

THE ELNA NEWSLETTER

News of the Language Problem and Esperanto as a Solution

Nov-Dec 1988

Making News This Issue

Latest Decisions from the Estraro

Well-informed members are the best members in any organization. Do your duty and take a look at the recent decisions of ELNA's Board of Directors. If you want to know where to go for the next ELNA Convention or why ELNA doesn't accept credit cards any longer, you'll need to read these notices.

See Page 4

The SFSU Story

Cathy Schulze has been a driving force behind the SFSU summer Esperanto Courses since their beginning 19 years ago. Read her account of the founding of the program, its evolution since 1970, and the prospects for its future.

See Page 8

Recenze

Ulrich Lins' *La danĝera lingvo: Studo pri la persekutoj kontraŭ Esperanto* is a classic treatise published over 15 years ago. A new edition, fully revised and expanded, has now appeared. Don Harlow takes a look at this exciting contribution to the historical study of Esperanto.

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Letters & More Letters! 10-11

And Much, Much More to Delight and Inform You!

ELNA CONFERENCE 1989

A proposal to hold the 1989 ELNA Conference in Chicago, IL, has been accepted by the Estraro. According to preliminary information, the Conference will be held July 22 through July 27, 1989, at De Paul University. We will be publishing more information about the Conference in forthcoming issues of the Newsletter. For further details, contact the Central Office of ELNA.

Using & Supporting Esperanto

International Society of Friendship and Good Will

By Dr. Stanley J. Drake, President, ISFGW

The International Society of Friendship and Good Will, which was founded in 1978 and has members in 114 countries, is not an Esperanto association *per se*; that is, a knowledge of Esperanto is not a requirement of membership. But the Society uses and supports Esperanto, and many of its members throughout the

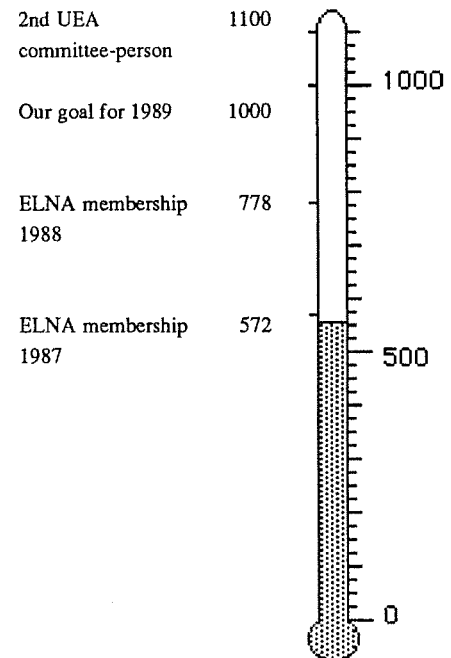
world are Esperantists. Most of the members of the Society's 80-nation International Advisory Board are Esperantists.

The Society uses only two languages in communicating with its members: Eng-

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THE MEMBERSHIP THERMOMETER 1989

The stippled area shows total 1989 paid ELNA membership at the end of December, 1988; this is compared with four milestones/targets: total paid membership for 1987, total paid membership for 1988, the "magic number" 1000, and the number needed to add a second person representing ELNA to the UEA Committee. Let's bust the thermometer in 1989!



E D I T O R I A L

In this, the last issue of the Newsletter for 1988, it might be worth seeing what the omens have been for the future development of Esperanto. Here's a quick overview of a few of them.

1) The World Esperanto Congress in Rotterdam attracted 2321 participants. This makes it the fourth largest UK held in Western Europe since the end of World War II. It was also the fourth Congress in a row to attract more than two thousand participants. This sets a new record of sorts: never before in the history of Esperanto have more than two UKs in a row attracted more than two thousand people.

(Incidentally, perhaps it is time to lay to rest the myth that the Esperanto movement in the 1920's was somehow significantly larger than it is today. The record of the UKs belies this. Of 18 interbellum UKs, eight—almost half!—were attended by fewer than one thousand participants. Of 42 postwar UKs, exactly two—both held in North America—attracted fewer than one thousand. In the last six years, only one UK—that in Vancouver—has numbered fewer than two thousand participants, and two of them have been 4000+ congresses.)

2) The second International Academic Conference on Science and Technology in Esperanto (IAKSTE) in Beijing numbered 1400 participants. This compares with 300+ in 1986. For those who are making their plans for 1990 now, a third IAKSTE is planned for Beijing in the spring of that year.

3) ELNA membership numbers, after stagnating for many years, rose between 30 and 40 percent in 1988.

4) Glasnost is letting Soviet Esperantists at last raise their voices internationally. The magazines are full of would-be correspondents from the USSR, many of them advertising as groups rather than as individuals. The December issue of *El Popola Ĉinio* gives over half its correspondence column to requests from the single city of Krasnoyarsk in Siberia.

5) Movies in Esperanto? Why not? You can now get tapes of two feature-length Hungarian films, dubbed in Esperanto: the classic *Somewhere In Europe* and the Oscar-winning *Mephisto*. I don't

yet know whether these are available only in PAL format, or in a US-compatible NTSC format. Hungarian producer Istvan Vajda, who is not an Esperantist, has plans to crack the Esperanto market with a series of Esperanto-dubbed films (he has mentioned Disney's *Snow White* as one possibility ...).

