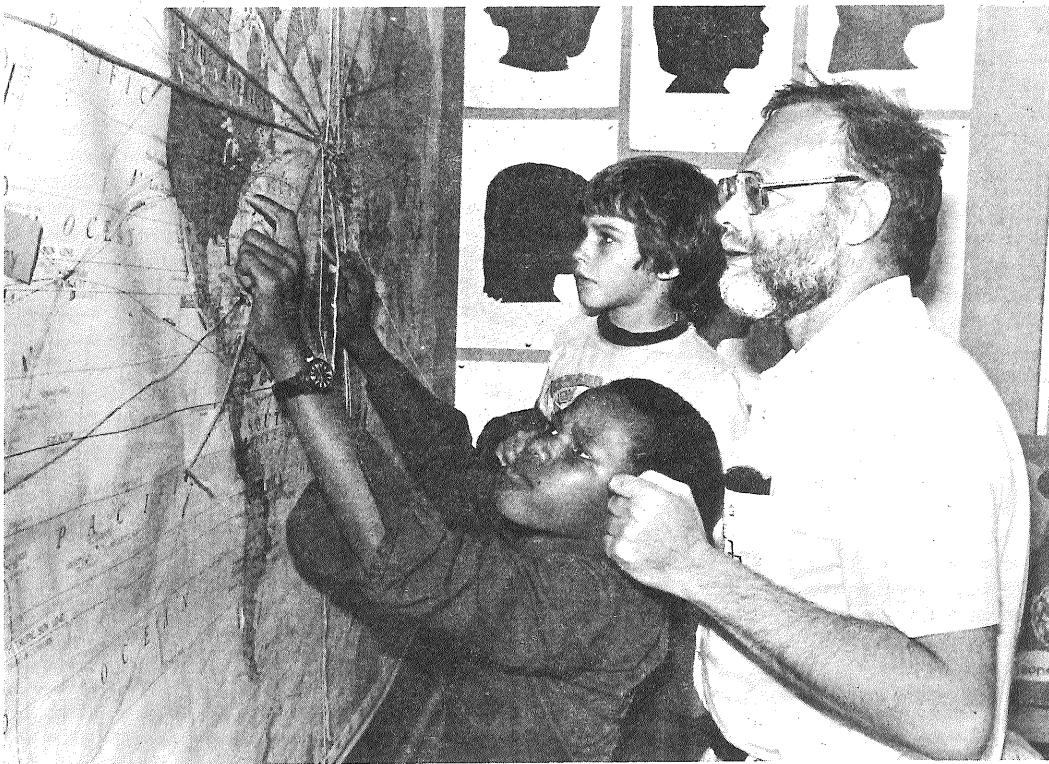


ELNA NEWSLETTER

NEWS OF THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM AND ESPERANTO AS A SOLUTION

Bimonthly organ of the Esperanto League for North America, Inc., Box 1129, El Cerrito, CA 94530 USA
Editor, Catherine L. Schulze; Graphics, William R. Harmon. Includes promotional section in English and
informational section in Esperanto for ELNA members. ISSN 0030-5065. Vol. 14, No. 5. Sept-Oct. 1978



**Dr. Jean Luc Tortel, Esperanto Delegate from Berck,
France, visits Esperanto students at West Novato,
California school**

In *One Language for the World*, first edition, Mario Pei [1901-1978] asked:

"What would happen if all the children in the world learned another language along with their own? Not just another language, but the same language?"

Then he predicted:

"In thirty years there would be no need for interpreters. Our children could travel around the world and learn the customs thoughts of other people in foreign lands first hand, easily and naturally..."

"One of the greatest needs in the world of today is a language spoken and understood by everybody. But this need will be far, far greater in the world of tomorrow, the world of our children and their descendants."

Innocents Abroad

"In Paris they just simply opened their eyes and stared when we spoke to them in French. We never did succeed in making those idiots understand their own language."

MARK TWAIN

**INSIDE:
Esperanto in Education**

ESPERANTO AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR HIGHER LEARNING University of Liege 1978 Summer Seminars

E. James Lieberman, M.D.

Imagine a college summer session in which the mother tongues of the instructors are all different, the students come from 14 countries, and only one language is used — without favor or offense to any nationality.

It would be hard to imagine if you hadn't heard about Esperanto. This summer it happened in Belgium. Astronomy, psychology, and literature were taught at the University of Liege by a total of six professors from as many countries: Hans Maitzen, Austria (astronomy); Claude Piron, Switzerland, Margarete Landmark, Norway, and James Lieberman, U.S. (psychology); Giorgio Silfer, Italy, and Jean Paul Vilhelm, France (literature).

Students and faculty stayed in a modern dormitory, shared most meals, and explored local museums, scenic attractions, taverns, and the telecommunications satellite tracking station at nearby Lessive. During my week an extra bonus was an evening presentation by Silfer on Antonio Vivaldi, the 18th-Century composer. The whole program was directed by one of the original organizers of S U K (Someraĵ Universitataj Kursoj), Renee Triolle, whose tremendous energy is disguised by her tranquillity. I was amazed by her work as interpreter — twice at receptions in Liege, once at Lessive, and at a press conference in Brussels. She can listen and talk at the same time, translating French to Esperanto or vice versa!

