

ELNA NEWSLETTER

NEWS OF THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM AND ESPERANTO AS A SOLUTION

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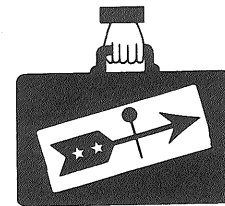


"Some governments and radio stations broadcast in Esperanto, not from idealism, but because they are convinced people listen. Tourists learn Esperanto, not out of idealism, but because they find that through Esperanto they will better enjoy their vacations. International sweethearts speak Esperanto, not because it is a secret language, but because they thus more fluently, and intimately communicate their yearnings."

William Auld, *The British Esperantist*, Summer 1980

DECEMBER IS BOOK MONTH

DECEMBRO, MONATO DE LA LIBRO



INSIDE:

Travel Opportunities - see Calendar

UEA in Brazil

ELNA in New York

TEJO in Mexico

A Multitude of Tongues

- William C. Powell, Director,

*UNA-USA Public Information Service

Getting In To Esperanto 5. Travel...

Esperanto – a Travel Bargain

Esperanto-speakers are avid travelers. They will not find a Florida member's experiences of last summer at all extraordinary. Let Gizella Giguere tell us in her own words:

"My 26 days with Alicja and Adam Korkrot were pleasant. I saw just about everything I wanted to see in Stockholm. We also took a trip to Uppsala where their daughter and son-in-law were waiting for us with another Esperantist. They showed us the university and other interesting places, including a visit to a small shipyard where the Esperantist's son is building his own ship.

"We also took a short all-day cruise to the island, Ahland. I invited Armand Coigne from Clearwater Beach to go along on these excursions; in fact the Zorkrots suggested it. Armand's wife passed away in April. He's been an Esperantist about 50 years and had never attended an Esperanto convention because it conflicted with his wedding anniversary.

"The Zorkrots had many Polish guests for dinner and conversation – some came for the Convention, some to visit other friends and relatives, and some live in other Swedish cities.

"They live about an hour's ride away from city center, but the pass they suggested I purchase certainly made travel convenient, permitting me to use the buses, subway, and local trains interchangeably. Their apartment is very comfortable with all the modern conveniences.

"We even went raspberry picking in the woods a few times, and the view of the local lakes was delightful. Also, many Polish people live near them; although they are away from their homeland, they do not feel any loss because they talk almost daily with their friends either by phone or directly. (Note: *The Zorkrots emigrated from USSR after years in Siberia.*)

"Some of the friends invited us to their homes; all very gracious and lovely people. We attended one local Esperanto meeting on a high hill beside a café where we had coffee and cake while the midnight sun tried to disappear."

The rest of Ms Giguere's report dealt with experiences at the Esperanto Convention which brought more than 1800 people to Stockholm from over 50 countries.

Ellie Stein, in a prizewinning article for Joyer Travel Report entitled "Must You Be a Stranger In a Strange Land?", wrote:

"...although my husband and I knew no one in these countries prior to visiting them, we were wined, dined and welcomed everywhere we visited! [We] ...visited people in their homes, talked with them, played with their children, yes, even saw their home movies! This happened to us because we had a special kind of passport. Our passport was a little pin...a green star which we wore all the time. It means we speak Esperanto."

Once you learn Esperanto, **you are not all dressed up with no place to go.**

PENPALS: Your penpals will invite you to visit. Even if their apartment is too small to accommodate guests, they will help you find a hotel, introduce you to their city and friends. What is more, Esperanto makes it possible to communicate easily without the signs of "foreign" and "native" speaker. Correspondence helps you to improve your use of the language but even more, it is a way of seeking out people with compatible interests.

FRIENDSHIP: Seek penpals in smaller towns – Esperantists in big cities tend to be overworked with less time for correspondence and guests.

PASPORTO is one of many plans for hospitality among Esperanto-speakers. Anyone desiring to be a host or guest, consult the *UEA Yearbook* for details or write: J.M. Cash, Pasporta Servo, 9 rue du Languedoc, F-78690 Les Essarts-le-Roi, France (send 2 international reply coupons).

THE ESPERANTO PRESS: An active Esperantist reads the Esperanto press to become informed about the hundreds of opportunities arranged for Esperanto-speakers all over the world. There is something to fit all purses and interests. Look for them.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL BY SPEAKERS OF ESPERANTO

Speakers of the international language Esperanto constitute a significant and growing market. Esperantists journey, on average, more miles yearly and spend, on average, more time on foreign travel than any other single language group; their interest in tourism is exceptionally high.

Many are teachers, small businessmen, civil servants, and officials; and a significant proportion are young people.

Because Esperanto-speakers favor the general use of their language as a second language for all people, they naturally favor those firms and travel agencies which show approval for this idea by publishing their publicity material also in Esperanto or by advertising in the Esperanto press.

It is a welcome sign that many local tourist offices, national tourist boards and commercial travel agencies have begun to use Esperanto. This not only contributes to international understanding, but is also sensible business policy. Esperanto is a potentially important tool for the tourist industry.

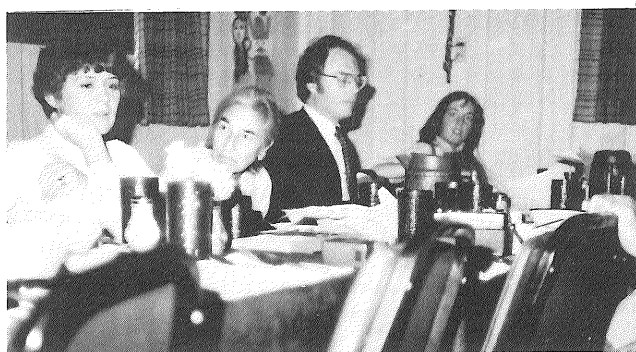
– Humphrey Tonkin, *Esperanto Documents* No. 9

Rôle of the Universal Esperanto Association in Tourism

The declared goal of UEA is "...the facilitation of all kinds of relationships between peoples of differing mother tongues." The first World Convention of Esperanto in 1905 (in France) started a tradition of annual conventions. In addition to these, conferences, seminars, courses, tourist and other kinds of meetings, organized either by UEA or other associations attract thousands each year.

UEA's indispensable "Delegate Service" provides Esperanto-speaking consuls who help facilitate local arrangements for the Esperantist-tourist. International tourism is one of the broadest fields where Esperanto yields practical benefits.

LOCAL CLUBS



Intermontara Konferenco kunvokis membrojn el Arizona, New Mexico, Utah kaj Wyoming. Humphrey Tonkin festparoladis.