6) Speaking of Hungary ... for those who insist that Esperanto is not suitable for the production of literature, please note that the Hungarian Esperanto Association is now financing much of its activity by publishing Hungarian translations of works originally written in Esperanto for the general in-country market. A Hungarian translation of Corrado Tavanti's *Varmas en Romo* recently had 100,000 copies distributed—the equivalent, in a country the size of Hungary, of about 2,000,000 in the United States.

I want to talk a bit about the Newsletter, too. I don't think that this Newsletter is going to attract many new members to ELNA—after all, what non-member really gets to see it?—but I like to hope it will help retain those who have joined as a personal experiment. Let's see what we've attained in the past year, and where we have yet to go, as measured by the plans outlined in my annual report. (To follow this, you should get out your copy of the ELNA '88 Reports, which went out with the July-August Newsletter.)

1) Of the five columns mentioned, four are solidly ensconced in the Newsletter; one ("News from Abroad") has fallen by the wayside, but will certainly be resurrected starting with the January-February 1989 issue.

2) All three columns mentioned are doing well.

3) We have had a book review column in every issue of 1988. I hope to increase the number of pages of book review to two in all 16-page issues in future.

4) The "Letters" column has been launched and, I think, is doing well.

5) The editorial column is doing well. I consider the right to shoot off my mouth for one page every issue as fair compensation for the time and effort this Newsletter demands. I do wish, however, that

more of you would comment on what I have to say ...

6) This has not gone at all well. Perhaps in 1989?

7) I commissioned Cathy Schulze to acquire for me five articles about the Summer Courses. At the time of this writing, four of those have arrived, one has been published, and one is in press.

8) I am still working on this one.

9) Don't any of you have literary ambitions???

10) I intend to increase the number of photos again—slightly. I'm still a big fan of the written word.

11) This seems to be working out very satisfactorily.

On size and frequency of the Newsletter: while the Estraro hasn't yet said "yes," they also haven't said "no," and so I'm going ahead with my plans. You will have noticed that both this issue and the last one were 16 pages long. I intend to make these last two issues of the year 16 pages as long as I am editor, unless I get direct orders to the contrary. For 1989, I also plan to add an extra 12-page issue, probably in March; and in 1990, I want to turn one of the 12-page issues into a 16-page one. That will take us up to 96 pages per year. Some years down the road, I see an 8-issue-per-year, 16-page Newsletter.

One issue remains to be resolved: language balance in the Newsletter. How much Esperanto should we have, and how much English? Some newsletters, e.g. *La Revuo Orienta* in Japan and *La Mondo* in China, are almost completely in the local language; others, for example *Budapeŝta Informilo* in Hungary, are completely in Esperanto.

My original plan was to have a balance between English and Esperanto. This is still my intention; but so far the ratio of English to Esperanto has been rather higher than any of us might wish. My own part in improving the ratio will be this: in 1989 at least three (but no more than four) of my editorials will be in Esperanto rather than English.

In closing this commentary, let me hope that you, like Esperanto, had a good year; and that both you and Esperanto are going to have an even better one in 1989.

NEWSBRIEFS

Esperanto in the Media

An article "Danĝera lingvo" (title in Esperanto) about Esperanto appeared in the New York, NY, Russian-language newspaper *Novoje ruskoje slovo* (April 4, 1987). (from N. M. Tullero)

An article "Esperanto's hundredth anniversary" appeared in the Jersey City, NJ, Ukrainian-language newspaper *Svoboda* (July 15, 1987). (from N. M. Tullero)

An article "One language for all nations and men" appeared in the New York, NY, Yiddish-language newspaper *Vorverts* (August 14, 1987). (from N. M. Tullero)

An article "A hundred years since Dr. Zamenhof created the language Esperanto" appeared in the New York, NY, Yiddish-language newspaper *Algemeiner journal* (September 11, 1987). (from N. M. Tullero)

An article "Esperanto's Hundred-year Jubilee" appeared in the New York, NY, Byelorussian newspaper *Bielarus* (January, 1988). (from N. M. Tullero)

An article "One hundred years of Esperanto" appeared in the New York, NY, Yiddish-language newspaper *Algemeiner journal* (June 17, 1988). (from N. M. Tullero)

Digital Review, the independent newspaper of DEC computing (June 20, 1988), in an article on software licenses, states: "If an availability license for an Esperanto compiler has enough units, then all machines [in a VAXcluster] can run the software. (from *Verda Lumo*, the bulletin of the Esperanto Society of New England, November)

Esperantist Hy Meltz has an article "Dr. L.L. Zamenhof—The Creator of Esperanto" in *Judaica Philatelic Journal* (Summer, 1988). The article describes the life of Zamenhof and his creation of Esperanto. Mr. Meltz includes a checklist of postage stamps commemorating Zamenhof and Esperanto. (sent by Hy Meltz)

Richard A. Shaffer, in "The Business Of Unix," an article in *Personal Computing* (July, 1988), starts by quoting Steve Jobs' old metaphor: "Everyone is talking again about Unix, the Esperanto

of operating systems." He goes on to compare MS-DOS with English—perhaps an appropriate pair of metaphors, since Unix appears to have more long-run universal appeal, while MS-DOS is tied in with one particular, though admittedly widespread, generation of machines. (from *Verda Lumo*, the bulletin of the Esperanto Society of New England, November)

