

ELNA NEWSLETTER

NEWS OF THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM
AND ESPERANTO AS A SOLUTION

MARCH-APRIL 1986



Mayor Dianne Feinstein Proclaims International Friendship Week

ELNA Welcomes the 34th ELNA Convention

“Esperanto should be taught in our schools because, if for no other reason, it would give our linguistically isolated and complacent students a chance to experience reasonable knowledge of another language, and to increase knowledge of their own.”

—Professor Todd C. Moody, St. Joseph’s University, Philadelphia

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CONVENTION**

**REGISTER NOW FOR THE SFSU
WORKSHOPS**

Medicine and Language

The following article by Lynn Payer has been excerpted from *MD*, Jan. 1986. Payer has been covering medical meetings for 16 years, eight of them in Europe. She is writing a book based on her experiences: *Beyond the Second Opinion: A Guide to Cultural Bias in French, German, English, and U.S. Medicine*.

Introduction: Is Medicine International?

Anybody who has ever been to a medical meeting in a foreign country knows that medicine is not quite the international science it's often made out to be. Even if the simultaneous translation is accurate, the translated words often seem meaningless.

As one Finnish doctor put it: "At a meeting, the Finns tend to group with the English. The Germans stay together in a bloc, as do the Southern and Eastern Europeans. I seldom talk with the French. I'm half sleepy whenever French is spoken." And at smaller meetings where communication is better, one is apt to hear such comments as "We would not do that in our country," or "That would be malpractice at home!"

In the past two decades, attempts have been made to document differences in surgery rates, drug consumption, and diagnoses in various countries of Western Europe and North America. The magnitude of differences has often surprised even those most familiar with medicine in the countries concerned.

In German-speaking countries, the appendectomy rate is roughly three times what it is elsewhere. The United States has twice as much surgery overall as England, although half as much psychosurgery. German doctors consider fatigue without other symptoms a sure sign of cardiac insufficiency and, as a consequence, prescribe about seven times per capita the amounts of digoxin and nitroglycerin as their colleagues in England and France. Until recently, the French had 300 different drugs for the liver, which they prescribed for what is venacularly known as a "liver crisis"; and the German equivalent of the PDR lists 85 drugs for the treatment of low blood pressure.

The Language Barrier

How do such variations arise, and how can they persist? The language barrier, of course, plays a role. While there is now free movement of physicians within the Common Market countries, an English survey found that most British doctors could not name a single French medical journal and few French doctors could name any British journal other than The Lancet.

Communication between France and Germany seems to be even worse. Even Britain and the United States remain, to paraphrase George Bernard Shaw, two countries separated by a common language. An official of the American Cancer Society, when asked about a landmark breast cancer study in the British Medical Journal, replied, "We don't read much foreign literature here."

The countries where "Western medicine" is practiced do not all value the same things with equal fervor, and these

differences in values affect the way research money is allocated, experimental results evaluated, risks and benefits weighed, and malpractice suits decided. Values determine how strong the evidence has to be to accept a given research finding and how to proceed in the face of uncertainty.

Values, of course, also lead to the concept of national character. ...cultural stereotypes grow out of the fact that people choose to live their lives in different ways. The assumption that the American way of doing medicine is the norm and that deviations from it occur only because other nations lack the resources, the organization, or the will to follow our example seems at least as dangerous as cultural stereotyping. The French, Germans, and English all have average life spans roughly comparable to those in the United States. This may not be because they are doing something better, but one would be hard pressed to prove otherwise.

For the French, thinking is the supreme human activity. They are told during their schooling that they should, if possible, "think like Descartes," the French philosopher who cleared his mind of all preconceived notions, came out with the famous *cogito ergo sum* (I think, therefore I am), and proceeded to prove logically the existence of the world. To the French, *Cartesian* means logical; to others, it often means someone who reasons beautifully in the absence of any reference to the real world.

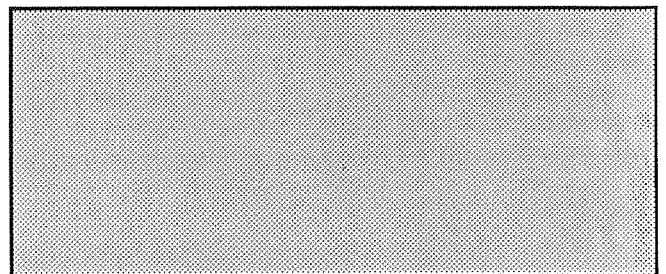
French doctors, too, are inclined to value process and theory over outcome. Commented the British Dr. Alistair Mason after working on a committee on biomedical information with French physicians: "Their thought processes are so different from mine. They have huge, grandiose schemes, and I try to come up with little, practical ones."

—article furnished by ELNA member, Adrian Hughes

Catastrophe, Medicine, and Language

Following the recent volcanic destruction of the city of Armero, Colombia, help of all kinds came from many lands. Treatment of wounded was seriously delayed because of confusing language on labels on various medical supplies which required careful classification before distribution. The item reporting this in the monthly newsletter of the Colombia Esperanto Association states: "So, Esperanto was the great shortage during moments and situations when it could have been a solution."