For me the experience was a major event in which my profession and Esperanto were brought together for the first time. My students were a diverse, stimulating group who learned a great deal, including sophisticated concepts of Sigmund Freud and Otto Rank, technical aspects of Masters' and Johnson's sex research, and modern ideas in family therapy. Together — and with some expert consultations from Silfer, Triolle, and Vilhelm — we refined our vocabularies in the area of sex education and psychotherapy.

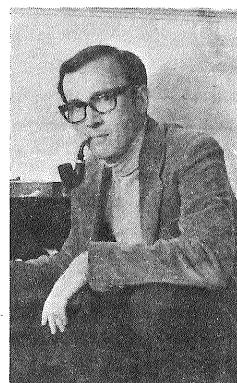
The highlight of my week in Liege was Giorgio Silfer's course on Science Fiction — not because I have a special interest in the topic but because Silfer is an eloquent speaker, and a deep scholar. He focussed on Szathmari's *Masinmondo* (1964) but led us there via an appreciation of the Hungarian cultural background of Esperanto writers, Szathmari's *Vojago al Kazohinio*, and the philosophic interplay between science fiction and Esperanto as a language of the future. Silfer edits *Literatura Foiro*, a publication which I heartily commend to those interested in Esperanto cultural life and letters.

SUK meets every other year (since 1972) and is known for the texts which each session produces. Having audited part of Landmark's, Maitzen's and Silfer's courses, and having read Piron's text, I can say without reservation that the harvest of this year will be rich, proving the value of Esperanto as a language for higher learning to those who are still unaware, and enriching those of us who want to extend our knowledge of a particular field and enlarge our use of the international medium at the same time.

Read SUK publications! Organize study groups!
And, in 1980, go to summer school in The Esperanto University.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL—A MODEL FOR EUROPE

Children from Esperanto classes in 5 countries, accompanied by parents and teachers, met in the youth hostel of Saint Gerard in Belgium: 52 boys and girls from Germany, 18 from France, 48 from the Netherlands, 14 from Zagreb, met with children of the International School of Saint Gerard whose principal, Mr. Sondervorst, played host for a weekend of living together, games, sightseeing and cultural events.



Dr. David K. Jordan

SUMMER SESSIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY

BLITZED by slide projectors, tape recorders and overhead projectors, thirty-two students attended the 9th annual summer Esperanto program at San Francisco State University in July. The courses, directed by David K. Jordan of the University of California, San Diego, assisted by Probal Dasgupta of New York University, differed from those of previous years in several ways.

The elementary level made experimental use of a textbook developed by Thomas Goodman of Baltimore for teaching Esperanto to language teachers. The intermediate class focused on the theme "Coping with the Esperanto-speaking World", and introduced students to the history and institutions of Esperanto. Stress was also placed on thorough review of Esperanto grammar. The advanced course was devoted to "Esperanto Outside Europe", and made use of original and translated works from Asia and North Africa. The intermediate and advanced classes were conducted entirely in Esperanto, and even in the elementary class Esperanto was spoken at conversational speed. Both instructors alternated at all three levels, so that all students were exposed to both of them with Dr. Jordan conducting the majority of the classes.

On the theory that "total immersion" in Esperanto should mean the student has enough materials to keep one busy full-time, supplementary materials were provided in abundance besides readings in published Esperanto books or in textbooks. Thus students at all levels read an introduction to linguistics and sociolinguistics from Dr. Jordan's anthropology textbook and were provided with more than 100 pages of mimeographed supplementary readings in English about Esperanto as a language and as a movement, as well as with more than 20 "additional documents" for class discussion. Every day students were charged with using the "words for the day" in out-of-class conversation, and all students spent at least half an hour each day in free composition.

In addition, new materials were available each week in the SFSU language laboratory to provide extra listening experiences. One of the most interesting tapes available was a program prepared by Radio Peking especially for the SFSU courses; emphasizing the theme "Esperanto Outside Europe", it bore the greetings of the Radio Peking staff as well as a short literary essay on bees by 20th-Century Chinese essayist Yang Shuo and a collection of Chinese folksongs. All of the taped programs (about 20) will remain at SFSU for use in future years.

As in 1977, the College of San Mateo radio station KCSM (91.1 FM) broadcast the elementary course *JEN NIA MONDO* during the same three weeks, for which we may thank Frank Lanzone, Jr., the assistant station manager.

The satisfying increase in enrollment was made possible partly through generous scholarships from Gigi Harabagiu, Mary & Conn Murray, George Rodenborn, and William Schulze, as well as from the local clubs in Portland, San Diego and San Francisco.

Tempting new programs for all three levels are being designed for next summer by Dr. Jordan.

IN BRIEF

•In Italy a new law, No. 820/1971, has led to experimental Esperanto instruction in ten schools in the Teramo area.

•In Japan, Rondo Harmonia, a student organization, arranged informational meetings at 30 Japanese universities resulting in hundreds of students learning Esperanto.

•IRAN: At the University of Teheran an increasing number of teachers of Esperanto are being salaried to provide for the increasing enrollment in courses for the international language.