Julian C. Jenson, in "What Is Esperanto?" in the Wilber, NE, *Republican* (September 21, 1988), describes in some detail the history and current status of Esperanto, as part of a description of an interview with Nebraska Esperantist and ELNA member June Fritz. (sent by June Fritz)

"There are a few thousand librarians forced to work with [Boolean logic] and it's as if they were speaking Esperanto," says an article on "The Connection Machine" in *MacWEEK* (September 27, 1988). (from *Verda Lumo*, the bulletin of the Esperanto Society of New England, November)

The magazine *Perspectives* (October, 1988) carried an article "Seeds of Peace: Children, Our Future, and Los Angeles County Schools" by Kelly W. Carle, Carole Raylin, Binjo Garrett and Max Brande of Intertalk. The article explains why Esperanto is a good solution to the problem of communication for our children, and describes a pilot teaching program called "World Friends Through Esperanto." (sent by Binjo Garrett)

Online Today (October, 1988), the membership magazine for the CompuServe information service, carries an article about Esperanto and Esperantist Jim Deer, who is in charge of the Esperanto section of the Foreign Language Forum on CompuServe. The article, "Languages Unite" by Terri Stone, describes the structure of Esperanto and tells how to access the CompuServe Esperanto section. (sent by Cathy Schulze)

A lengthy article in the Muskegon, MI, *Sunday Chronicle* (October 9, 1988) recounted the efforts of Webb Scrivnor to establish an Esperanto club in western Michigan. The article also mentioned

Susan Baar who began learning the language in June through the free correspondence course. Ms. Baar teaches gifted fourth, fifth, and sixth grade students and plans to introduce the language to them, calling Esperanto "a great vocabulary builder." (from *La Semanto*, bimonthly bulletin of the Esperanto Society of Michigan)

On its puzzle page, in the column "Horse Sense," the San Francisco, CA, *Chronicle* (October 30, 1988) asks: "During his 13-year reign, England's very first King George never bothered to speak anything except his native FRENCH, GERMAN, DUTCH, RUSSIAN, ITALIAN, ESPERANTO." Can you guess the obviously wrong answer? (sent by Cathy Schulze)

In the section "DTP Tips" of *MacUser* (November, 1988), a formatting procedure for the typesetting language TeX is illustrated with what appears to be part of the first chapter from an Esperanto novel. (from *Verda Lumo*, the bulletin of the Esperanto Society of New England, November)

In the *Christian Science Monitor* (November 1, 1988) Guernsey Le Pelley makes very light of Esperanto in a pseudo-humorous article "No speka da English." (with thanks to Elaine Rankin)

Esperanto is mentioned by Cathy Schulze in a note in the *Peace Wave News* (November 15) from Japan. (provided by Cathy Schulze)

Sara Su Jones, a second-year student at the Phillips Academy in Andover, MA, describes "A Language For All Tongues" in the Academy's newspaper *The Phillipian*. The topic is, of course, Esperanto, and particularly a description of this year's TEJO Congress in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. (from *Saluton*, the bulletin of the Esperanto-Societo de Ĉikago)

While this doesn't relate directly to Esperanto... the cover of a recent Barnes & Noble catalog shows a small, scaly, web-footed creature sitting amidst a collection of antiques and reading a Volapuk Bible. Since as far as I know the Bible was never translated into Volapuk, this work must indeed be a rarity! (from Jack Lesh)



REGIONAL REPORT

Esperanto Activity in the United States

CALIFORNIA

'Tis the season to exhibit! On October 29, Steve Church of the Sacramento Esperanto Society and Don Harlow of the Berkeley Esperanto League manned an exhibit booth during the one-day semiannual conference of the Foreign Language Association of Northern California at Stanford University. In a sense, this was in preparation for a two-day exhibit on November 18-19 at the annual conference of the American Council of Teachers of Foreign Languages at the Conference Center in Monterey. The latter exhibit was arranged and set up by Minerva and John Massen on the recommendation of Dr. Humphrey Tonkin, and was manned by Dorothy Holland-Kaup of the American Association of Teachers of Esperanto and Don Harlow of the Berkeley Esperanto League, with help from Angela Harlow of the Berkeley Esperanto League and Mark Ono of the Monterey Institute for International Studies. It was very successful; the exhibitors spoke to several hundred participants in the conference, and collected names of fifty interested language teachers for follow-up. (reported by Don Harlow)

IDAHO

Esperanto has been introduced at Boise State University as a fully accredited course during the fall, 1988, semester. The instructor is David Barron, who expects the course to continue in future semesters. The class is offered through the university's Continuing Education department. (reported by David Barron in the newsletter of the Intermountain Esperanto Group)

MASSACHUSETTS

Recent activities by Richard Guillemette of the Esperanto Society of New England include teaching a non-credit Esperanto course at Bristol Community College; being interviewed about the language on WALE and WSAR in

Fall River and WPEP in Taunton; arranging displays and information booths in Fall River and at Bridgewater State College. (reported by Richard H. Guillemette)

MICHIGAN

Another new local club has been formed in the state of Michigan! This one is in the city of Battle Creek and it is called the Cereal City Esperanto Friends (Cerealurbaj Esperantaj Amikoj). Its current members are Chris Dodson, Bill LeFils, and Johano Bassett. They meet once a week to have informal study sessions. (reported by Johano E. Bassett)