DUA INTERMONTARA ESPERANTO-KONFERENCO

okazis je 11-13 oktobro ĉe Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. D-ro Humphrey Tonkin parolis pri la temo: *Esperanto Centjara: La Vojo Irenda*. Dimanĉon la grupo ĉeestis koncerton de la Mormona Ĥoro en Salt Lake City. El la konferenco venis du iniciatoj; propono por oficiala somera Esperanto-kurso ĉe BYU kaj propono al la Mormona eklezio en Salt Lake City, ke misistoj uzu Esperanton speciale en komunistaj landoj.

Roan Orloff Stone okazigis programon kun diapozitivaj pri Grafo Leo Tolstoj.

D-ro Tonkin (de Universitato de Pennsylvania) prelegis pri *The Fairie Queen* de Edmund Spenser al 80 studentoj en klaso pri angla literaturo.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles - Guest speaker at the September meeting of the LA Club was Mrs. Cathy Goldsmith on the plans for the post-Copenhagen UN Women's Conference arranged by the Global Community Network for October 3-5, at which EALA conducted an Esperanto workshop.

Napa Esperanto Club staffed a booth at the local Flea Market and raised \$50 for the Student Scholarship for summer Esperanto courses at San Francisco State University.

San Diego Esperanto Club and Los Angeles (EALA) will hold their annual Zamenhof banquet together at San Juan Capistrano, December 6.

San Francisco - A Poetry Reading-Dessert at the home of Cathy and Bill Schulze October 16th provided a sharing of favorite poets. Sino Reich of Canada provided piano interludes. Proceeds of the fundraiser delivered \$120 to SFERO Treasurer Rose Norlund, for the Student Scholarships for San Francisco State University's summer courses.

The December 6th program of SFERO will feature slides on Brazil by Janet Brugos Young.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Esperanto Club regularly hosts visiting Esperantists thus providing constant stimulus to beginners in local courses.

Edwardsville - Southern Illinois University continues its Esperanto classes, according to Dr. Ronald Glossop.

MASSACHUSETTS

Taunton Esperanto Club provides three capable Esperanto teachers to the community: Carlos I. de Jesus, Paulo de Sousa, and Arthur Machado. Mr. de Sousa writes a weekly column "Coluna Portuguesa" and articles about Esperanto in the *Lincoln News*. The club meets Friday evenings at the public library.

OHIO

Esperanto Association of Central Ohio has an active fall program. John Massey and Chris Littler teach at the "Learning Connection." Dr. James Cool is teaching Esperanto at Wilmington College as well as at Lebanon State Penitentiary. Christmas carols and dessert are planned for December. EACO holds memberships in several international organizations: The International Council of Mid-Ohio (sponsors of the Language Bank), United Nations Association (sponsors of a festival at which EACO had a booth November 1-2), and The Ethnic Association of Mid-Ohio, sponsors of various international events.

OREGON

Portland Esperanto Society programs feature a grammar lesson by Mikulas Nevan. Recently Dr. F. J. Belinfante spoke on Esperanto travels. PES plans to invite the ELNA Annual Convention in 1983.

WASHINGTON

Seattle Esperanto Society issues an attractive *SES Bulteno*, edited by Leland Bryant Ross. The club is concentrating on classes, improving the collection at the Seattle Public Library. The Janet Ross Memorial Essay Contest has been launched. (See ANONCOJ for various items published by SES.)

AVERTO al kluboj kaj individuoj:

Foje aperas pagitaj anoncoj en la Esperanta gazetaro por diversaj projektoj. Por eviti malŝparon da tempo kaj eventuale mono, ELNA rekomendas, ke oni enketu ĉe la ELNA Centra Oficejo por certigi ĉu la projekto kaj projektantoj estas fidindaj.

LANGUAGE IN THE NEWS

● SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE (Sept-Oct 1980) reports: **Science and the International Language.**

Many people have heard about Esperanto but not so many are aware that several science oriented periodicals are being published in that language: *Scienca Revuo*; *Homo Kaj Kosmo* (Man and Cosmos), a popular review of astronomy; *Scienca Mondo*; *Medicina Internacia Revuo*; *Sano* (Health); *El Popola Ĉinio* (From People's China), a monthly magazine which includes articles about the sciences.

● **SAN FRANCISCO FREE & EASY** - Wm. Ristow, a 339-page guide to the city, contains a column describing the activities of San Francisco Esperanto Regional Organization (SFERO).

● **SCIENTIFIC ATLANTA WORLD** (May-June 1980) quotes Bill Schwartz: "Getting into Esperanto is like stepping through the looking glass and entering a world we didn't know existed."

● **UPI**, Stockholm release covers the World Esperanto Convention there in August. Reporter Vincent J. Schodolski quotes Grahame Leon-Smith of England: "We have seen growing resentment to the imposition of English around the world... Idealism was the basis of Esperanto at the beginning but today practical applications are the most important."

● **THE DAILY COLLEGIAN** 9-29-80, Cal-State, Fresno. Reporter Denise Tucker interviewed UEA Delegate Marion Bigelow about her Esperanto classes at CSU.

● **BOUTIQUE & VILLAGER**, Burlingame CA, 10-16-80. Ruth Findley wrote an extensive, factual interview with Cathy Schulze about the current state of Esperanto worldwide.

● **DALTON** (Mass.) **NEWS-RECORD**, 7-30-80 reports on the local Esperanto class in an interview with Allan Boschen.

● **PHP MAGAZINE** (founded by the famed Japanese industrialist K. Matsushita as a forum for ideas to improve institutions and patterns of life worldwide) in October carried an article by ELNA Central Office Director Donald Harlow, "Esperanto - A World Language Candidate." Harlow concludes the case for Esperanto: "Over almost a century of use, Esperanto...as an international language...deserves objective consideration."

MISSOURI

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Nov. 12) "19th Century Language Gets a New Voice at SIU-E" was the title of a feature article by staffer Jerri Strand. The article resulted from an honors course in Esperanto taught by Prof. Rino Cassanelli at So. Illinois University-Edwardsville, IL and a class by Duncan Charters at Principia College, Elsah, IL.

TEXAS

Fort Worth Star-Telegram (Nov. 4) Robert Seltzer developed an interview with Michael Jones who told him "Now 'A' can talk with 'B', 'C' with 'D' and 'E' with 'F'. With adoption of Esperanto 'A' could talk with all. Jones said Esperanto could remove much of the international tension resulting from language barriers. "It is the only language that is the friend of every other language."

NEWSWEEK (July 30) "We're Tongue-Tied" is the title of a feature article by ex-senator J. Wm. Fulbright. Citing such figures as: "In Tehran in 1978, only 9 of the 60 Foreign Service officers could speak Persian. In Pakistan, only five of our 32 diplomatic officials are proficient in Urdu. In Kenya, only one officer of 22 in the American Embassy is required to speak Swahili. It is difficult to find in the service a bilingual interpreter of Chinese or Japanese." He sums up our dilemma, "Our linguistic and cultural myopia is losing us friends, business, and respect in the world."