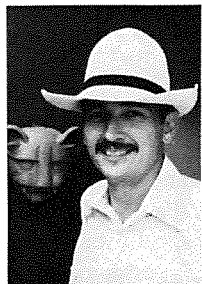
Universal Medical Esperanto Association, Sec., Dr. Saburo Yamazoe, with a membership of 300, was founded in 1908. It awards an annual prize for the most outstanding paper published in Esperanto on some aspect of medical research



How to Stop Being an *Eterna* *Komencanto* and Start Being a *Progresanto*

by

David K. Jordan



Komencanto: person just discovering the joys and advantages of knowing Esperanto. (Everybody loves a *komencanto*.)

Eterna Komencanto: A person who has stalled out studying Esperanto and never quite got the hang of the thing. (Everybody suspects the *eterna komencanto* of being a bit dim.)

Progresanto: A person who already knows basic Esperanto and whose Esperanto keeps improving all the time. (The opposite of an *eterna komencanto*.)
Konstantaj progresantoj are movers and doers and Have More Fun.)

These definitions are not yet in the dictionaries—I just made them up—but they are all quite real. If you are an *eterna komencanto* but are resolved to turn over a new leaf and become a *progresanto*, if figure there is no point in being thought dim rather than Having More Fun, then here are some steps that you can take (in no special order) to change from an *eterna komencanto* to a *progresanto*. (These steps work regardless of your age, by the way. If you're over four and still this side of rigor mortis, you're in the right age group to become a *progresanto*.)

Step 1: Throw Away Your Textbooks. In my experience, most *eternaj komencantoj* suffer from a lack of self-confidence that makes them refuse to leave the world of the elementary textbook and admit to themselves that, however primitively, they are now Esperanto-speaking people. Sooner or later, if one is ever to become a *progresanto*, one has to abandon the world of textbooks. The only English textbook that is much good for reference is Butler's *Step by Step in Esperanto*. If you have any others, throw them away. (Yes!) Then hide Butler for six months so you are not tempted to retreat. (Think of it as a little like a smoker throwing away cigarettes to quit the habit.)

Step 2: Read. Now that you have graduated from textbooks to real stuff, you need some real stuff to read: books and magazines. Here are some rules of thumb to help you read books and magazines like a *progresanto* instead of like an *eterna komencanto*.

A. Don't use old books and magazines that you would never read if they were in English. Buy yourself some new stuff that would be interesting in any language. The old stuff is demoralizing unless you are a historian. At least at the beginning, you should avoid it.¹ (So it costs you a hundred and fifty bucks to attain fluency. I bet you have made worse investments in your life!) ELNA can help you get your hands on some current stuff. Tell them you want to subscribe to *Monato* and/or that you want to read *Eulalia*. (*Eulalia* is a tongue-in-cheek *Perils of Pauline* that I am particularly taken with. You'll like it a lot. If you don't, reading it and then wrting me a letter detailing how awful it is will still improve your Esperanto. Buy! Read!)

B. Read; don't decipher. That means you should not worry if you miss a sentence here and there, or

misunderstand things now and then, or hit words you don't know. Unless a word is critical to a whole passage or recurs over and over, chances are you don't need it, and stopping to look everything up usually has a lower pay-off than reading on.

C. Mark up your books and magazines. A *book unmarked is a book unread*. The only reason your grade school teachers told you otherwise was because they were afraid you would mark up library books. Your Esperanto books are yours; you may do anything you please to them. In the case of Esperanto books, it is good to put a V in the margin beside a line with a word (*Vorto*) that you don't understand, and an X in the margin beside any unusual grammatical structure that you either don't understand or merely think is interesting. If you want to go back over the book later and look up the V words or check out the X constructions that is fine, but it turns out that marking up the book is a good thing to do even if you don't go back over it. If nothing else, it keeps you awake, and it gives you an excuse to avoid stopping flow by looking in the dictionary (since you can always go back). (If it is a novel you may want to put a distinctive mark in the margin—a stick figure works—each time a new character is first introduced. If it is an essay, you may want to tag turns in the argument or quotable quotes.)

D. A vocabulary notebook is a Very Good Thing. It need merely be a list of such new Esperanto words as you have stumbled on in reading or writing and bothered to look up, together with their English equivalents. An example sentence never hurt anything if you are likely to forget how to use the word otherwise. (Pale ink is better than the best memory.) Note that even if you never actually go over your notebook or use it for anything, it will still be useful because the very process of creating it helps to make the words memorable. There is an important rule, however: Don't get word-greedy and add a lot of entries all at once or you will not remember any of them very well. Ten on a good day ought to be the absolute maximum. One or two is much better. (The only people who can remember ten new vocabulary items a day are students in the middle of the intensive SFSU courses who are devoting full time to Esperanto and can do all sorts of extraordinary things. Ordinary mortals have to aim lower if they want to be realistic.) If one actually does review the notebook from time to time, my experience is that one retains about three times as many words as when one doesn't.

Step 3: Converse. Naturally, speaking and listening to Esperanto are important too, even though most of us have more opportunities to read. (And we who are exposed to better Esperanto in print than when we listen to each other.) The most obvious place to hear and speak Esperanto is your local club. The monthly meetings of your local club may be pretty deadly, what with everybody being partially tongue-tied and all, but at least they are conducted entirely in Esperanto, and that makes them a chance for active practice.² If you want to move your club toward greater fluency, volunteer for the program committee and then bully the most fluent speakers into giving mini-programs in which everybody has to say something. (Assume that fluent speakers love giving programs. They wouldn't be fluent if they didn't think talking was a fine thing. They just want to be coaxed and bullied a bit.)