Florinda Rosen of Davisburg recently gave a talk about Esperanto to the Tri-County Foreign Language Association at Mott Community College in Flint. About thirty-five people attended the talk, and most were very interested in knowing more about Esperanto. The chairman of the association, Prof. Frank Friedman, is looking into the possibility of offering an Esperanto course at Mott Community College. Incidentally, Ms. Rosen is a "native" speaker of Esperanto. Her parents were Esperanto pen-pals who did not know each other's native language. They eventually married, and the children spoke Esperanto around the house as a family language. (from *La Semanto*, bimonthly bulletin of the Michigan Espe-

ranto Society)

At the 1988 banquet of the Kalamazoo Radio Amateurs Club, John Starling gave a talk about Esperanto and displayed and sold books, magazines, brochures, etc. He set up a similar display for the "Ham-fest" (a radio amateur swap meet) a week later. (from *La Semanto*, bimonthly bulletin of the Michigan Esperanto Society)

The ELNA C.O. recently received a copy of an excellent one-hour television show, filmed on July 28 by John Starling and Sherry Wells, for Portage Cable Access, in which these two members of the Esperanto Society of Michigan discuss Esperanto and its uses vigorously and at length. (tape borrowed from CO by the editor)

OHIO

A display booth at the 1988 Columbus International Festival, on November 12-13, manned by members of the Esperanto Association of Central Ohio, was quite successful. Besides a number of people interested in the possibility of an Esperanto class beginning in January, contact was made with two service organizations wanting information or a speaker on Esperanto. (from *La Ligileto*, newsletter of the Esperanto Association of Central Ohio)

LASTATEMPAJ ESTRARAJ DECIDOJ

88/7: Ĉikago estis unuanime aprobata kiel nia kongresurbo por 1989. Pluaj detaloj sekvos.

88/8: La kontrakto rilate la uzadon de kreditkartoj por pagoj al la Centra Oficejo estos nuligita je la 31a de decembro, 1988. (Red. noto: temas pri la fakto, ke la uzado de kreditkartoj kostas al ELNA kelkcent dolarojn

en ĉiu jaro. Oni decidis okaze de la 1988-a kongreso ĉesi akcepti kreditkartajn pagojn, sed oni prokrastis efektivigon, kaj revoĉdonis—samrezulte—pro la reklamo, kiu tuj poste aperis en la nova libro **Esperanto: Learning and Using the International Language.**)

UEA AKTUALE

EMINENTAJ PERSONOJ REKOMENDAS ESPERANTON

Eminentaj personoj el ĉiuj vivosferoj lastatempe rekomendis al siaj kolegoj, ke ili lernu la Internacian Lingvon Esperanto kaj apogu ĝian enkondukon en lernejojn tra la tuta mondo. En deklaracio publikigita en Roterdamo en Julio, la Honora Patrona Komitato de UEA aludis al la propra sperto pri utiligo de Esperanto kiel rimedo de internacia komunikado. "Lerninte Esperanto kaj provinte ĝiajn kapablojn dum multaj jaroj", anoj de la Komitato rimarkigas, ke Esperanto estas samtempe facile lernebla kaj plene esprimkapabla.

La prezidanto de la Honora Patrona Komitato estas Ralph L. Harry, iama ambasadoro de Aŭstralio ĉe Unuiĝintaj Nacioj. Inter la membroj de la Komitato estas la ĉina verkisto Bakin, prezidanto de la Sveda Parlamento Ingemund Bengtsson, sciencifkcia verkisto Harry Harrison, kaj la direktoro de la Japana Nacia Etnografia Muzeo Tadao Umesao.

Post aprobo de sia Deklaracio en septembro 1987, la Komitato malfermis ĝin por subskribo al aliaj bone konataj parolantoj de Esperanto, pliparte el universitataj medioj. Inter aliaj subskribintoj troviĝas la nomoj de konataj usonaj esperantistoj kaj ELNA-anoj kiel Prof. Ronald J. Glossop, profesoro pri filozofiaj studoj, Universitato de Suda Ilinojso; Prof. David K. Jordan, profesoro pri antropologio, Universitato de Kalifornio (SD); Prof. Ralph A. Lewin, profesoro pri mara biologio, Universitato de Kalifornio (SD); Prof. Bruce Arne Sherwood, profesoro pri fiziko kaj vicdirektoro de la Centro pri Desegno de Eduka Komputado, Universitato Carnegie Mellon; kaj Prof. Humphrey Tonkin, prezidanto, Kolegio Potsdam de la Ŝtata Universitato de Novjorko.

(El *Novjorka Novaĵletero*—Julio 1988)

INTERVENOJ DE UEA ANTAŬ UNUIĜINTAJ NACIOJ

Dum la Tria Speciala Sesio de la Ĝenerala Asembleo pri Malarmado ĉe UNO (31a de majo—25a de junio 1988) UEA sukcesis enprotokoligi skriban intervenon, kiu enhavis interalie la rezolucion pri Esperanto de la Ĝenerala Konferenco de UNESKO en 1985.