Moscow News (July 29) carried a 16-page Esperanto supplement featuring documents on the meeting between Brezhnev and Carter as well as preparations for the Moscow Olympics.

Journal of Communications (Spring 1979, pp 112-23) "Language Choice in Transnational Radio Broadcasting" by Richard E. Wood is a scholarly treatment of the politics of language. [Ed note: *Bernard Golden's* article on the politics of language was featured in *Ecologos* 4-1977. Both articles are recommended to those interested in this subject.]

Secretariat News (Feb. 29) a UN periodical, featured an article "Esperanto: The Talk of the World" in which writer Lucy Carty mentioned the Esperanto office at the UN Plaza and quoted UEA president Humphrey Tonkin: "I think the whole matter of language requires an airing. The present system is good but not good enough; the language services are often asked to perform the impossible. And language is one of the last frontiers of discrimination; it is time that we recognized it as such."

PLAYBOY, June 1980 (Fun Facts About the Famous) Jerzy Konsinski, an expatriate Pole following in the footsteps of Joseph Conrad and author of *The Painted Bird* among other books speaks and reads English, French, Polish and Russian, and reads Ukrainian, Italian, Spanish and Esperanto (which was developed by a Pole), but to help him with his English late at night, he frequently dials "0" and asks the operator questions about grammar and word definitions.

ESPERANTO AŬ INTERLINGUA de Edo Bernasconi, 1977

La Interlingua-istoj ade fanfaronas pri la sciencoco kaj racieco de sia lingvo. Ĉu ĝi estas vere pli moderna, pli racie evoluigita ol Esperanto? Por ĉiu persono kiu volas profunde esplori ĉi tiun gravan demandon, kaj la tutan problemon de utila internacia lingvo, jen estas vere havenda libro. La aŭtoro, kiu regas ne nur Esperanton kaj Interlingua-n, sed aliajn planlingvojn kiel ekzemple Occidental, diskutas detale kaj konkrete la kritikojn de Interlingua-istoj kontraŭ Esperanto, kaj iliaj pretendoj por Interlingua.

La granda avantaĝo de Interlingua, kompreneble, estas ke ĝi estas "natureco". Ĉi ne nur havas internacian vortprovizon, kiel Esperanto, sed ankaŭ pretendas provizi internacian gramatikon. Sed ĉi tiu internacieco estas tute malsama ol tiu de Esperanto. La gramatiko de Esperanto celas internaciecon per logiko, dum tiu de Interlingua celas la saman per simileco al la latinidaj lingvoj. Tia internacieco neniel helpas ĉinon, kaj malmulte utilas eĉ al angla-lingvano. Kaj por atingi tian internaciecon, Interlingua akceptis multege da neregulecoj. Se ekzemple "giganto" estas "gigante" en Interlingua, ĉu "giganta" devas esti "gigantal", "gigantesc", "gigantic", aŭ kio? Estas pli ol dek eblaj formoj, sed nur unu ĝusta. Oni ne povas antaŭdiri la ĝustan formon, do oni ne povas libere formi la adjektivon. (Fakte, la ĝusta formo estas "gigantesc". Surprize, ĉu ne?) Eĉ multaj veteranaj Interlingua-istoj eraras pro la malfacila, neregula gramatiko. La aŭtoro provizas multajn ekzemplojn de ĉi tiu kaj aliaj neraciececoj de Interlingua.

La stilo estas kelkfoje iom teknika (enestas glosaro de teknikaj terminoj) sed ĉiam interesa.

- Daniel Treesong Burke

SCHIZOSCHEMATIC RHYME IN ESPERANTO

Pierre L. Ullman, Dept. of Spanish & Portuguese, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, in *Papers on Language and Literature, A Journal for Scholars and Critics of Language and Literature*, Fall 1980.

In this essay Prof. Ullman writes, "...there has not been much in Esperanto prosody, at least theoretically, that did not already exist in the tongues from which it derived its lexicon. Suddenly this state of affairs has changed. In 1977 the book department of *Literatura Foiro* (Literary Fair) published a small collection of the poems of Johan Valano, entitled *Malmalice* (Well-intentionedly).

"...in the collection...certain pieces...constitute an outstanding innovation in versification, so extraordinary that no one appears to have duplicated it in the more than 20 years between their composition and publication.

"So unusual was this device that the writer of the foreword to *Malmalice*, himself a poet, failed to recognize it and called what he saw 'abortive rhyme.' For this reason the editor, Giorgio Silfer, wrote a postscript explaining that Valano used a 'rhyme system in which the roots rhyme according to one scheme and the endings according to another.' Nevertheless, Silfer failed to point out that the two schemes are so coordinated that each is truly a part of a whole rhyme scheme. Accordingly, I have coined the expression, 'schizoschematic rhyme.'

The essay discusses Esperanto prosody in general and the contribution of Johan Valano (Claude Piron) in particular. It is an excellent analysis which adds to the appreciation of Piron's deceptively simple verse. Ullman writes: "...With lyric pieces such as these, seemingly banal in content, semiotic analysis could help to demonstrate that transcendental meaning is almost totally provided by the rhyme scheme."

"As an example we can quote the first stanza of one poem: *Mi amas*

Ĝin diras ĉiu kun rideto,
ripetas
senĉese ĝin amika famo.

The root-rhymes, *am* and *et*, form an enclosing pattern, while the homoeoteleuton, *as* and *o*, forms an alternating pattern congruous with the metrical pattern. The former expresses the individual aspect of love while the latter expresses its universal aspect.

"In 'Sezonoj' we saw that the relation of the subject matter to the passage of time seemed to find expression solely in the formal aspect of the poem. Here also, this relation is approached through the form, but in an inevitable correlation with the syntax."

"...Hence root-rhyme, though not sensed as quickly as homoeoteleuton (which is more obvious than root-rhyme owing to its final position in the verses), is nevertheless more substantial. Love may at first seem an individual and singular phenomenon to the one who experiences it, but, on thinking more deeply, he will realize that it is an ever-recurring experience for all mankind. In 'Mi amas,' schizoschematic rhyme, in conjunction with metrical pattern, symbolizes the two facets of love, the particular and the universal."

For those seriously interested in the creation of Esperanto poetry, I recommend Dr. Ullman's essay – all nine pages.

– Cathy Schulze



Dr. Claude Piron, University of Geneva, will head the Esperanto courses at San Francisco State University June 29 to July 17, 1981.

NOTE: *Malmalice*, Johan Valano (pseud. of Claude Piron), \$5.00 - available from the ELNA Book Service. Much of this collection was written before Piron was 25.

LANGUAGES AT THE UNITED NATIONS

On October 31, the United Nations observed its 35th anniversary. In the past three and a half decades the World Organization has expanded the range of its activities far beyond those envisaged by the delegates who gathered in San Francisco in the Spring of 1945 to draft the United Nations Charter. Today, the U.N. is concerned with such diverse subjects as the environment, energy, the plight of the disabled and the elderly, the advancement of women, world hunger, the relationship of the developed and the developing countries, the problems of more than 10,000,000 refugees, the menace of international terrorism – just to mention a few items on its ever-growing agenda.