Step 4: Attend SFSU. The summer Esperanto program at San Francisco State University probably has a better record at rapidly increasing students' fluency than any other language program in the country. (They are teaching Esperanto, after all.) It costs about \$600 (including tuition, board, room, and the odd bit of other stuff). That is one of the last remaining bargains in education. With everybody speaking nothing but Esperanto to everybody else for three weeks, fluency will be your most natural reaction. It takes real determination for an *eterna komencanto* to remain an *eterna komencanto* there. (I won't say that never happens—there are some impressively determined people out there—but it is very rare.)

In sum, then, the difference between an *eterna komencanto* and a *progresanto* is partly one of approach to learning. If you are spinning your wheels reading the same dead textbooks and never getting past *Saluton*, you are an *eterna komencanto*. I suggest you throw away all the old textbooks, buy a zingy new magazine or novel, volunteer to be program chairman of your local club, enroll immediately for SFSU, and get moving again.

¹ This goes for old dictionaries too, by the way. If you are still using Edinburgh or Nixon or Fulcher & Long or *Plena Vortaro*, you get no dessert till you replace them with Wells and *PIV*. The 21st century is just 14 years away; what are you doing in the 19th?

² Since the main point of a local club is to practice Esperanto, it follows that, if they are not conducted entirely in Esperanto, you don't have to go. You may tell them I said so.

UEA's New York Office

The New York Office of the Universal Esperanto Association at 777 United Nations Plaza was established in 1979 to coordinate the Association's relations with the United Nations and to promote the use of Esperanto by that body. The official standing that UEA enjoys with the United Nations affords it an opportunity to promote Esperanto from within, by bringing the claims and potential of the International Language to the attention of the members of the Secretariat, the missions of the various member states, and other nongovernmental organizations enjoying an official status of a similar kind.

Responsibility for routine operation of the New York office has shifted to the Office of the President at Potsdam (NY) College.

Uea has established the Zamenhof Award for International Understanding to honor each year a prominent international figure who has made particularly significant contributions to international understanding. The first recipient is Robert Muller, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations. He is well known to Esperanto speakers since he gave the keynote address at the World Esperanto Convention in Lucerne in 1979. Mr. Muller's latest book, *What War Taught Me About Peace*, has been published by Doubleday.

The work of UEA at the United Nations requires much patience, much persistence, much imagination, and no small measure of optimism. The Association counts on similar virtues among its members in order that the work of Esperanto can go forward.

DLT and Esperanto—Another View

(Refer to articles in the *ELNA Newsletter*, January-February 1986, for articles on the subject)

Some machine translation experts have indeed questioned the wisdom of the use of a real language rather than some kind of mathematical formalism as the internal representation within DLT. However, the designers of DLT in their lengthy feasibility study do give cogent technical reasons for advantages to this approach. A major claimed advantage is the easy inspectability of the innards of the system by system designers and maintainers. Also, a language is actually an unusually compact way of representing the information. (Some data compression is used by DLT, with Esperanto roots binary coded, but that is a detail.)

I don't believe anyone has claimed that the DLT project would lead to people learning Esperanto in order to interact with DLT more directly. In fact, the DLT designers have repeatedly insisted that Esperanto will not be visible to users of the system. The interests of Esperantists in DLT is rather that for the first time, large amounts of government funding are going into a project which deals with Esperanto in interesting ways and which will tell us a great deal about the structure of our language. It is also refreshing to see our language, even in a somewhat altered form, being put to use in a high-tech application, one which will receive continuing public attention.

Machine translation does nothing to solve the face-to-face communications problems that Esperanto deals with so well. It may be that DLT will encourage people to think that language study is unnecessary, but it is just as likely to stimulate interest in language issues—it could go either way.

...[W]e want to encourage language pluralism and be supportive of people's use of their native language, which Esperanto is not intended to supplant. DLT has the goal of making available to all Europeans basic computer-based information services *in their native languages*. This is a goal to which Esperantists can heartily subscribe.

—Bruce Arne Sherwood

Local News

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley: On January 30, members of the Berkeley Esperanto League participated in an all-Esperanto telecast produced and presented by the Teletosters, a local Toastmasters Club, at the Televents studio in El Cerrito. The event was arranged by Cynthia Libby and included the play *Sin* (Hal Archibald, Stella Cope, Ben Keh, and Cynthia); a panel discussion (Don Coleman, Stella, Lucy and Bill Harmon), and singing (led by Virginia Givens). Brian McCullough donned a headset and ran one of the cameras. Watch out, Hollywood!!!

Sacramento: John Mathews, leader of the Sacramento Esperanto Society, wears many hats. He edits a Spanish-language bulletin *Hispana Rondo*; is treasurer of the Sacramento Chapter of UNA, heads a committee of the Sacramento Valley Symphonic Band, and involved in local Esperanto activity.

San Diego: In a "hands-across-the-border" gesture, 17 members of the San Diego Club spoke, some in Spanish, to students and instructors at Universidad Autonoma de Baja California. Alberta Casey sang in Esperanto. Held Feb. 4 in the university theater, the program was arranged by Dr. Bernard Frost of San Diego Mesa College's foreign language department. San Diegans Gloria Helmuth and Charles Nelson were interviewed about Esperanto in Spanish by Professor Vizcaino of the Universidad Autonoma de Baja California on the university's TV station in Tijuana.

