGUAGE PROBLEMS, SAN FRANCISCO STYLE

The correct Chinese wording on a ballot for City Attorney in San Francisco, CA created quite a dispute among the city fathers' translators. Two versions were given which might have made more sense to Chinese voters, but the registrar, not a Chinese, chose a simpler version which, although literal, could also be translated as "San Francisco Buddhist Monk-in-Residence."

START PLANNING NOW FOR MILWAUKEE, 1978!!

Carl Sandburg Hall at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, will be the site of ELNA's 26th Annual Convention in July, 1978, it was announced by ELNA's Board of Directors.

The Local Congress Committee will be headed by Dr. Pierre Ullman of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese of the university. Details of the exact dates of the 1978 ELNA convention will be announced in the next issue of the *Newsletter*.

The Canadian Esperanto Association has decided to hold their own annual convention at the same time and place as that of ELNA, and details of the simultaneous conventions are now being worked out between the two national organizations.

Solvo de la ŝakproblemo:

1. b6-d7x; a5-a4. 2. d7-c5x; a4-a3. 3. c7-f4; b5-a5(D).
4. f4-c1 Mato.

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