And the number of languages used in the United Nations has increased too. Originally there were two "working" languages – English and French. Consecutive interpreters, making copious notes, would interpret the speech from English into French or vice versa. It was a slow and cumbersome process. A half hour speech in English meant another half hour of interpretation. If the Soviet Foreign Minister decided to speak for an hour in Russian that meant two hours of interpretation.

This was all changed by the advent of simultaneous interpretation which was first used at the Nuremberg Trials at the end of World War II. The success of the new system there led to its quick adoption at the U.N. Today all of the meeting rooms at the U.N. are equipped for simultaneous interpretation and special equipment as well as interpreters are flown to regional U.N. Conferences and meetings.

To be a U.N. interpreter you must have a complete command of three of the working languages – your “active” language into which you interpret and two “passive” languages from which you interpret. And more than a thorough knowledge of the language is required. The simultaneous interpreter must be familiar with idioms, proverbs, and even the “slang” of the languages in which he or she works. And there is no time to consult a dictionary. A simultaneous interpreter is rarely more than four or five words behind the speaker. This makes for occasional difficulties. A legend at the U.N. has it that there was puzzled head-scratching in the Russian interpreter’s booth when in an impromptu debate U.S. Ambassador Warren Austin characterized the remarks of the Soviet delegate as “a lot of applesauce.”

Interpreters come from all walks of life. Many of the first generation of U.N. interpreters came from refugee families. The Director of the U.N. Interpretation Service, George Klebnikov, is descended from a Russian family who were dispossessed by the 1917 revolution. More recently, trainee interpreters have been recruited from universities and from other professions. In addition to high language skills, interpreters find it an advantage to have a close acquaintance with other disciplines – international law, economics, world affairs, etc. – since they are often called upon to interpret highly technical meetings. Before the first U.N. Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy it was necessary to provide special courses for the interpretation staff to familiarize them with the glossary of nuclear terms.

Since the interpreters work under intense pressure, two interpreters are provided for each language at every meeting, taking 30 minute turns. Those listening to Pope John Paul’s address in Spanish in the General Assembly may have been surprised to hear part of his discourse given in a female voice. Men and women serve on equal terms on the staff of more than 100 interpreters at U.N. Headquarters.

An interesting experiment in “remote interpretation” took place during a U.N. Conference in Buenos Aires in August, 1978. Through a satellite transmission which was picked up on a portable “earth station” in the U.N. gardens in New York, interpreters in their booths at U.N. Headquarters watched, listened to and simultaneously interpreted the proceedings of the meeting. Their words were beamed back to Argentina and were heard almost instantly by the delegates there. The experiment was a success but the interpreters who took part said that the strain of interpreting a meeting at which they were not present was almost unbearable. Because of the intensity of their work, interpreters are normally assigned to no more than seven meetings of three hours duration each week. This does not of course take into account the hours which must be spent in studying U.N. documents to familiarize themselves with the subjects being discussed. When crises arise, the time limits fall by the wayside. During a series of Security Council meetings on the Middle East in 1967 one interpreter logged a record 96 hours in one week.

Without simultaneous interpretation, the U.N. as we know it today just could not function. Late in the afternoon on November 9, 1965, a massive power failure struck the northeast United States. New York was blacked out. A half dozen U.N. committee meetings suddenly came to a halt. Not only were the conference rooms darkened but no one could hear the voices of the interpreters.

What about Esperanto as an answer to the multitude of voices at the U.N.? No one has yet officially put the question on the U.N. agenda, although there is an active Esperanto Club in the U.N. Secretariat. Ambassador Ralph Harry, the former Permanent Representative of Australia to the U.N., was a tireless and enthusiastic proponent of Esperanto and during his tour of duty in New York arranged for the publication of an Esperanto version of the U.N.’s universal Declaration of Human Rights. Perhaps in the next 35 years of the U.N. more consideration will be given to an international language.

William C. Powell, Director
Public Information Service
United Nations Assn. - U.S.A.

*(Note: For a more complete study of the workings of the U.N.’s translation/interpretation service, get the booklets **Translation in International Organizations** [Piron & Tonkin] and **Language Equality in International Cooperation** [Harry & Mandel], available from the Central Office for \$1.75 each.)*

Kuraco de infanoj por eviti blindigajn malsanojn progresas en Kameruno (Cameroon, Africa) pro helpo de tutmonda Esperantistaro. Kontribuojn sendu al: Agado E3 ĉe Jacques Tuinder, Henegouwenlaan 35, 1966 RH Heemskerk, Netherlands.

[Ed. Note: The Editor has contacted the Senior Divisional Officer at Donga Mantung Div., United Rep. of Cameroon. The Hon. Nicholas Ngwa replied: “I want to emphasize straightaway that Ndoungué is a Mission Hospital in the Francophone part of our country. It is quite renowned for the services it renders to the sick from all over the country. It has an eye wing in the hospital, not as developed as yours, but rendering service important to us. Only recently, my neighbour took his little daughter there to have her eyes attended to. So it is a Bona Fide hospital and any assistance you can render it will be no doubt appreciated by the needy public and those who run the place.”

DUA TUTAMERIKA KONGRESO DE ESPERANTO okazos en Bogotá, Kolombio, en 1982 laŭ informo de Ĝenerala Direktoro, Santiago Alvarez.

VOĈOJ EL USONO. Con Fisher serĉas personojn kiuj volas partopreni “roundrobin”-kasedon (ĉensonbendon). Li interŝanĝos ĝin kun grupo en Skovde, Svedujo kiu sendis similan voĉaron. Skribu al: Conrad Fisher, Route 6, Shaw’s, Meadville PA 16335.

BOOK REVIEWS – RECENZOJ

V. Varankin, *Metropoliteno*. 312p., paper, \$15.95. Translated from the original Esperanto into English by Marta Evans.

It is not completely legitimate for me to review Marta Evans's translation of V. Varankin's *Metropoliteno*. I admit to a considerable conflict of interests. After all, I was helping teach the work at San Francisco State University when Evans got interested in the work; I applauded jubilantly, all the way from San Francisco through Iceland to Luxembourg, the reports of her progress in translating; and I later read through huge hunks of the manuscript when she visited me in Ohio. If I now tell you she has succeeded in producing wonderfully polished and idiomatic prose that does not read like a translation, you may suspect my impartiality. But just read it yourself.

Rather than heap on Marta Evans the praise she deserves, I'd like to stress what a marvelous novel *Metropoliteno* is. The narrator, a Soviet engineer in Germany to study the Berlin subway, keeps a diary of his personal and political turmoils. At the same time he begins a novel on the characters and political shenanigans encountered in trying to persuade Moscow Party leaders to build a subway. Private life and loves get hopelessly mixed up in public campaigns, and before long, what started as a tale of two cities merges into one man's compounded problems.