Tiajn formalajn intervenojn en la debatojn oni devas zorge antaŭprepari, ĉar la protokolo de UNO estas tre strikta. La tekstoj de la intervenoj estas distribuataj tra oficialaj kanaloj al ĉiuj misioj de la Ŝtatoj-Membroj kaj al observantoj de neregistaraj organizaĵoj.

(Laŭ informo sendita de UEA-
Novjorko)

UK RESOLUTION SENT TO UN AMBASSADORS

On August 10, Dr. Humphrey Tonkin, President of the State University College, Potsdam, NY, and President of the World Esperanto Association forwarded to all national Ambassadors to the United Nations an English translation of the text of the Resolution on Science and Technology approved by the 73rd World Congress of Esperanto in Rotterdam, The Netherlands, this summer.

The Resolution

"...Concludes that the Esperanto-speaking community should wholeheartedly support the further development and expansion of science and technology and—along with non-speakers of Esperanto—should take part in discussion and action at all levels to promote the responsible and purposeful application of its results, and

"Confirms that the Resolution on the Practical Application of Esperanto approved by the World Congress of Esperanto in Beijing in 1986—which particularly emphasized the necessity for the extensive use of Esperanto in science and technology and the need for the active cooperation of the Esperanto movement in and with the non-Esperantist scientific community—remains valid and should be pursued and realized by the Universal Esperanto Association and its members."

(Information sent by the UEA office in
New York)

IAMA AŬSTRALIA AMBASADORO ĈE UNUIĜINTAJ NACIOJ PREMIIGAS

S-ro Ralph L. Harry, iama Konstanta Reprezentanto de Aŭstralio en Unuiĝintaj Nacioj, ricevis la Premion Onisaburo Deguĉi en speciala ceremonio en Roterdamo en julio, dum la 73-a Universala Kongreso de Esperanto. La

premio, kiu portas la nomon de la fondinto de la religia organizaĵo Oomoto, estas ĉiujara aljuĝata al esperantisto, kiu plej signife kontribuis al antaŭenigo de monda paco kaj internacia kompreniĝo pere de la Internacia Lingvo Esperanto. Tra longa diplomatia kariero, s-ro Harry senlace pledis por la uzo de Esperanto kiel efika kaj neŭtrala rimedo de komunikado en internaciaj organizaĵoj, kaj li helpis atentigi mondajn gvidantojn pri Esperanto. S-ro Harry estis aŭstralia ambasadoro en Bonn antaŭ ol veni al Novjorko. Li estas ano de la Ordeno de Aŭstralio kaj de la Ordeno de la Brita Imperio. La Premion Deguĉi fincas Oomoto, kies ĉefsidejo troviĝas en Kioto, Japanio.

S-ro Harry estas prezidanto de la Honora Patrona Komitato de UEA kaj konata figuro en la aŭstralia kaj internacia Esperanto-movadoj.

(el *Novjorka Novaĵletero*—aŭgusto,
1988)

NEW BOOKS

Gorbaĉov, Miĥail: Surbaze de plena egalrajteco, suvereneco, reciproka respekto. Moskvo: APN, 1988. Prezo: \$0.50. Kodo: GOR001.

Gorbaĉov, Miĥail: Realo kaj garantioj de la sekura mondo. Moskvo: APN, 1988. Prezo: \$0.50. Kodo: GOR002.

Gorbaĉov, Miĥail: Renovigan ideologion por la revolucia rekonstruo. Moskvo: APN, 1988. Prezo: \$0.75. Kodo: GOR003.

Gorbaĉov, Miĥail: Oktobro kaj la rekonstruo: la revolucio daŭras. Moskvo: APN, 1988. Prezo: \$1.50. Kodo: GOR004.

Hegeler, Inge & Sven: ABZ de Amo. TK, 272p, ilustrita. Prezo: \$18.35. Kodo: ABZ001.

Janton, Pierre: Esperanto—Lingvo, literaturo, movado. Roterdamo: UEA, 1988, 119p. Prezo: \$10.00. Kodo: ESP011.

Privat, Edmond: Vivo de Zamenhof. 133p. Prezo: \$5.95. Kodo: VIV003.

Zamenhof, L.L.: Fundamento de Esperanto. Marmande: Editions Francaises d'Esperanto, 353p.. Prezo: \$8.35. Kodo: FUN001.

FROM THE CENTRAL OFFICE

Frustration is an expected emotion when an idea so worthy and factually developed as Esperanto is held up by a public slow to accept what to us is the obvious response to a major world problem. The first reaction usually is to point out what others are doing wrong. However, a more sound, long term approach would be to search for ways in which we can all work together to actualize our goal of seeing Esperanto as the medium of international communication.

In some ways this is happening now. With the reinstitution of the Informperanto Exchange Program (IEP), the Central Office keeps in regular contact with local clubs, informing them of people in their area who are interested in Esperanto and keeping the klubestroj aware of things that affect Esperantists in the United States.

Another recent improvement in the line of communication is agreement reached between the Central Office and some of the teachers of the Free 10 Lesson Postal Course. By comparing the names of individuals who sent their first lesson to various teachers of this course with our database of information requestors, we found that some 50% were not in our database. Now these teachers send us the names of their first lesson students on a regular basis, allowing ELNA to add their names to our mailing list of ELNA UPDATE, which was designed to foster interest in the Esperanto movement by informing interested par-

ties of Esperanto news from around the world.