The Central University of Venezuela has established a chair of Esperanto in the Humanities Department. Professor Jorge Mosonyi will direct the studies.

VOLAS KORESPONDI

BRAZIL: 3 viroj; Helio Cazumba, Ailton Batista, Antonio Bertoni; R. Pedro de Toledo 1.800, 04.039, Sao Paulo (SP) Brazilo.

BRAZIL: Fatima Maria, Rua B. Bocaina 289, 12.600 Lorena (SP), Brazilo.

POLLANDO: Maria Zejer, Os. Brody 3 m. 10, PL-43-450, Ustron, Pollando.

VENEZUELO: Gelernantoj 16-50 jaraj - Esperanto-kurso, Apto. 3052, El Trigal, Valencia, Venezuelo.

SVEDUJO: Metallaborista Klubo Esperantista, Kompanio Atlet AB, Postfako 138, S-435 01-Molnlycke, Svedujo.

BULGARIO: S-ro Bisev, Dimitrov, Provodio-9200, str. Aleko Konstantinov 14.

HUNGARUJO: Eva Podhorszky, H-1203 Budapest, str. Kanutho-Kende N53.

JAPANIO: Skribu preslitere viajn agon, sekson, profesion, hobion, kaj adreson, se eble kun foto, al: Japana Esperanto-Instituto, Waseda-machi 12-3, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162, Japanio.

TERRORISM AND EDUCATION

K. Matsushita, founder of the famous electronic industry (Panasonic and others), in a thoughtful article (*PHP* magazine, Sept. 1978) makes a plea for efforts to rectify social injustice as a start to a saner world. He stresses the importance of education for social responsibility, saying: "Young people are immature and sensitive, with a strong sense of justice; with correct guidance they could grow healthily."

Teachers of Esperanto around the world feel that learning the international language can be an important first step toward educating young people with a strong sense of responsibility in our interdependent world. The simple fact of meeting each other half-way linguistically is an important start.

It should be noted that schools in clusters of countries in Europe (England, Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy, among others) are experimenting with teaching Esperanto as a propaedeutic. Up-to-date results of these experiments may be obtained from the computer center at Paderborn, Germany: Hermann Behrmann, Lehrplanerische Rationalisierung des Sprachunterrichts, Arbeitsbericht 17, Institut fur Kybernetische Paedagogik, Paderborn, DFR.

CLASSES are under way everywhere, it seems. The ELNA Central Office has received course fliers from: Community Colleges in Rochester, NY (Karl Nell); Sandy, OR (Conn & Mary Murray); Marina-San Francisco (Bill & Cathy Schulze); Tampa, FL (Gigi Edwards); Westfield, MA (Allan Boschen); and classes in Santa Barbara, CA (Dorothy Holland) and San Diego, CA (Frank Helmuth).

THIS YEAR THE WOMEN WORKED AT THE UK!

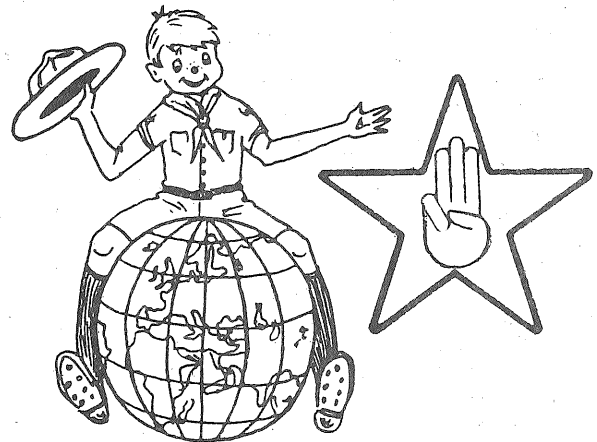
Roan Orloff Stone, distinguished ELNA member from Gallup, NM, represented ELNA as Committee Member A at business sessions during the Universal Esperanto Convention at Varna, Bulgaria.

Martha Walker, ELNA's "Poet Laureate", greeted the convention at the formal opening attended by diplomats of many lands.

Janet Brugos Young represented ELNA at the Tourism and Women's Conferences at Varna.

QUEST FOR PEACE:

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND LANGUAGE BARRIERS was the theme for a symposium at Ala Moana American Hotel, Honolulu, July 13-14. ELNA was represented by Alberta Casey of La Jolla, CA at this event, sponsored by Kansai Gaidai University of Japan. A distinguished panel of speakers included Dr. Edwin Reischauer, Professor of History, Harvard University, former U. S. Ambassador to Japan, who made the keynote speech; Dr. Haru Reischauer, member of the Board of Directors of the Boston Fulbright Committee, Inc., Dr. Robert Scalapino, Robson Professor of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley; Dr. Sadako Ogata, Minister, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations; Professor Masao Kunihiro, Senior Advisor to the Foreign Office of Japan; and Dr. Ramesh Mathur, Chairman of the Indian Studies Department, Intercultural Research Institute, Kansai Gaidai Graduate School



SCOUT ESPERANTO LEAGUE. Since Lord Baden-Powell, founder of Scouting, first endorsed Esperanto for international outreach, Scouts have worked for interpreter's badges, contacted foreign penpals, and used Esperanto at regional jamborees, mostly in Europe. SEL has representatives in 25 countries and publishes a magazine, *La Skolta Mondo*. In the U.S., contact: Robert W. Rapp, Box 727, Mableton, GA 30059.