If I were writing a blurb to sell *Metropoliteno* in a drugstore paperback edition (and I won't be surprised to find it in that format eventually), I'd call it a "searing story of lust, mystery, corruption, and betrayal set against Hitler's Berlin and Stalin's Moscow." It is all that, but the work shouldn't need sensationalistic sales tactics; it offers a faithful account of the turbulent political brawling in Berlin in the twenties as well as a singularly unblinking stare at Party politics and corruption in Moscow. To my knowledge, no work of Soviet literature gives such a convincing picture of what Soviet bureaucracy in the late twenties really was like. At the same time, the narrative device is fresh, uncontrived, and strangely effective; excerpts from the diary alternate with others from the novel, and two worlds bursting with their respective tensions finally come together with several unpredictable explosions. Varankin does not shy away from well-worn devices such as sensationalism, coincidence, mysteries, and suspense in order to draw us into his story; but his ultimate aims go far beyond producing a popular pot-boiler.

I am writing in English to reach as many readers as possible; this book is especially important for propaganda purposes. Of course those who have not yet got around to reading *Metropoliteno* in the original can now enjoy this masterpiece with less effort (especially since Evans has added many helpful notes). But everyone interested in promoting Esperanto should buy several copies. It is concrete, irrefutable proof not only that Esperanto has literature but that it has **great** literature. Be sure to thrust this book into the hands of any of your acquaintances who

are professors or serious students of Russian literature. It should unleash a library-ful of learned articles and Ph.D. theses. Nothing impassions academics like newly discovered masterpieces.

I do have complaints about this book. I'd have entitled it bluntly *Subway* (with apologies to British friends) to reflect its affinities with books like Gladkov's *Cement* (a contemporary Soviet classic mentioned by Varankin himself as a model) and perhaps with modern thrillers like *Airport*. I'm saddened that the book costs so much; otherwise, it stood some chance of being adopted as a text in colleges and universities. I fear Auld's remarks about Esperanto in the preface may be a tactical mistake; they may mislead would-be readers into taking the work for some kind of propaganda for Esperanto rather than the great novel that it is. I would have preferred an introduction setting the social and literary background of the novel in Soviet culture of the twenties and emphasizing the quality and originality of Varankin's work. The information about Esperanto as a language and movement would be more appropriate in an afterword, coming when the reader had finished the work and was already convinced of the power of Esperanto as a literary medium.

I hope every Esperantist in the United States makes a special effort to support the faith of publisher Torben Kehlet and the work of translator Marta Evans, the first American to turn out a major translation from Esperanto. This book offers a unique chance to inform the general public about Esperanto literary culture; we won't find another like it for a long, long time.

– Jim Cool

AÛTUNO EN LA PRINTEMPO - Ba Jin. 98p, illus. (tr. Laùlum). \$4.90. Paper.

Ba Jin, translator of Baghy's *Printempo en la Aùtuno* in his *Aùtuno en la Printempo* has produced a Baghyesque romance of young love.

Vice President of the Association of Chinese Writers, Ba Jin wrote this story of star-crossed lovers as a protest against the tyranny of the family which so often destroyed "florantajn junajn animojn." He reaches into Chinese mythology about the summer sky when "la Bovpaŝtisto kaj la Teksanta Knabino estas geamantoj, kiuj estis kruele disigitaj per la Ĉiela Rivero aù Arĝenta Rivero (la Laktovojo) kaj permesitaj kuniĝi nur unu fojon ĉiujare je la sepa de la sepa monato."

The style and language of the book are simple, suitable for beginners; the plot is uncomplicated, with an undercurrent of melancholy in the narration and in the verse:

Hodiaù, nur hodiaù
Mi belas kiel flor';
Morgaù, ho, morgaù
Jam ĉio pasos for!

– Cathy Schulze

NOTE TO TEACHERS:

On page 81 is a good passage to dictate to students showing use of *jam*, *ankoraù*, and how to say *the day after tomorrow* and *two days from now*: "Morgaù, post morgaù, la dua tago post morgaù, kaj ankoraù unu tagon post ĝi, tiam mi jam revenos al via flanko."

Szathmári restas pinte inter ĉiuj

Recenzas Charles R.L. Power (Nederlando)

Kain kaj Abel, de Sándor Szathmári (1897-1974). Budapest: Hungara Esperanto-Asocio, 1977. 288p. 19cm. ISBN 963 571 006 2.

Ekde la eldono de *Vojaĝo al Kazohinio* en 1958, amantoj de la Esperanta literaturo konscias pri la satira genio de Szathmári, inda posteulo de Swift kaj Voltaire. Tiun juĝon konfirmis *Maŝinmondo kaj aliaj noveloj* en 1964, kaj poste ankaŭ diversaj prozaĵoj en niaj revuoj. Tiuj noveloj – dudek tri entute, inkluzive de tri antaŭe ne aperintaj – formas ĉi tiun libron.

La kvalito ne tenas konstante altan nivelon. Szathmári verkis ne por krei belan prozon (lia stilo eĉ en la plej bona kazo estas nelerta), sed por transdoni ideojn. Kvankam li evitas rektan predikon, malsubtila mokado povas same difekti artverkon, kion ĝi plurloke faras ĉi tie, ekzemple en “Perfekta civitano” kaj “Honorigo”.

Sed kiam li verkis atente, Szathmári kreis kelkajn el la plej bonaj noveloj de nia literaturo. Kiu ciniko pli perfektas ol tiu, per kiu li tiel majstre malrekte nin frontas en “Muŝoj”? Ĉu la frenezo de la milito iam pli perfekte bildiĝis ol en “La barbaro”? Kaj malgraŭ iuj nebone farsaj ludoj kun nomoj (Korpulentos, Krethenes), ĉu “Pythagoras” ne maksimume taŭge priskribas la mistraktadon de la scienco sub tirana reĝimo?

Pri multaj detaloj oni povas plendi: la neaŭtentikeco de la ekzotikaj fonoj, kiujn Szathmári preferas uzi, la kurioza neesperantigo de propraj nomoj kaj eĉ aliaj terminoj (“phoenix” anstataŭ “fenikso”), diversaj devojigoj de la gramatiko. Ne malplej plendinda estas la teknika aspekto: tiel grava kolekto ne devus prezentiĝi kun tia abundo da preseraroj, kaj preskaŭa manko de apudspina marĝeno malfaciligas manipuladojn de la libro.