A beginner's class is being taught by Janice Bundy and John Atkinson. A second class, arranged at Adelphi Business College by Beatrice Acers, is being taught by Janice Bundy and Beatrice Acers.

San Francisco: Zamenhof Banquet!



1



2



In photo 1 Bill Harmon, assisted by Cynthia Libby, auctions *Plena Analiza Gramatiko* to raise funds for the SFSU Student Scholarship Fund. The auction is a regular feature of the annual Zamenhof Banquet.

In photo 2 Joaquin Bartra makes the keynote speech. (l-r) Lusi Harmon; co-presidents Curt Ford and Liz Warner; John Hench at the piano.

In the bottom photo Gigi Harabagiu *salutas la Majstron*.

FLORIDA

Tampa Esperanto Club: Leaders of a new club which meets weekly at Peninsula Library are: Gretchen Doris, Lee Edwards, Evelyn Hedrick, Eleanor Salkin. They plan study groups.

Responding to Reto Rossetti's offer in *Herollo* to send his *Poemoj el du posoj* to anyone requesting them in rhyme, Gretchen Doris not only received the promised poetry but also a reply in verse including the lines:

"ĉar ŝi, el hejma urbo Tampa
rondelon fluan tuj aŭtoris
kaj per facila troto jamba
min alparolis Gretchen Doris."

—from *AATE Bulletin*

Oviedo: Hyman Meltz has developed a local study group. An interview in the *Orlando Sentinel* has been picked up by newspapers around the country, most recently by the *Portland Oregonian*. Hy was instrumental in getting a free ad in the monthly magazine of the local public TV and radio station. They are considering showing the video tape.



Hyman Meltz (3rd from left rear) with some of the study group at the annual Zamenhof celebration.

NEW MEXICO

From February 5–14, 531 people, in addition to radio audiences, attended programs presented by Roan Orloff Stone. During her tour, Mrs. Stone, Honorary Member of ELNA, presented the book *Lidia* to the library at Fort Lewis College, Durango. The next day she spoke to 240 students of foreign languages at Durango and Mancos high schools and Fort Lewis College.

KRTZ-FM, Cortez, interviewed her for a half hour and at Dolores she spoke to 160 pupils and 8 teachers at the elementary school. At Durango, 19 attended her Cseh-method demonstration lesson. At Wingspan Waldorf School (founded by Rudolf Steiner) she spoke to pupils and teachers. In Kirtland, Taos and other towns she spoke to various Baha'i gatherings and at Taos High School 45 language students learned about Esperanto. The tour ended in Taos with an 8-minute interview at Radio Station KVMN.

ILLINOIS

Chicago: James Laux began a new course for beginners February 1 at the Institute of International Cultural Affairs. Mr. Laux is also in demand as a teacher of Esperanto to gifted youngsters.

MASSACHUSETTS

Taunton: Carlos de Jesus is teaching a class of about 30 students at Sharon High School. The class was arranged by Jerry Veit, a professional translator, who began his Esperanto studies via the 10-lesson postal course. The students include language teachers, a few adults and Sharon High students, many of whom are studying French or Latin.

—from *AATE BULLETIN* (Jan. 1986)

NEW YORK

New York: Leonard Dzelzitis and Dr. Julius Manson told 50 students at Cliffside Park Middle School (NJ) about Esperanto. Ten have begun learning via the Postal Course.

Dr. Manson and Jim Medrano are teaching new classes at Stuyvesant Adult Education Center.

OHIO

Columbus: John Massey announced establishment of a booth at the January 21st meeting of the Columbus World Affairs Council.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, Portland is host to thousands of persons from all over the world; and

WHEREAS, by virtue of its location, Portland receives hundreds of visitors daily and desires to ever uphold its reputation as a friendly city; and

WHEREAS, Portland is very much aware of language diversity and the need for understanding across international frontiers; and

WHEREAS, mutual appreciation and fellowship would be enhanced if there were one accepted neutral secondary tongue to facilitate communication among the speakers of the existing 3,000 native tongues; and

WHEREAS, out of this need for a common means of communication among international visitors, grew a "second tongue," formally known as Esperanto;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, J.E. Bud Clark, Mayor of the City of Portland, Oregon, the "City of Roses", do hereby proclaim the week of February 16-22, 1986, to be

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP WEEK

in Portland, coinciding with a worldwide campaign sponsored by the Universal Esperanto Association whose purpose is to bridge the gap of communication and understanding among all people.

J. MEISER



J. E. Bud Clark, Mayor



Proclamation

WHEREAS: San Francisco is proud of its cosmopolitan character, its rich diversity of peoples and its international involvement in a wide range of contemporary issues; and

WHEREAS: Such attributes make San Francisco particularly aware of the importance of linguistic diversity and of the need to strive for improved understanding across international frontiers; and

WHEREAS: "ESPERANTO," often cited as the world's "second tongue," has been developed out of this need for a common means of communications among international peoples; and

WHEREAS: San Francisco State University has been a pioneer in teaching "ESPERANTO," offering workshops in it for the past 17 years; now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, THAT I, Dianne Feinstein, Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, do hereby salute the impressive contributions to better understanding made by "Esperanto" and do proudly proclaim February 16-22, 1986 as INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP DAYS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City and County of San Francisco to be affixed this eighth day of January, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.