ESPERANTO: THREAT OR ALLY?

Esperanto is so often misunderstood among language teachers that its mention can provoke anything from polite resistance to outspoken resentment. I usually find two unspoken fears among colleagues—in addition to Esperanto's supposed inadequacies. First is the fear that offering one more language, particularly one as easy as Esperanto, will subtract further from student enrollment in the existing foreign language courses. Illogically, however, the second fear is that it might be fairly difficult for teachers to learn Esperanto.

Superficially, Esperanto appears to be a simplified Romance language, since about 75% of its vocabulary is derived from Romance languages (the remainder is mostly Germanic). However, its grammar includes more than the structures found in any one of the commonly-taught languages, thus making Esperanto a good introduction to the study of many languages. The simple, logical, compact design of the language puts achievement within the reach of virtually all students in a relatively short time. (Irregularities of pronunciation or verb conjugations are no longer a concern.)

Esperanto, created in 1887 by Ludwik L. Zamenhof of Poland, was designed to minimize delay between the grasp and the application of its system. Although its use as a second language has not spread enough to achieve the international understanding originally desired, Esperanto has contributed to facilitating international travel, correspondence, and meetings, and providing a background for language planning and linguistic research. Furthermore, Esperanto has served not only to translate literature from a variety of national languages, but also to create poetry and prose of high quality (thus challenging the assumption that literary expression is possible only in natural languages).

Esperanto attracted the attention of Edward Sapir several decades ago for its ability to provide grammatical insights as well as a usable word stock to students of foreign languages. Later, Mario Pei declared his support, and in recent years other academics have expressed interest in Esperanto.

Esperanto has been used as a six-week curricular unit for sixth graders in the Hawaii English Program and is now available in California as "Project Aloha", funded by the U.S. Office of Education under Title III, Section 306. In furthering understanding of the structure of English, Esperanto indirectly facilitates the learning of other languages. School systems in other states have been experimenting with Esperanto on a small scale, and in 1975 the Maryland State Department of Education began a series of three levels of Esperanto workshops to prepare teachers who were interested in teaching it. The elementary course is an intensive three-week summer workshop that covers the grammatical system within a conversational framework. The intermediate and advanced levels, taught as evening courses during the fall and spring semesters, offer more experience in literature, composition, and conversation, as well as a practicum in methodology.

Since 1975, a small group of teachers has offered Esperanto to students in Maryland. In one case, an entire year was offered, while in another school Esperanto became a quasi-subject studied in an academic club, an integral part of a mandatory elective system. Typically, though, it has been part of an exploratory course in a foreign language appreciation program, along with an introduction to French, Spanish, and perhaps German. Esperanto is now being offered in middle, junior high, and senior high schools.

Although it is still too early to draw any definitive conclusions, the teachers have informally observed a marked increase in the motivation of most students participating. Perhaps, with the necessary resources, a study can later begin to assess more formally the impact of Esperanto on preparing students for other languages by measuring their progress against that of students of similar background who have no such introductory language experience. Meanwhile, in the absence of such data, we have some collective experience to refute the fears which foreign language teachers may have concerning Esperanto.

While not all members of the profession should necessarily learn Esperanto, we should listen to the ideas of those who are experimenting with it. A semester or year of Esperanto may yield a greater return for subsequent language learning than the same amount of time spent on another language. Esperanto, properly taught, is an instructional tool and a multifaceted resource. Far from being a threat, it may be a helpful ally in promoting foreign language study.

Thomas A. Goodman

LIBRARY EXHIBITS

The summer exhibit at University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee library by Prof. Pierre Ullman provides a good model for such exhibits. It was divided into three categories:

I - ESPERANTO - Language of Nature and the Spirit

Displayed: *Vivo de la Plantoj*, *Bildlibro pri Bestoj*, *La Nobla Korano*, *La Sankta Biblio*, *La Bhagavad-Gita*, music, records, etc.

II - ESPERANTO - Language of Literature

Displayed: *La Dia Komedio* (Dante), *Libro de Amo*, various works of Shakespeare, *Naŭzo* (Sartre); *La Neĝa Lando* (Kawabata), *Winnie La Pu*, etc.

III - ESPERANTO - An International Planned Language

Theme: Esperanto is used for many purposes - the classics, poetry, fiction, non-fiction, originals, translations.

Display: periodicals, Fiat brochure, *Aggressor Language* (U.S. Army manual), *ABC's of Esperanto* (Bete Company), *Declaration of Human Rights* (in Esperanto), *Teach Yourself Esperanto*, *Wells's Teach Yourself Dictionary*.

Encourage your library to update its Esperanto section. For a list of desirable literature, write to the Editor, *Newsletter*, or the ELNA Central Office.

Note; Michael Jones has recently arranged library exhibits at Fort Worth for the Tarrant County Junior College, South Campus, and the Central Public Library.

If you have arranged library exhibits in your area, be sure to write to the Editor, *Newsletter* so reporting.