La ideo enhavo, tamen! Nia literaturo ne abundas je talentaj novelistoj, kaj por simpla pensinstigo Szathmári ankoraŭ troviĝas pinte inter ĉiuj.

el *Esperantó*, junio 1980

INFANA RASO - William Auld 3a eldono \$9.20

En *Dialogo* jul-sep 1980, Henri Vatré recenzas:

“...influita de la unua ĉapitro (kiun mi aŭdis deklamita antaŭ ol mi povis ĝin legi) mi emas kompari la verkon al grandioza katedralo, kies spajroj alte superas la ĉirkaŭantajn tegmentojn. Sed ja vivanta katedralo en kiu ĉiu ŝtono vibras, ĉiu friso kaj vitralo animiĝas por elvoki la tragikan, baraktan kaj mirindan aventuron de nia homa raso. ...

“La poezia lingvo de Auld estas ŝarĝita per aparte riĉa signifo kaj atingas plej streĉan koncizon. En recenzo pri la unua eldono Waringhien skribis: ‘Jam ne plu temas pri poemo verkita en Esperanto, sed pri poemo kiu povus esti verkita en neniu alia lingvo, ol Esperanto.’ ...

“Tamen, kiom ajn interesa ĝia lingva aspekto, la ĉefa merito de *La infana raso* estas igi nin mediti profunde pri la plej vastaj kaj kompleksaj problemoj de nia epoko.”

STEPPING STONES (TRAVADOŝTONOJ) Thomas Reed (recenzas Akimiĉi Takemura)

Ĉi tiu libro enkondukas vin en novan muzikan notacion, kiu estas pli racia ol la tradicia notacio. Krom nova notacio la aŭtoro ŝajnas rekomendi novan klavaron por piano nomatan “ses-sesa”, kie la nigra kaj la blanka klavoj alternas. Legante ĉi tiun libron oni certe rimarkas, ke la tradicia notacio ne estas perfekte racia. Al ĝi mankas la natura simetrio de 12 tonoj kaj respektivaj 12 tonaloj (rememoru, ke oni dividas unu oktavon en 12 egalajn pecojn, kiuj respondas al diferencaj tonoj).

Alia malavantaĝo de la tradicia notacio estas portempa uzo de dieso (#) kaj bemolo (b). En la nova notacio ĉiu tono havas apartan lokon kaj tiamaniere oni ne bezonas la kromsignojn # kaj b. En ĉiu oktavo “C” aspektas simile malkiel en la tradicia notacio. Ja estas bona ideo, ĉu ne?

La problemoj estas, kiom neracia estas la tradicia notacio kaj kiom esence estas ŝanĝi ĝin. Kompara kun lingvoj (pensu pri la angla literumo) la muzika notacio ŝajnas esti sufiĉe regula. Estus terure, se ekzemple: “Do” escepte se ĝi antaŭas “Sol”; en tiu kazo “Do” estas legata kiel “Re”; tiu lasta regulo nuliĝas se “Sol” estas denove sekvata de “Do”, nome “Do” restas “Do” en la sinsekvo “Do” - “Sol” - “Do”. Tamen ĉi tia “regulo” ŝajnas esti sufiĉe ordinara en naturaj lingvoj.

Mi opinias, ke la avantaĝo de la nova muzika notacio ne estas komparebla al la avantaĝo de Esperanto. Krome la problemoj de la internacia lingvo ne nur estas racieco de lingva sistemo sed ankaŭ justeco inter diversaj nacioj kaj gentoj.

Fakte, ĉi tiu libro enhavas nur ĉirkaŭ 10 paĝojn da Esperanta teksto. Plejparto de la libro konsistas el muziknotoj. Estas bedaŭrinde, ke troviĝas preseraroj en la Esperanta teksto.

(Notu: Mendebila ĉe Thomas S. Reed, 701 E. Patterson, Kirksville MO 63501.)

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

SEP REĜIDOJ - Bela Balazs (tr. Farkas from Hungarian). Deluxe color illus. Charming tale; recommended from educational and international viewpoints. \$3.75.

RIBELO KONTRAŬ LA ĈIELA PALACO - Tang Deng. 82 Disneyecaj ilustraĵoj ornamas tiun ĉi aventuron por infanoj. \$1.50.

BELA REVULO. Ĉarma fabelo pri bela birdeto kiu malsukcesas en ĉiuj entreprenoj pro sia pigreco kaj stulteco. La multaj kolorplenaj bildoj kiuj ilustras la rapidmovan historieton plaĉus al infanoj. Unu biron, la ajkson, mi trovis nek en PIV nek en la Japana Enciklopedieto. Finfine mi trovis ĝin en libro pri la mondbirdaro kaj konstatis ke ĝi estas la bunta *Aix sponsa*, aŭ angle la “Wood Duck.” \$0.75.

AVINO-URSINO - \$0.90.

KONSTRUI NOVAN PONTON temas pri la aventuroj kaj klopodoj de kvar best-amikoj: sciuro, leporo, ĉimpanzo, kaj elefanto, kaj ni lernas kiel ili venkas la malamikon, la vulpon. La fabelo similas al Ezopo, Unuiĝo Estas Forto. La bildoj estas gajaj, Disneyecaj. \$0.65.

– Recenzis Martha Walker

ĈION FARU MEM NI ĈIUJ kaj NOVA VESTO DE LA PUPO po \$0.40 estas la plej bonaj el la novaj ĉinaj infanlibretoj. Ambaŭ estas vinjetoj de la ĉiutaga vivo de infanoj tutmondaj. La belegaj bildoj kaj simpla teksto taŭgas al junaj legantoj. Forte rekomendita.

– Recenzis Martha Walker

A MANUAL OF EUROPEAN LANGUAGES FOR LIBRARIANS - C.G. Allen. *Bookman's Weekly* announced this useful reference in the polyglot category. Esperanto is one of the 38 languages listed with glossaries, grammatical characteristics, etc.

NI STENOGRAFAS - Wingen. A system of stenography for Esperanto based on a German system. 40p booklet published by ESPERANTO PRESS, Bailieboro, Ontario, Canada K0L 1B0.

DU INTERVJUOJ - Haupenthal. 28p broŝ. \$3.35. Intervjuoj kun Kalman Kalocsay kaj William Auld. Kontrastas la ĝeneralan sintenon de la du homoj al la Esperanta literaturo kaj al Esperanto ĝenerale.

CREATIVE LIVING, the newest book by Dorothy Henderson, Canadian Esperantist and world traveler, whose philanthropy made possible the beautiful library at the Universal Esperanto Association headquarters in Rotterdam – the “Canadian Room.”

Creative Living reflects the good sense and good will of its author – her reflections on the world as she has seen it, and as she would like to see it. Our readers will appreciate these lines from a poem contained in the book:

The Universe - Thy Home

Thou Great Illumination of my wandering days,
I love Thee and Thy ways.
But I must turn my back upon this symbol Cross,
and face the west, where Nature's Love and Laws
draw me to God
Who has held You,
and will hold me
close to His Love
and His Infinity.
And when I turn my back upon the Cross
to face the westering shore,
I hope it does not mean I love Thee less
but rather that Thee, and Thy God,
I love the more.