Dianne Feinstein
Mayor

SOUTH AFRICA, Technikon Institute, Port Elizabeth, introduced its first official course in Esperanto. The 9-month course leading to a "Certificate in Esperanto" attracted 25 students representing the general student body and various professions. (from *Alumeto*, Canada, Dec. 1985)

COLOMBIA, Prof. Luis Jorge Santos-Morales arranged a public meeting at the Winston-Salem Language Center in Bogota at which Claude Martins of France and the famous Belgian pianist, Gert Dehoux, were guests. These visiting Esperantists thoroughly enjoyed the program celebrating the birthday of Esperanto's creator.

BOLIVIA, Parisian Alexandre Rousset visits Bolivia. 24-year-old Rousset, a recent graduate in commercial sciences, took on an assignment for UEA and Esperanto in Bolivia. Arriving in La Paz, he contacted UEA delegate, Dr. José Roberto Arze, who for the past ten years has been instrumental in awakening interest in Esperanto among intellectuals through a series of articles in prestigious journals, most notably in *Presencia literaria*.

Touring editorial offices of the media with Dr. Arze produced valuable publicity. A high point was a meeting with the board of the Bolivia Writers' Society. The Society agreed to take on publication of a Bolivian anthology for the Esperanto Centennial (1887-1987).

Dr. Arze spearheads the Esperanto movement in his country. He teaches library sciences and Esperanto at the University of La Paz. (from *Esperanto*, Jan. 1986)

CHINA, In Inner Mongolia there are Esperanto courses in the Foreign Language Departments of the Normal University and the University of Inner Mongolia and at the Railroad Institute in Huhhot.

Beginning March 1985, 33 young people from 21 cities took an 8-month Esperanto course in Peking sponsored by the Training Institute for Cultural Officers.

In Chengtu, capital of Szechwan province, an Esperanto School has been sponsoring elementary, conversational, and correspondence Esperanto courses, including one at the Njanfengsjang Elementary School since March 1985.

BRAZIL, In February 1985 two teachers' Esperanto courses offered in Brasilia were attended by 50 people from 7 states in Brazil.

BULGARIA, For the past ten years, there have been summer Esperanto courses for teachers in Meden Rudnik. More than 200 have thus been licensed to teach Esperanto, which they are doing in virtually every high school in Sofia.

POLAND, During the 1984-85 school year, there were 34 Esperanto courses in elementary schools, 44 in high schools, 20 in colleges, and 20 in youth cultural centers, besides 6 vacation courses, several correspondence courses for adults and children, and 3 teachers' courses.

KOREA, In Seoul, 130 students have been taking an Esperanto course two hours a week at Danguk University, where Esperanto is an official second foreign language.

FRANCE, At René Descartes University in Paris, Mrs. Marie-Thérèse Lloancy received a doctorate based on her 1,176-page dissertation entitled *Esperanto and Puns in the Works of Raymond Schwartz*, a famous Esperantist author-humorist. (The preceding statistics were compiled from the *AATE Bulletin*.)

Kun koroj plenaj de freŝa optimismo, ni komencas la novan jaron. Finiĝis la Internacia Junulara Jaro kaj komenciĝas la Internacia Paca Jaro; ambaŭ signifoplenaj por nia neglektema kaj malpacema mondo. Ambaŭ estas gravegaj, precipe por tiuj, kiuj ne deziras travivi sian vivon, ne kontribuante almenaŭ modeste, por ke ĉi planedo iel estu bona loko por sia posteularo.

Ĉu la mildigo de ĉiuj junularaj problemoj estas neatingebla miraĝo? Ĉu monda paco estas utopio? Ĉu Esperanto estas nerealegebla idealo? Multaj respondus ke jes, sed ankaŭ multaj respondus, ke "utopioj" estas belaj, kaj ke ja valoras la penon akcepti grandajn defiojn, ĉar ili valorigas kaj plibeligas nian homan ekzistadon.

Jam la historio multfoje pruvis al ni, ke ĉio kio estas imagebla kaj kredebla estas efektivegebla kaj ankaŭ, ke nur tiuj kiuj kuraĝis kredi pri la efektivegebleco de ŝajnaj nefareblaĵoj sukcesis iel ŝanĝi la vizaĝon de la mondo.

Nia tero estas pli tolerebla hodiaŭ, ĉar multaj tiaj "utopiistoj" kiaj estas Kolumbo, Vinci, Bolivar, Zamenhof, Graham Bell, Edison kaj sennombraj aliaj, estis antaŭe tie ĉi.

Eĉ se nur pro la feliĉo revii pri pli bona mondo por niaj infanoj, ni ne hezitu fantazii kaj agi decide por, almenaŭ iom, realigi niajn idealojn.

Ĝuste tiel, kiel vi kaj ni povis akcepti tion, ke Esperanto ja sukcesos, ankaŭ multaj aliaj homoj volonte aliĝos al niaj vicoj kaj iom post iom daŭre aldoniĝos novaj fortoj, ĝis alvenos momento kiam niaj pranepoj, nur ridetos ĉe la penso, ke la ebleco komunikiĝi per Internacia Lingvo estis iam rigardata ridinda nefareblaĵo.

—Prof. Luis Jorge Santos-Morales, Direktoro, Kolumbia Esperanto-Ligo

**Life After Butler
or
Living It Up With Esperanto in
1986
or
Amaze Your Friends by Having
More
Fun in China Than They Ever
Thought Possible**

D. K. Jordan

The folks who plot and conspire to make Esperantujo a nifty place each summer have outdone themselves this year. If you have been saving pennies for the perfect Esperanto summer, prepare to spend them now! (You'll even get remarkable bargains!)