In addition, we send lists of learning aids to those teachers to make available to their students. In this way the student has a range of textbooks, dictionaries and reading material from which to choose. By buying their books from ELNA instead of their local booksellers, they support ELNA activities instead of an individual bookseller or chain store.

All this is good and fine for clubs and some members who have the time to administer the Free Postal Course, but what can individual members do?

Sent along with this edition of the ELNA Newsletter is the signup form for the ELNA National Talent Bank. This is being created to offer ELNA members a chance to participate on a national level while staying in their own geographical location. There is a wealth of talent, expertise, and dedication that is not tapped due to the distance that separates most US Esperantists from the national headquarters and even from local clubs. When you fill out and return this form your answers will be entered into a special data base. All responses will be held confidential and will be available only to the President and Vice-President of ELNA, specifically appointed committee members, and the CO.

As many of you know, the computer at the Central Office has broken down once again. During our busiest season we have been handling all orders, memberships

and subscriptions etc. by hand. The Board of Directors has voted to purchase an IBM clone computer and accounting software that is superior to the previous equipment and software. We expect that it will take several months to become familiar with the new system.

However, this purchase is outside our budget for the 1988-89 fiscal year. A fund raiser to replace the money spent on the system, expected to be around \$3,000, will begin with the next newsletter. Donations made before that time will be gratefully accepted.

ELNA will also submit a grant proposal to the Apple corporation. This proposal asks for an Apple Macintosh computer, printer, software and training. We expect to have word on this grant in time for the 1989 ELNA Convention.

ELNA has been accepted as a member of the "Volunteer Centers of Alameda County." This organization provides training in volunteer management and development, as well as actual volunteers. Expected gains are to be in clerical work, information package assembly, newsletter prep, and other areas where Esperanto skill is not necessary. Information on how these volunteers are to be integrated into the daily functioning of the CO will be forthcoming.

The CO staff wishes to extend their thanks to all that have offered help and suggestions during the past year.

—Mark Stephens

Intern. Society from front page

lish and Esperanto. It publishes its Bulletins and promotional and educational materials in both languages.

Of the Society's 19 Objectives, the 17th Objective reads: "To promote the teaching and learning of Esperanto ... and to collaborate with national and international Esperanto associations to promote Esperanto as the preferred language for all manner of international communication."

Because the International Society of Friendship and Good Will is listed in various publications and directories (**The World Almanac**, **The Yearbook of International Organizations**, **The Encyclopedia of Associations**, Chase's

Annual Events Almanac and Survey, and others), the Society receives many inquiries about the Society and about Esperanto from people who have never heard of Esperanto or of the Esperanto association in their country. When sending information, the Society always includes information about Esperanto and mentions the FREE Esperanto home study course. After becoming members of this Society and learning Esperanto, most of them, hopefully, will want to become members of Esperanto associations.

The International Society of Friendship and Good Will uses both English and Esperanto to promote the following observances which it sponsors:

International Friendship Week, the last full week in February
Universal Women's Week, March 8-14
Universal Children's Week, October 1-7
Peace, Friendship and Good Will Week, October 25-31
World Communication Week, November 1-7
Universal Human Rights Month, December 1-31

The Society supports **Infanoj Ĉirkaŭ la Mondo** (Children Around the World) and encourages its members throughout the world to support that organization in its important work of introducing many children in the United States and other countries to the international language Esperanto. If the Esperanto movement hopes to become stronger, it is essential that children and young people become interested in and learn Esperanto.

THE GOLDEN RULE: ENGLISH IS THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE OF BUSINESS IN THE WORLD

"The Golden Rule is ... them as has the gold makes the rules."

Rep. Clarence Long of Louisiana

Many American employees are learning Japanese on the reasoning that bilingualism will be a prerequisite for advancement [in Japanese-owned American businesses]. "We must understand the Americans' culture, and they must understand ours," said Toshi Mori, chairman of Nikko International.

Scott Pardee, a former Federal Reserve Board official who is vice chairman and the top U.S. executive at Yamaichi International (America), said: "I'm studying

Japanese, as are a number of others here, because to be a manager here (in the future) you'll have to know both languages."

So many of Yamaichi's youngest American employees have learned the language that he often finds himself the only monolingual person in sizable mixed groups of Japanese and American employees.

Michael A. Hiltzik

"Wall Street dealing with culture shock"

Los Angeles Times

reprinted Oakland Tribune

Aug. 14, 1988

Every meeting during [the] marathon workday [of David M. Proctor III, advisor to the Los Angeles operations section of Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank] is conducted in Japanese. Proctor understands 20 percent to 30 percent of what goes on—and is never quite sure how much else he misses.

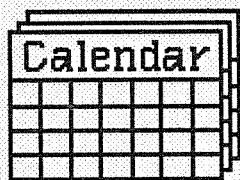
Jim Schachter and Nancy Yoshihara

"When two cultures clash"

Los Angeles Times

reprinted Oakland Tribune

Aug. 14, 1988



The calendar is a list of Esperanto-oriented events, regional, national and international, that we think would be of interest to some or all of our readers. For your information, we include the primary language(s) of each event.

19-25 February 1989: International Friendship Week.