Chapter 2 deals with language – “Barrier or Bridge” in which Henderson writes: “Strange...that...the task of the child in every family is to speak the same language so that there can be understanding.

“If this makes sense for the family of individuals,” she asks, “why doesn't it make sense for the family of nations? ...in one of the most important areas of education we act with slowness and stupidity. Language that should present an easy avenue of approach between nations often becomes a major impediment.”

The book is available for \$6.50 from Exposition Press, 325 Kings Highway, Smithtown, NY 11787.

– Reviewed by Cathy Schulze

SKIZA HISTORIO DE LA UTAO - Miyamoto masao. Eldonis La kritikanto, Japanio, 1979. 85p. \$9.00.

La utao estas la klasika japana poezia formo; silabmezura (kontraste al la okcidenta akcentmezura poezio) kaj plej ofte kvinversa. La hajko, la sola japana formo bone konata en la okcidento, ankaŭ estas silabmezura sed estas pli malfrua formo, derivita de la utao. “Kiel la leganto jam bone scias,” diras la aŭtoro supozeble ironie, “la utao konsistas el 5,7,5,7 kaj 7 silaboj, kaj la longutao post laŭplaĉa alternado de 5 kaj 7 silaboj, estas finita per 7-silaba piedo...”

Ĉi tiu libro liveras al ni mallongan historion de la utao, ekde la mitologiaj tempoj ĝis la moderna epoko, en kiu la klasikaj formoj jam ne estas ŝatataj de la seriozaj poetoj. La aŭtoro inkluzivas multajn tradukojn el ĉiu periodo, kiuj multe aldonas al la intereso de la historio.

Pri la historio mem mi estas sufiĉe kontenta, kvankam ĝi kelkfoje fariĝas nura listo de nekonataj nomoj. La aŭtoro priskribas sufiĉe la historian kaj socipolitikan kuntekston (oni ricevas la impreson de marksisma vidpunkto) ke oni povas iom kompreni la rilatojn inter la modoj kaj skoloj poeziaj kaj la sociaj ŝanĝoj.

Sed pri la kvalito de la tradukoj mi devas iom plendi. S-ro Miyamoto postulis de si sufiĉe malfacilan taskon; ne nur transdoni la ecojn de delikataj poemoj el tre malsamaj etosoj, sed ankaŭ prezenti la verkojn en tre strikta formo, kiu samtempe sekvas la japanajn regulojn pri silaba mezuro kaj la okcidentajn ritmon kaj rimon. Kiam li sukcesas en tiu herakla laboro, la rezulto estas vere plaĉa. Jen ekzemplo:

Ĉu vi ne provas
ektusi sangon varman
de l'mola karno
dum tiel vi predikas
nur sanktan vojon karman?

Sed pli ofte la rezulto de la tro strikta formo estas tordita vortordo, sensecaj unusilabaj adverboj enmetitaj nur por perforte kompletigi la ritmon, kaj monotona stilo. Ekzemplo estas la jena kvazaŭ vorteniĝmo:

Jam pasis jaroj
dum votis al Hatuse
mi amon, sonas
de l'kresto sonorilo
alies bonon ĵuse

Ofte dum mi legis, mi sentis ke mi ekvidis la belecon de la originalaj poemoj kvazaŭ tra dika vualo, kaj mi sopiris pli klaran tradukon. Fakte en la apendico, la aŭtoro donas pli liberajn kaj multe pli bonajn tradukojn “de cent utaistoj – cent utaoj.” Ili estas vere ĝueblaj kaj bedaŭrinde ne kunplektitaj kun la historia teksto.

Arab-Esperanto Dictionary, compiled by Georgo Abraham, translator from arabic into Esperanto of works of Kalil Gibran. Imminent publication of the dictionary was announced in September, 1980 by the American Esperanto School, C.C. 165, 2600 Venado Tuerto (Santa Fe), Argentina.

FROM YOUR PRESIDENT:

Over the years, we have had many inquiries from members concerning ways and means of making contributions to ELNA to aid it in propagating Esperanto in the United States. As you may know, many larger charitable organizations have attractive, expensive printed brochures which they distribute to potential donors to assist them in selecting the best way to give. We have never gone to the expense of printing up such brochures, even though our need was as great as or perhaps even greater than the needs of other institutions.

Your League has recognized this need, and I have appointed John Massey as Chairman of a committee whose charge is to respond to inquiries, prepare Newsletter articles, prepare brochures or similar materials and generally to assist any member wishing to help ELNA financially. John is a professional in the field of employee benefit plans, is an actuary, and we are fortunate to have the benefit of his abilities. As his opening effort, John has planned a series of articles for the *ELNA Newsletter*, the first of which appears in this issue. Please read these articles carefully, and retain them for future reference. If you have any questions or need assistance, you may call John at [614] 451-9750 (his office) or [614] 451-4969 (his home), or you may write to him at his home, 1144 Kingsdale Terrace, Columbus, OH 43220.

As I have mentioned in previous articles, all communications with members pertaining to wills, legacies and donations are held in the strictest confidence, with the exception that with the donor's permission, public recognition of gifts may be given. You can rely totally on John Massey to continue to honor those confidences as I have, and I am sure that you will find his articles interesting and thought-provoking.

-William R. Harmon

INVESTING IN THE ESPERANTO MOVEMENT

(First in a series of articles by John B. Massey)

There are many ways to give to a worthy cause such as the Esperanto movement. This series will describe the more common ways, pointing out the pros and cons from the donor's viewpoint, in the hope that it will help you select the method best suited to your circumstances and needs.

The most common and simplest way to give is to make the contribution outright in cash (i.e., by your personal check so that you have a receipt). Cash gifts are mutually advantageous. Obviously, the advantage to ELNA is that the contribution is available for immediate use. The advantage to you is that you may deduce your contribution on your income tax return for the year in which it is paid. The deduction is limited to 50% of your adjusted gross income appearing on Line 31 of your IRS Form 1040, but excess contribution may be carried forward into the next five years.

To make a cash contribution, make your check payable to "Esperanto League for North America, Inc." and send it to ELNA's Central Office, P.O. Box 1129, El Cerrito, CA 94530. The contribution will be acknowledged and placed in ELNA's general fund, unless you specify otherwise. For example, you may request that your contribution be used to provide scholarships for worthy young Esperantists to encourage them to attend the SFSU courses; or, you may even specify that your contribution be used to provide promotional materials for your own club! Any reasonable request will be honored.

So much for the cash method of giving to ELNA. Other methods of giving which will be treated in subsequent articles are:

Method Description of Method

No.