THE ROLE OF ESPERANTO IN THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Ignorance of a common second language is a continuing source of misunderstanding, confusion, delay and expense. Esperanto was designed specifically to solve these problems. A non-territorial language, it provides contacts across national borders, providing a motivation for Esperanto which is difficult to parallel for any other language. Further, Esperanto has much to offer the above-average student at all levels.

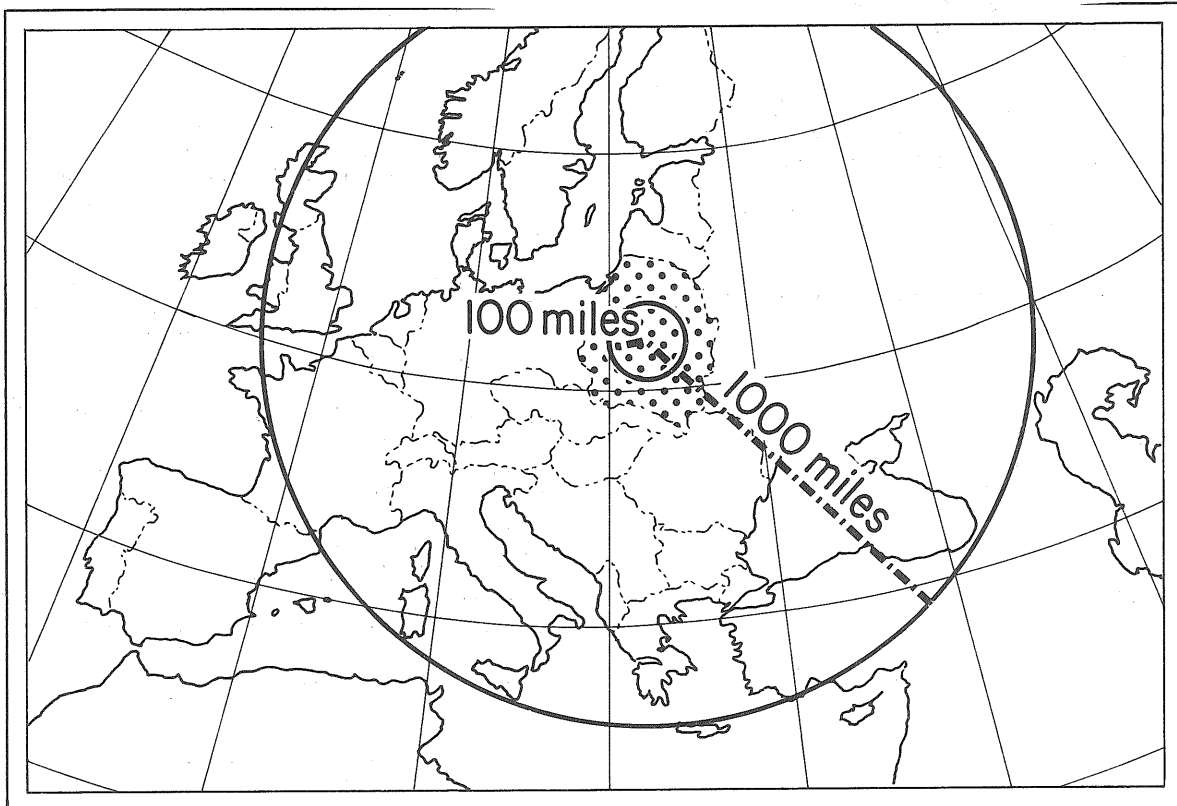
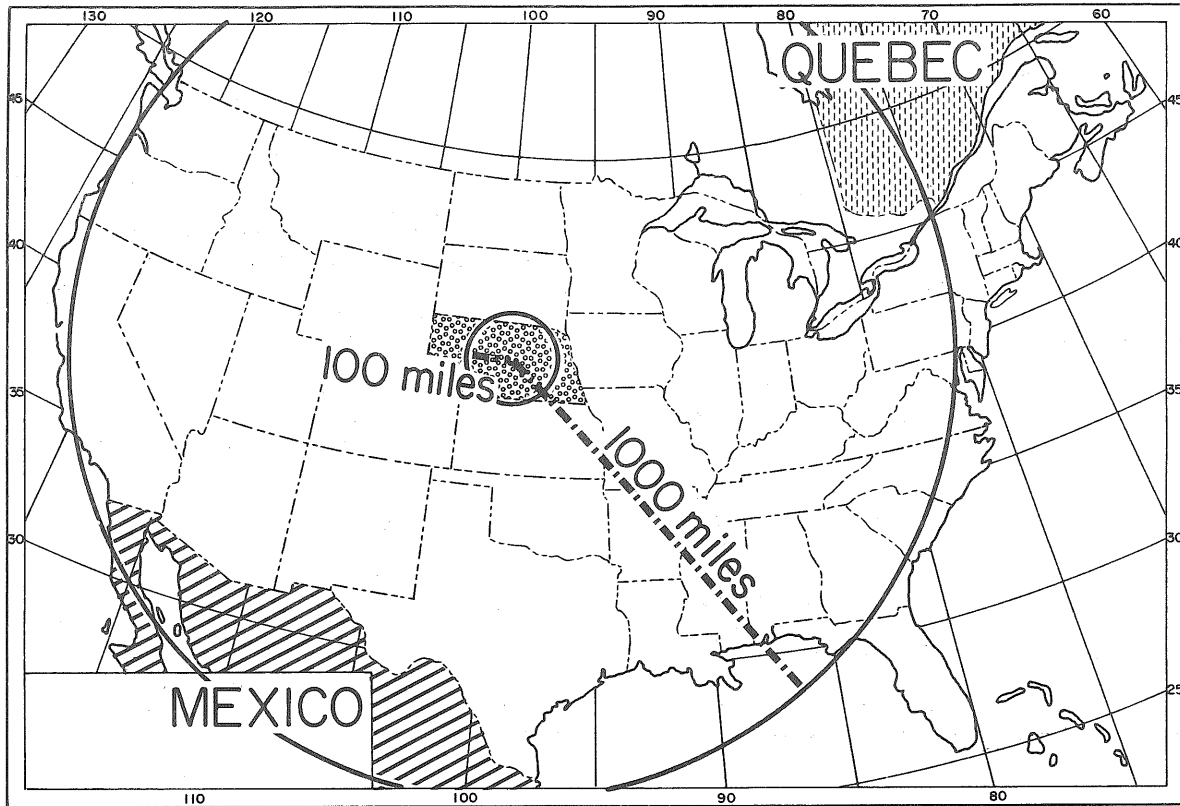
ESPERANTO'S POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING

Esperanto brings two new elements to the foreign language classroom. One is the interest that comes from its multi-cultural nature, in contrast to conventional programs which stress only foreign culture. The other element is the relative speed at which a student may attain a useable degree of skill in the language, due to the regularity of its structure.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

The latter element is illustrated by the experimentation at BYU (Provo, UT) where Esperanto is used as an introduction to linguistics. Under this program, the semester begins with three weeks of Esperanto, followed by three weeks of an ethnic language, and then three weeks of one of the more exotic languages (Mayan, Finnish and the like). Dr. Robert Blair, who has directed this program for the past eight years, reports enthusiasm on the part of the students sufficient to justify its continuance.

THE LANGUAGE BARRIER IS AS SOLID AS EVER



Dr. Ralph Lewin, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, San Diego, prepared the above two maps for a recent lecture on Esperanto at the Department of Modern Languages, University of Nebraska. Apparently Lincoln, Nebraska is more isolated, linguistically, than the South Pole! In Nebraska, people speak only English; one has to travel about 1,000 miles to reach another linguistic region where French or Spanish is spoken. In Poland, in Zamenhof's milieu, some five languages were used; within a radius of 1,000 miles perhaps 40 - 50 languages are still spoken. No wonder the inventor of Esperanto was a Central European and not a Nebraskan!

MALLONGE

VOĈO DE AMERIKO lastatempe salutis en Esperanto sian multjaran kunlaboranton, D-ro Wm. Solzbacher. Krome, la ruslingva fako disaŭdigis longan intervjuon pri la internacia lingvo.

BRITAJ PARLAMENTANOJ por Esperanto nun nombras 56.

AUSTRALIA RADIO. Dum tuta jaro, la radio-stacio de Okcident-Aŭstralia Instituto de Teknologio, Perth, dediĉis ĉiusemajne duonhoran programon al Esperanto-kurso *Jen Nia Mondo* kaj anglalingvaj intervjuoj.

DIALOGUE OMS, revuo eldonata de Monda Organizaĵo pri Sano, aperigis trafan artikolon de C. Piron pri Esperanto en la maja numero.

EKOLOGIA RENDEVUO. En Radonvilliers (Francujo) okazis en junio festo por la protekto de la naturo kun diversaj budoj i.a. pri Esperanto.

EŬROPA PROBLEMO. Je 17a junio dum renkontiĝo organizita de Europa Federalista Unuigo, D-ro P. Denoel paroladis en Namur, Belgujo pri lingvaj demandoj kaj Esperanto.

BLINDULA KAMPANJO. Dum la unua semestro, la esperantistoj kolektis pli ol 6,100 ned.gld. favore al la lukto kontraŭ la blindeco en Kenjo.

ASOCIO EN SOVETUNIO. Lau *Starto 3/78*, la ŝtataj aŭtoritatoj aprobis la starigon de tutlanda esperantista organizaĵo en Sovetunio, kune kun eldono de centra organo en kadre de la Ligo de Amikecaj Societoj.

INFERO (DUA). En 1979, *Literatura Foiro* represos la verkon *Infero* de Dante, trad. de K. Kalocsay. Antaŭmenda prezo: 19 sv.fr. (La libro estos havebla de la ELNA Libroservo.)

UNUIĜO FRANCA POR ESPERANTO pligrandigis sian oficejon en Parizo.

KANADA ESPERANTO-ASOCIO anoncas novan adreson: P.O.B. 2067, Sidney, B.C. V8L 3S3 Kanado.

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RECENZO

Fianĉo de l'Sorto - J. H. Rosbach, Dansk Esperanto Vorlag 1977 - available from ELNA Book Service - \$8.25

I selected this novel because a review in *Esperanto* praised it, and it takes place in Norway (the author's home) where I spent two weeks traveling last summer.