The UK in Peking. First of all, the Universal Convention (Universala Kongreso) will take place in Peking (Chinese: Beijing). This is the first UK in China, but it is also one of the largest organized international gatherings of any kind ever held in that country. That means that the famous Chinese hospitality towards foreigners will be at its most awesome, as a government long sympathetic to Esperanto tries its best to make our stay in China memorable. (Among other things, they are planning to present a full Peking opera in Esperanto, I hear. If you have never seen a Peking opera, you will be amazed). Never has China been more accessible to esperantists than it will be this summer. (Simultaneously with the formal sessions of the UK itself will be several Esperanto tours to historic spots in North China. The UEA leadership will have to give some pretty impressive speeches to complete!)

Tours of China. Before and after the UK, the Local Convention Committee has organized some longer tours to other parts of China. However, Lucy Harmon, long the premier travel agent to American Esperantodom, is organizing two other post-Convention Esperanto tours that her experience suggests would be even more attractive to American visitors to China. Since I am to be the leader of one of these, they are obviously my own preference, although they are filling up fast. Charter flights are planned from San Francisco just before the UK starts, and back to San Francisco after the post-Convention tours.

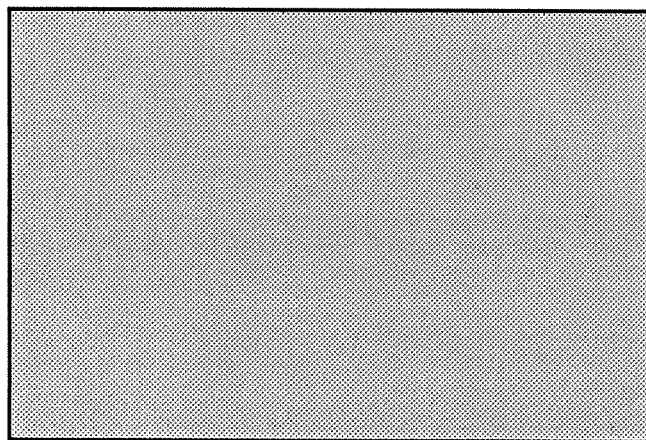
San Francisco State University. One of the Esperanto courses in San Francisco State's distinguished summer Esperanto program will be focused especially on China, and the upper-level ones will all involve some Chinese material. Although you don't have to be going to China to enjoy the China course at SFSU, and you don't have to have the SFSU course to enjoy the trip to China, those people who do both will have a background for the China trip that should make the combination of course and trip more than the sum of the two parts. So you can study

China through Esperanto, while studying Esperanto by studying China! (For people who can't manage the time to go to SFSU but are going to China, I promised in a weak moment to provide a very abbreviated background, partly extracted from the SFSU materials, during the ELNA convention in the four days between the courses and the charter flight to China. It can't match SFSU, but it won't do any harm.)

In addition to the China course, SFSU will feature two beginning-level courses (one for real beginners and one for people who have already had some of the basics) and a course on "Being Creative in Esperanto," designed to stress active use of Esperanto as a flexible instrument in a variety of styles. Despite the known waggishness of SFSU students, the course will encourage as much participation as possible from the students.

If you can go to SFSU or China or both, this promises to be a very exciting summer. For SFSU, at least, there are also a few scholarships. If you have the time, but not the money, ask about scholarships. If you have the time, but not the money, think about contributing money to the scholarship fund. (Make the check out to ELNA and indicate that it is for the scholarship fund. It is tax-deductible.) The scholarship fund is still lower than usual this year, and I have never met a participant yet that didn't seem to be a solid investment in the future of Esperanto. Your generosity really can make a difference.

The only bad thing I can think about the summer is that it doesn't start today!



Recenzo

Pordoj. Stefan MacGill, 84p, illus., \$3.00. MacGill presents 11 short skits. A skillful writer of theatrical pieces (his former books *La Laita Vekhorloĝo* and *Tridek Roluloj*), he received the UEA awards for two skits in this book: *Frapo ĉe la Pordo* (2nd prize, children's literature 1981) and *Blovas en la Vent'* (1st prize, drama 1980). The skits are graded as to language level, word lists are provided and answers to the riddles. Suitable for class use, each skit is followed by questions for class participation.

Volas Korespondi

Burkina Faso (Voltio)

Sidibe Oumarou, B.P. 231, Banfora, Burkina Faso (Voltio), Africa; 27-yr., public transcriber.

China

Fang Miao Qing, Tong Lu Agrikultura Banko, Zhejiang, China; 27-yr., bank clerk, lit., photo., tourism.

Czechoslovakia

Flidr Josef, 57201 Policka, Lezник c 78, Czechoslovakia; 38-yr., postcards, calendars.

France

S-ino Claude Chanal, 7 rue de l'Alma, 42000 St. Etienne, France.

Gambia

Ian White and class of 25 students, St. Augustine High School, P.O. Box 463, Banjul, Gambia.

Germany

Junulara Esperanto-Klubo, c/o Maik Jung, Albert-Schweitzer-Str. 7, DDR-2000 Neubrandenburg, East Germany.