- 1 Gifts of appreciated securities
- 2 Gifts of Stock or other securities
- 3 Gifts of life insurance
- 4 Gifts via your Will
- 5 Gifts of personal property
- 6 Gifts of real estate
- 7 Gifts via trusts and specifically ELNA's "Pooled Income Fund"

Any opinions expressed or suggestions made in these articles are offered simply for your general information and guidance. If you want more information or have questions, call me at my office [614] 451-9750 or my home [614] 451-4969, or write to me at 1144 Kingsdale Terrace, Columbus OH 43220. I will help you as much as I can. Then before taking action, you should confer with your own attorney or tax counsel if legal or tax matters are involved.

John B. Massey
Komisiito Pri Heredaĵoj Kaj Donacoj

ANONCOJ – ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hansjörg Kindler ("Trixini") will spend a month in California following the UK in Brasilia.

Interesuloj pri fondo de nova internacia E-organizo pri esplorado kaj ekspluato de kosma spaco, kontaktu: George W. Partlow, P.O. Box 557, Douglas AK 99824. Tel.: [907] 364-2360.

KOREKTO:

S-ino Ŝijimin, kies foto aperis en la maj-jun numero de *ELNA Newsletter*, atentigas, ke la Shanghai-Esperanto-Asocio ankoraŭ ne oficiale ekzistas. Mencio de ŝia nomo kiel "sekretario" estis eraro niaflanka; ĉar S-ino Ŝijimin fidele korespondis kun SFERO pri ĝemelurbaj aferoj (Shanghai-San Francisco), ni erare supozis ŝin sekretario. Ni petas pardonon pro iu embarasigo al ŝi.

TEKNIKE KLERAJ ESPERANTISTOJ

Ni bezonas helpon en la tradukado de artikoloj kaj resumoj. Ĝenerala temo: mastrumado de akvo. Kontaktu: Inĝ. R. Kent Jones, ELNA-Komitato por Sciencoj kaj Teknikaj Aferoj, 452 Aldine, Apt. 501, Chicago IL 60657.

ESPERANTO LEAGUE FOR NORTH AMERICA – BOX 1129, EL CERRITO, CA 94530

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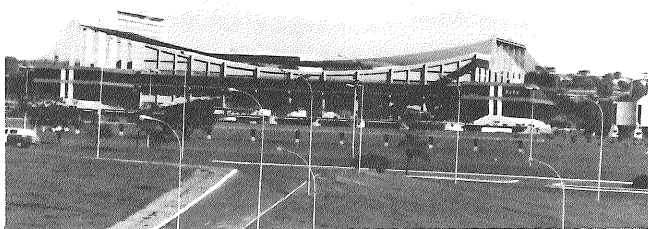
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*-Life membership paid prior to Jan. 1, 1981, remains \$360!

**66a Universala Kongreso de Esperanto
Brasilia, Brazilo
25a julio – 1a aŭgusto, 1981**



Janet Brugos Young, ELNA Vojaĝkomitato, en
Brasilia por diskuti kongresaj aranĝoj kun la LKK.
Staranta: Enivaldo Alves Silva. Sidantaj: Nelson
Pereira de Souza, Igor Colonna Valevski, nekonatulo.



**Esperanto-Kongresejo, Brasilia
KONGRESA TEMO: Kulturoj kaj Lingvoj: Pontoj kaj
Baroj**

NEKROLOGOJ

Karmemore ni kondolencas al familianoj de:
Nellie Jane Campbell (1888-1980), Portland OR
D-ro Stefan Chobanoff, Washington DC Esperanto
Society
George Lockhart, kiu postlasas filon, Hugh E.
Lockhart, Ph.D., 2885 College Road, Holt MI 48842
John Stitz de Esperanto-Asocio de Los Angeles.

WELCOME NEW ELNA MEMBERS!

*Adams, Sharon	Provo, UT
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*Asano, Yoshiteru	Kenmore, NY
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Larkin, Michael	Kalamazoo, MI
McGowan, Marge	Sunnyvale, CA
Murdock, Dr. Patrick	Milpitas, CA
Mwendo, Ukali	New Orleans, LA
Myers, Charles H.	Tampa, FL
Rumberg, Hester	Seattle, WA
Winters, Thomas B.	Riverside, CA

* – youth and student members. Statistically, we now
have 163 new members for 1980, of whom 40 are
youth/student members.

**KONKURSO DE TRADUKOJ EL LA GERMANA EN
ESPERANTON.** 1981, limdato 31a marto. Por detaloj
skribu (kun 2 R.K.) al: Klaus Schubert, Eckernförder
Strasse 40, D-2300, Kiel 1, W. Germany.

ELDONEJO CIGNETO, 9202 Ashworth No., Seattle
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*Note: MA under 25 years also receive *Kontakto* free.

Send payments for UEA memberships or subscriptions to UEA Chief Delegate for USA, Bonnie Helmuth, Box 2615, La Jolla, CA 92038. You may also include UEA memberships or subscriptions with ELNA membership dues or book orders and send to ELNA Central Office, Box 1129, El Cerrito, CA 94530.

VIZITU ĈINION ESPERANTE!

La vojaĝgrupo ironta al Ĉinio en majo, 1981 anoncita en antaŭa numero de *ELNA Newsletter* ankoraŭ havas kelkajn lokojn por Usonaj Esperantistoj kiuj volas viziti Ĉinion kun aliaj Esperantistoj.

La vojaĝplano estos elstare bona: Pekino, Ŝanhajo, Nankino, Soochow, Hangchow, Changcha kaj la nekredeble belega Kweilin. Esperanto-parolanta Ĉina gvidisto prizorgos la grupon en Ĉinio. La tuta prezo, inkluzivante aviadilon, 18 tagojn en Ĉinio, 2 tagojn en Hong Kong, ĉiuj manĝaĵoj kaj hoteloj en Ĉinio estos proks. \$3000. Nur tre malmulte da tempo restas, por estiĝi parto de ĉi tiu vojaĝgrupo. Interesitoj tuj skribu al: William R. Harmon, ELNA Centra Oficejo, PO Box 1129, El Cerrito, CA 94530. Kunsendo de deponmono de \$250 garantios tujan rezervon de loko. La deponmono estas senescepte rehabebla ĝis via subskribo de fina akcepto de kondiĉoj poste, aŭ se la vojaĝo ial ne efektiviĝas.

1981 CALENDAR

22 - 28 February	Semajno de Internacia Amikeco
10 - 12 April	ALL-CALIFORNIA ESPERANTO CONFERENCE Asilomar, Pacific Grove, California
29 June - 17 July	ESPERANTO WORKSHOP, San Francisco State University (see note below)
10 - 17 July	37TH WORLD ESPERANTO YOUTH CONVENTION - Oax- tepec, Mexico
17 - 21 July	29th Esperanto-Convention -Esperanto League for North America, New York City
25 July - 1 August	66TH WORLD ESPERANTO CONVENTION - Brazilia, Brazil
10 - 12 October	Intermontara Esperanto Con- ference - Pueblo, Colorado

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