20-27 March 1989: Fifth Springtime International Week in Hopsten, West Germany. Esperanto. For information: H. Fischer, Gustav-Adolf-Str. 2a, D-4418 NORDWALDE, FR Germany.

24-27 March 1989: 73rd British Esperanto Conference, The City Hall, Stoke-on-Trent, Great Britain. Esperanto. For information: William H. Simcock, Clayton House, Butterson, LEEK, Staffs, ST13-7SR, Great Britain, tel. 053 88 240.

24-29 March 1989: KER Seminar "Eurogeneration" in Chateau Gresillon, France. 40 person limit. Esperanto, French. For information: Boulet Aline, 8 villa Stendhal, 75020 PARIS, France, tel. (1) 43666347.

29 March-5 April 1989: Second International Esperantist Youth Campout, in the tourist center "Youth" at Minsk, Byelorussia, USSR. Esperanto. For information: Asocio de Sovetiaj Esperantistoj (Junulara Komisiono), prosp. Kalinina, 14, SU-103885 MOSCOW, USSR.

20-30 June 1989: Second International Musical Seminar, at the Esperanto Training Center in Pisanica, Bulgaria. Mainly invited are entire choirs, singers, choir leaders, composers, and musicians from different countries. Esperanto. For information: Internacia Esperanto-Kursejo, Pozitano 40, BG-1000 SOFIA, Bulgaria.

23-25 June 1989: Midyear Esperantist Weekend in the village of Markleeberg on the outskirts of Leipzig, with subject: "The Earth Has Bread For All." Esperanto. For information: Kulturbund der DDR, Esperanto-Asocio, Kathe-Kollwitz-Strasse 115, LEIPZIG DDR-7010, East Germany.

3-21 July 1989: 20th Annual Summer Esperanto Workshop, San Francisco State University, SAN FRANCISCO. Esperanto. For information: Mrs. Catherine Schulze, 410 Darrell Rd., Hillsborough, CA 94010, tel. (415) 342-1796.

15-20 July 1989: International Summer Esperanto University, in the city of Veliko Tarnovo. Lectures by eminent Bulgarian and foreign scientists. Esperanto. For information: Esperanto-Societo Luno, pk. 121, BG-5000 VELIKO TARNOVO, Bulgaria.

16-23 July 1989: 45th International Youth Congress of TEJO in Kerkrade, The Netherlands. Theme: "Transportation." Esperanto. For information: Sekretario de LKK, Op den Akker 16, NL-5925 CB VENLO, The Netherlands, tel. +31 77 827 697.

22-27 July 1989: Annual Conference of the Esperanto League for North America, De Paul University, CHICAGO. Esperanto. For information: ELNA, P.O. Box 1129, El Cerrito, CA 94530, tel. (415) 653-0998.

22-29 July 1989: Parisian Mad Week: the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution. Esperanto. For information: Unuiĝo Franca Por Esperanto (Turisma Servo), 4 bis, rue de la Cerisaie, F-75004 PARIS, France.

29 July-5 August 1989: 74th World Esperanto Congress, Brighton, England. Esperanto. For information contact ELNA or UEA.

5-13 August 1989: Post-Congress excursion through Great Britain, escorted by William Auld. Esperanto. For information: Esperanto Travel Service, 578 Grand Avenue, Oakland, CA 94610, tel. (415) 836-1710

15-27 August 1989: International Summer Esperanto School, on the beach at Lake Ohrid in Macedonia. Esperanto. For information: Judita Rey, 32 divizije 45, YU-41000 ZAGREB, Yugoslavia.

10-30 September 1989: Seminar of the Oomoto School of Traditional Japanese Arts in Kameoka, Japan. Esperanto. Limited to 8 people. Cost for three weeks is \$1400. For information: Internacia Fako, Oomoto, Kameoka-si, KYOTO-hu, Japan 621.

28 July-4 August 1990: 75th World Esperanto Congress, Havana, Cuba. Esperanto. For information contact ELNA or UEA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STATE STORY

By Cathy Schulze, Administrative Assistant, Esperanto Courses

I recall the anticipation and excitement my husband and I felt when we went out to San Francisco Airport that morning in summer 1970 to meet the great Esperanto poet, William Auld—at 2:00 a.m.! His plane had to circle Kennedy in New York, then finally land in Philadelphia. This charismatic Scot was the first Esperanto instructor hired by San Francisco State University.

As I began to write this “history of the San Francisco State Esperanto program” for the ELNA Newsletter, I reflected on all that has happened there during these past nineteen years—the pleasure each summer of welcoming old and new faces—especially the new ones who arrive with such excitement. Then those farewell parties after three weeks of living together with their instructors, and serious study, the songfests, the promises to keep in touch—all ending on a wonderful high. And next summer there will be another birthday cake for the 20th anniversary—we seem to pause to celebrate every five years.

Already the Esperanto Centennial (1887-1987) has come and gone, culminating in the Jubilee Celebration during the World Esperanto Convention in Rotterdam (1988). Special homage was paid to L.L. Zamenhof, M.D., who, in the Warsaw of 1887, made a free gift of his language to all the world’s peoples.

From modest beginnings, Esperanto has evolved into a healthy young language, nurtured by the millions who have used it down through the years. A thoroughly modern *lingua franca*, it is used by thousands in international seminars and conventions of all kinds throughout the civilized world—most recently at the fourth quadrennial convention of Pacific rim Esperantists, September 9-20, in Brisbane, Australia.