Hungary

Arato Laszlo, Bokanyi D. u. 8 fsz. 1, H-6700 Gyula, Hungary; 15-yr., student, history, Latin, space exploration.

S-ro Feher Istvan, Strato Tancsics Mihaly 30, 6800 Hodmezovasarkely, Hungary.

Roze Auksitikalnyte (25-yr.) and Csaba Szekely (30-yr.), Zsivanovics u. 8. fsz. 2, H-6500 Baja, Hungary; international married couple, about dogs, postcards, et al.

Iran

Kamran Tadayan, 4 East Moshiry Lane, Behbooly St., Tehran 14576, Iran; rock music, sports, art, novels, science, religion.

Italy

Irma Bagnol, Via G. Buonarroti No. 27, 50053 Empoli (Fi), Italy; will pay postage for cassette in English.

Japan

Eiichi Watanabe, 13-12, Nobidome 2-chome, Higashi-kurume-shi, Tokyo 203, Japan.

Nicaragua

F-ino Lizeth Gaitan, Colonia 14 de Septiembre, Casa A-30, Managua, Nicaragua; secretary of a local philatelic soc.

Poland

Dorota Pakosz, ul. Dworcowa 49, 47-217 Raszowa k/ Kozla, woj:opolskie, Poland; 17-yr., student.

Jan Szczesny, Korczynska 8 m 91, 02-934 Warsaw, Poland; factory worker, tourism, friendship.

Boguslaw Urbaniak, ul. Kosciuszki 7, 42-620 Naklo, Sl, Poland.

Tanzania

Mramba Simba, S.L.P. 1051 Bunda-Hara, Tanzania; 25-yr., with two young daughters.

Anoncoj

Universitataj tezoj. Mi kompiladas informojn pri universitataj tezoj, disertacioj aŭ diplomverkoj, licenciacaj aŭ doktoraj, kiuj rilatas al Esperanto, esperantologio, interlingvistiko aŭ la problemaro de la internacia komunikado ĝenerale. **Esperanto-instruado: inventaro.** La nova estraro de la Internacia Ligo de Esperantistaj Instruistoj (ILEI) sub la prezidenteco de Prof. D-ro Istvan Szerdahelyi el Budapeŝto, intencas fari kompletan inventaron pri la nuna situacio de la Esperanto-instruado en la mondo. Kontakto: Edward Symoens, Vicprezidanto de ILEI, Putsesteenweg 131/A, B-2180 Kalmthout, Belgium. NOTO: Se vi instruas aŭ gvidas Esperantan klason, nepre sendu la detalojn por inkludo en usonaj statistikoj al:

Dorothy Holland-Kaupp
4710 Dexter Drive #3
Santa Barbara CA 93110

Komputila Rondo. Ĉu ankaŭ vi posedas komputilon kaj serĉas ĉirilate kontaktojn kun aliaj samideanoj? Tio nun eblas, ĉar ekzistas la internacia Komputila Rondo (Komp-Ro). Jam skribis geinteresaĵoj el sep landoj.

Niaj celoj estas: programi Esperanto-kurson koncepti informprogramon pri Esperanto interŝanĝi programojn kaj konsilojn instali elektronan leterkeston

Se ankaŭ vin interesas tio, skribu al: Germana Esperanto-Junularo, Komputila Rondo, Jürgen Wulff, Postfako 10 14 22, D-2000 Hamburg 1, West Germany.

Indiku viajn nomon, adreson, komputilon kaj ilaron (mola disko, presilo ktp).

Macintosh-a Komputilo. Usonaj esperantistoj kiuj posedas Macintosh-an komputilon kaj volas esplori la eblecon kunfandi Esperantistan Macintosh-Uzanto-Grupon (EMUG) bv. skribu kun ideoj, sugestoj, ktp. al: Gregory Wasson, 246 Water Street, Point Richmond CA 94801. La Macintosh plene solvis almenaŭ la supersignajn problemojn rilate Esperanton kaj la komputilojn—kaj ekrane kaj surpapere kiel atestas la ELNA NEWSLETTER, kompostata tute per la Macintosh. Se interesas vin la ideo organizi tian grupon, skribu tuj.

16j Gambia studentino petas Esperanto-lernilojn. Loka instruisto helpos ŝin lerni. Sendu al: Peggie Nsamwa Bicmone, 55 Kaiuiwa St., The Close, Chingola, Copperbelt Province, Zambia.

Pola Tezo. Studento prilaboranta magistran disertacion serĉas sciencmaterialojn pri la filozofiaj kaj religiaj opinioj de L.L. Zamenhof. Andrzej B. Lewkowicz, ul. Panewnicka 76, PL-40 760 Katowice, Poland.

NOTE: ELNA is not responsible for content of or promises made in various announcements.