Set in the period before and during World War II, the novel unfolds through the lives of two young men, cousins, one urban, one rural. The story is a mosaic of episodes in the lives of two adolescents told succinctly, easily, with at times breathtaking surprise. There is humor, poignancy, and the grimness of the Nazi occupation.

In his preface, William Auld calls this an artistic triumph, yet one which the intermediate Esperanto student can fully enjoy. As a study of adolescence the novel compares with the best I have read including Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye* and Knowles's *A Separate Peace*.

Fianĉo de l'Sorto not only deserves to be translated into English, but might do well in the marketplace. I can even imagine a successful movie! But don't wait, read it now, in the original Esperanto!

E. James Lieberman, M.D.

Ed. note: Dr. Lieberman is co-author with Ellen Peck of a fine text for young people, *Sex and Birth Control* [Thomas Y. Crowell Company].

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

RADIO KSDO, San Diego, interviewed ELNA member **Alberta Casey** and played her record of Esperanto songs *AL VI DE MI*. Similarly various radio stations in Hawaii played her record. Alberta is preparing a new record release. She makes a charming ambassador.

CONDOLENCES are extended to two ELNA members who have lost their wives recently; Dr. B.J. Balcar, ELNA Archivist, Monterey, CA; Calvin Cope, U.S. agent for the *Quaker Esperanto Review*, Aptos, CA.

BOSTON ESPERANTO CLUB is exhibiting new vitality with lively monthly programs. Along with other Esperanto clubs around the world, they are collecting funds for the boys' ranch **Bona Espero** in Brazil.

ALASKA ESPERANTO SOCIETY is active on many fronts. Members helped staff a booth at State Fair in Palmer; John Weeks and Robert Couch are the latest to teach classes in their respective towns of Anchorage and Palmer, Alaska. Alaska has also given ELNA its new Director of the Central Office, Jack Lesh, of Gustavus, Alaska.

FORT WORTH, TX activist Michael Jones lectured on Esperanto at the Public Library October 25th.

ESPERANTO SOCIETY OF CHICAGO is back on Fall schedule with plans for its annual Zamenhof Banquet in December.

STUYVESANT ADULT CENTER in New York City has invited Mark Starr back to teach Esperanto this Fall.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF ESPERANTO
1010 Crestwood Place, Santa Barbara, CA 93105

- Quarterly Bulletin reports on all aspects of Esperanto teaching
- Compiles statistics on Esperanto taught in U.S.
- Reports U.S. statistics to the international association (ILEI)
- Membership in AATE automatically enrolls in ILEI; brings *Pedagogia Revuo*
- Reviews new learning aids
- Administers national examinations
- Provides syllabi for exams on basic, intermediate, advanced
- Assigns tutors for the ELNA Correspondence Course
- Sends representatives to ILEI conferences
- Subscribes to *Pedagogia Revuo* for all members.
- Advises on children's Esperanto magazines

CERTIFICATES FOR THE AATE Examination were awarded in 1978 to: (* - with distinction)

Basic Examination:

- *Angela Barnett (San Antonio TX)
- *Max Brande (Torrance, CA)
- Carol Burfoot (Spokane, WA)
- *Brian P. Donahur (Taunton, MA)
- *Stanley Drake (Orlando, FL)
- *Bernice Garrett (Manhattan Beach, CA)
- *Toni C. Hiteshew (Baltimore, MD)
- Sally Hopkins (San Antonio, TX)
- Arthur J. Machado (Taunton, MA)
- *Shirley B. Marner (Baltimore, MD)
- *John B. Massey (Columbus, OH)
- Yvette B. Massey (Columbus, OH)
- *Barbara T. Moore (Baltimore, MD)
- Janice B. Owes (Baltimore, MD)
- Joan Werner Peterke (Baltimore, MD)
- Norma T. Quarles (San Antonio, TX)
- *Kenneth H. Rogers (Kingston, RI)
- David J. Ronicker (San Antonio, TX)
- *Michael Saunter (San Francisco, CA)
- *Paulo Soares de Sousa (Taunton, MA)
- *Douglas B. Swett (Belleair Bluffs, FL)
- *George M. Walter (Towson, MD)
- *Mark B. Weddell (Indian Rocks Bch, FL)
- *Edward M. Williamson (San Francisco, CA)
- *Lorna D. Wingate (Baltimore, MD)

Intermediate Examination:

- Roland G. Dartau (Columbus, OH)
- *Ward M. Glannini (Columbus, OH)
- *Christian Lee Littler (Columbus, OH)
- *John B. Massey (Columbus, OH)
- *Douglas B. Swett (Belleair Bluffs, FL)
- *Mark B. Weddell (Indian Rocks Bch, FL)

Upper Level Examination:

- Carle Brawner (Fullerton, CA)
- *William F. Orr (Hempstead, NY)

CONFERENCE NEWS

FOREIGN LANGUAGE CONFERENCE, San Francisco State University, October 21. Janet Brugos Young and Cathy Schulze staffed an Esperanto exhibit.

NORTHEAST CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING, New York City. Approximately 2,800 teachers attended this important conference last April where an Esperanto workshop was presented by Thomas H. Goodman, with the assistance of Drs. E. J. Lieberman, John Lewine, and Humphrey Tonkin of the Esperantic Studies Foundation. An Esperanto booth was staffed for three days by Probal Dasgupta, Joseph Conroy, Joan Dorey, Jose Vazquez, William Dickerman, Ralph Murphy, and Dr. Maria Gerson. A similar presentation is planned for the Conference when it meets at Washington next year.

ESPERANTO IN MARYLAND SCHOOLS

Again this year, foreign language teachers came from all corners of Maryland for a three-week intensive elementary Esperanto course held at the Social Security Administration in suburban Baltimore. Sponsored by the Maryland State Department of Education, the course gives the equivalent of graduate credit (in-service) and prepares foreign language teachers for continuation study, training them to teach the international language in their schools. Thomas Goodman, who has directed this program for the past four years, reports that one of his former students has been asked by the Foreign Language supervisor to conduct an in-service course for other Foreign Language teachers. In addition, plans are under way for supplementing his courses by computer-assisted instruction.

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

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

NAME _____

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

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Check correct category: Regular (\$15) Family (\$22.50) Youth (18 or under) (\$7.50)
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OPTIONAL INFORMATION

Telephone number: Area code (_____) _____

OK to publish phone and/or call letters in ELNA-Adresaro?

Radio call letters (if applicable): _____

Yes No

1979 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- Feb. 18-24 International Friendship Week
(U.S. Rep., Ken Thomson, 1802 Edgehill, Pasadena, TX 77502)
- April 6-8 All-California Esperanto Conference, Asilomar
- April 12-16 Int'l. Symposium of Esperantist Scientists, Marilia
- June 25-Jul.13 Tenth annual summer courses (3 levels, 3 units)
San Francisco State University
Special basic course for gifted students
- July 13-17 ELNA (U.S.) ESPERANTO CONVENTION, San Francisco, CA
- July 18 Four leaves for Switzerland
- July 20-27 IJK (Int'l. Youth Convention) Austerlitz, Netherlands
- July 18-28 Convention of Esperanto Teachers (ILEI), Locarno
San Francisco State University Overseas Esperanto
Symposium, Locarno, Switzerland
- July 28-Aug.4 64TH UNIVERSAL ESPERANTO CONVENTION
Lucerne, Switzerland
- Aug 5-11 Postconvention festivities, Interlaken, Switzerland
- Aug. 7-14 Int'l. Catholic Esperanto Convention, Holiday Inn
Luxembourg

For Travel Information, contact:

ELNA TOURS, Horizons Travel Service, 928A Sir Francis Drake Blvd., Kentfield, CA - [415] 459-1313.

NOTE: Latin American Convention and Summer Courses at University of Liege, Belgium are scheduled next for 1980.

ETHNIC MINORITIES REPORT

Etnismo, Informilo pri Etnaj Problemoj appears three times annually. A large format periodical, handsomely designed, it presents news and background with maps and photographs on ethnic groups around the world, their problems and hopes.

The latest issue presents *Meksikiaj Etnoj, Friulanoj en Rumanio, Judoj en Sovetunio*, articles on relations between Greenland natives and Denmark, Jugoslavia's Albanians, and much more. A journal not designed for the powers-that-be, but urgently needed, and a voice in Esperanto we should proudly bring to the attention of librarians and human rights activists everywhere.

Etnismo, edited by Uwe Joachim Moritz,
Feldstr. 38, D-5190 STOLBERG 8, FRG (Germany)
Cost 8 German Marks (DM) - approx. \$5.00
Send Int'l. Postal Money Order (no personal checks)

NEW TARIFF FOR UEA

The Universal Esperanto Association recently has announced its new dues structure for 1979, as well as new prices for certain publications.

Please note the new rates for 1979 when renewing:

Member - Yearbook (MJ)	\$11.20
Member - Subscriber (MA)	\$28.00
Societo Zamenhof (additional)	\$56.00
Subscription only to <i>Esperanto</i>	\$16.80
Subscription only to <i>Kontakto</i>	\$8.40
Life Membership in UEA	\$700.00
Note: until Jan. 1, 1979, pay only	\$575.00
<i>Esperanto Documents</i> (English or Esp-o)	\$14.00
UN KAJ NI	\$5.60

If joining or renewing only UEA memberships, please send to the Chief Delegate for U.S., Bonnie Helmuth - Box 2615, La Jolla, CA 92038. However, if combining with ELNA memberships or book orders, you may write one check to ELNA, Box 1129, El Cerrito, CA 94530. The Chief Delegate of UEA and the ELNA Central Office work closely together.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATE FOR HEROLDO

HEROLDO, THE Esperanto worldwide newspaper, has announced an increase for 1979 in the subscription cost. For 1979 the new rate will be:

1 year, surface mail to U.S.	\$14.00
1 year, air mail to U.S.	\$20.00

HEROLDO subscriptions may be sent to the ELNA CO.

RENEW YOUR ELNA-UEA MEMBERSHIPS TODAY!

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL. Dr. Toshihide Kuwahara reports that Esperantist Rotarians distributed 500 informational fliers at Rotary's convention in Tokyo during May. Rotarians convened during the Universal Esperanto Convention in Varna, Bulgaria during August.

Esperanto League for North America

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