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

Enclosed is \$ _____ for new renewal membership in ELNA for the year 1986
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LOCAL CLUBS EXCHANGING NEWSLETTERS

BERKLIJA ESPERANTO-LIGO: PO Box 324, Berkeley CA 94701, (415) 222-0187
 BOULDER: Esperanto Language Assn., 4825 W. Moorhead Circle, Boulder CO 80303
 CHICAGO: Esperanto Society of Chicago, PO Box 1698, Chicago IL 60690
 COLORADO SPRINGS: Colorado Springs Esperanto Club, Nicole Wing, 1333 La Paloma Way, Colorado Springs CO 80906
 DENVER ESPERANTO GROUP: c/o David Griffin, 995 Humbolt #205 Denver CO 80218
 FORT WORTH: Fort Worth Esperanto Group meets second Sunday each month at home of John & Margaret Humphreys, 7944 Colfax, Fort Worth TX 76134
 INTERMOUNTAIN ESPERANTO GROUP (AZ, CO, ID, MT, NM, UT, WY): Neal McBurnett, 4825 W. Moorhead Circle, Boulder CO 80303
 JUNULARO ESPERANTISTA DE LA SAN-FRANCISKA AREO (JESA): 3685 S. Bascom Avenue #39, Campbell CA 95008
 LOS ANGELES: Esperanto Assn. of Los Angeles, Pres. Charles Power, 755 Cedar Ave., Long Beach CA 90813, (213) 436-4134
 MICHIGAN: Esperanto Society of Michigan, PO Box 3011, Southfield MI 48037
 MISSOURI: Esperanto Society of St. Louis, Prof. R. Glossop, 8894 Berkay Avenue, Jennings MO 63136
 MONTANA: Montana Esperanto Society, Chas. Tustin, PO Box 112, Coram MT 59913
 NEW ENGLAND: Esperanto Society of New England, PO Box 44, Fayville MA 01745
 NEW YORK CITY ESPERANTO SOCIETY: R. Grossman, Pres., 80-50 Baxter Ave. #3D, Elmhurst NY 11373
 OHIO: Esperanto Assn. of Central Ohio, Pres. John B. Massey, 1144 Kingsdale Terr., Columbus OH 43220
 ORANGE COUNTY, CA: Esperanto Assn. of Orange County, PO Box 1538, Garden Grove CA 92642
 PORTLAND: Esperanto Society of Portland, Pres. Dr. John Schilke, 184 Harding Blvd., Oregon City OR 97045
 SACRAMENTO: Julie Dinnel, Editor, *Eta Glano*, 2450-28th St., Sacramento CA 95822
 SAN DIEGO: Esperanto Club of San Diego, R. Holland, Pres., PO Box 17664, San Diego CA 92117
 SAN FRANCISCO: SFERO, c/o ELNA, Box 1129, El Cerrito CA 94530
 SEATTLE: Esperanto Society of Seattle, Pres. Wm. K. Bledsoe, 6002 NE 61st Street, Seattle WA 98115
 UNITED NATIONS: U.N. Working Group, Betty Manson, 14 Stuyvesant Oval, New York NY 10009
 UTAH: Utah Esperanto-Klubo, c/o Heritage International, PO Box 2166, Salt Lake City UT 84110
 WASHINGTON, D.C.: Washington Esperanto Society, Joan Gildemeister, 4406 - 35th Street NW, Washington D.C. 20008
 NOTE: Information given is the latest received from the clubs and groups shown. All clubs and groups should IMMEDIATELY inform the Editor of any changes.

MOVING? DON'T LEAVE ESPERANTO BEHIND!
 If you have moved recently or plan to move in the near future, please send a change of address card to the ELNA Central Office, Box 1129, El Cerrito CA 94530. This will assure your continued receipt of the Newsletter and other information. If you do not have a stamp handy, telephone the CO at (415) 653-0998. Thank you!

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NEWS—PLEASE EXPEDITE

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**Vice President of China Serves as
 President of
 Honorary Committee of UK in Beijing**

If you wish to go to the convention in China and have not already done so, you need to sign up immediately! The *Dua Bulteno* has arrived, and much to our delight we note that Huang Hua, the Vice President of China, is serving as the president of the honorary committee. What an honor!

In his words of greeting Vice President Huang says:

“Mi sentas grandan honoron kaj samtempe ankaŭ ĝojon, ke mi estis elektita kiel prezidanto de la Honora Komitato de la 71a Universala Kongreso de Esperanto, ĉar mi profunde kredas, ke la okazigo de la Kongreso certe akcelos la disvastigon de Esperanto en la monda sfero, kaj ankaŭ kontribuos al interkompreniĝo inter la popoloj de ĉiuj landoj kaj al defendo de la mondpaco.”

He may have had some help in writing his words of greeting in the International Language, but he certainly understands the *interna ideo* of Esperanto. We deem this an auspicious beginning to what will be a most interesting and fulfilling Universala Kongreso. We hope that you will be able to take advantage of this once-in-a-lifetime occurrence!

Lusi Harmon ELNA Komisiito Pri Vojaĝferoj Direktoro, Esperanto Vojaĝservo 578 Grand Avenue, Oakland CA 94610 (415) 836-1710

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 (No Increase from 1985!)**

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Subscription only to Esperanto	18.00
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Life Membership in UEA	750.00

Send payments for UEA memberships or subscriptions to ELNA/UEA, Box 1129, El Cerrito CA 94530. You may include UEA payments with ELNA memberships or bookorders. Make all checks payable to ELNA.

Esperanto Calendar 1985-86

21-23 March 1986 California Esperanto Conference, Santa Barbara CA

27-30 June 1986 28th Canadian Esperanto Convention, Ottawa.

30 June - 18 July 1986 San Francisco State University, 17th Esperanto Summer Session.

18-23 July 1986 34th ELNA Convention, SFSU, San Francisco CA.

26 July - 2 August 1986 71st World Esperanto Convention, Beijing, China.

14-21 August 42nd Internacia Junulara Kongreso (IJK), Neurim, Israel. Contact ELNA for more information.