To enable the United States to play a more active role in the Esperanto movement, in 1969 I turned to Minerva Massen, who was teaching Esperanto to her fifth-grade class in Millbrae, CA. Mrs. Massen sought the advice of Congressman Tom Lantos, then professor of economics at San Francisco State University.



There followed an interview with Dr. Lloyd O’Connor, Director of Summer Sessions, and Dr. Richard L. Trapp, Dean of the Classics Dept., at SFSU, with my husband and me representing ELNA. The two gentlemen were somewhat apprehensive at the prospects for success of an Esperanto program, but they agreed to bring William Auld from Scotland to be assisted by Duncan Charters. They were delighted when 52 people registered for Esperanto I or II.

To meet the growing demand for expert Esperanto teachers and translators, the Universal Esperanto Association, Rotterdam, encourages methods courses. Each summer now, SFSU offers a course on Esperanto teaching methods in addition to courses on four levels.

Significant is that in the first 19 years of the SFSU program 1054 people have taken advantage of the opportunity to study with top instructors. They have come from all continents: from China and Japan, from Australia and New Zealand, from Rumania, from Africa (Cameroon and Senegal), from Argentina and Mexico, from Canada, Bermuda, and Haiti.

The 1054 include 130+ from 28 countries who in 1972, following the Universal Esperanto Convention in Portland, Oregon, attended a lecture series on U.S. culture. This was a first for our country—all lectures were given in Esperanto.

Roan Stone of Gallup, New Mexico, with government help, arranged for a busload of Navaho students to bring a program of Native American dances to enrich her lecture on Native American peoples.

Mexican-American culture, presented by resource people from the San Mateo, CA, School District, included a film with the lecture given by the late Dr. John Lewine. Likewise, Black American culture was presented by San Mateo Human Relations Dept. blacks. The contribution of Asian Americans to U.S. culture was also presented. Dr. John Lewine provided the Esperanto narration for the events. Again, the resource people came from the San Mateo Human Resources Dept. through the efforts of Doris Vallon-Wheeler, then a teacher in San Mateo.

In SFSU’s excellent McKenna Theatre, the four cultures were represented in a colorful program of music and dance. San Francisco’s Chinatown sent their great dragon, maneuvered by several young men, to entertain the foreign visitors, who were entranced by the exotic variety of cultures represented. On Friday evening, the noted American composer Lou Harrison, an Esperantist, presented a program of his music played on several large, colorful Indonesian gamalans. The Oakland Symphony Youth Chorus sang the Koro Sutro in Esperanto.

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All the foreign guests were invited to homes of local Esperantists. We still meet some of these people at universal Esperanto conventions who remember with pleasure the cordial, eventful visit to San Francisco.

A great part of the success of the Esperanto courses at SFSU has been due to the talents of the instructors who have devoted long hours of preparation for the students. Some have returned from time to time, but instructors and course content are changed every year so that those who elect to return year after year are treated to maximum challenge and expertise.

The teachers represent a kind of Esperanto Hall of Fame. They include William Auld of Scotland (poet), Duncan Charters (Principia College), David Jordan (University of California—San Diego), James Cool (Wilmington College), Grant Goodall (University of Texas—El Paso), Jonathan Cole (San Diego State), Tatsuo Hugimoto (Japan), Probal Das Gupta (Deccan College, Pune, India), Charles Power (Washington, DC), Yoshimi Umeda (Tokyo), Nikola Rasic (Zagreb University), Claude Piron (University of Geneva), Edmund Brent (University of Quebec), Amri Wandel (Stanford University), Vera Payne (Western Australia University), Fabrizio Pennacchietti (Torino University), and John Wells (London University).

Summer 1989 will see another team of experts: James Cool, Grant Goodall, and Audrey Childs-Mee of England making

her first appearance here. And looking to future years, a number of excellent instructors are being considered.

The ELNA SFSU Student Fellowship Fund has provided stipends for 104 students enabling them to pursue advanced Esperanto studies. The number of contributors to the Fund is incalculable as funds have come through auctions as well as direct gifts. Local clubs awarding stipends are: Portland, Berkeley, San Francisco, and San Diego, as well as the American Association of Teachers of Esperanto.

Much gratitude is due those on the very capable staff at SFSU who have done much to smooth operation of the program. First, those two courageous pioneers, Drs. Richard Trapp and the late Dr. Lloyd O'Connor. Dr. James Kohn administered the course next and helped greatly to bring Chien Ming-chi from Shanghai as a visiting scholar from East China Normal University. Currently, Jo Volkert, Director of Extended Education, Nancy McDermid, Dean of Humanities, and Grif Richards, Director of Summer Sessions, are working with us. A debt is owed also to the directors of the language and computer labs who make the Esperanto materials available to our students.

My own role in the development of these courses has been a source of joy. Seeing the level of Esperanto proficiency in our country rise, meeting so many enthusiastic students and teachers, noting lasting friendships formed and, above

all, sending back to their homes teachers and workers for the local clubs. This is the harvest reaped every summer at San Francisco State University.

Note: Here is a list of the faculty for the Esperanto program at San Francisco State University, summer of 1989:

JAMES COOL, Ph.D., Wilmington College. Invited back for the 7th summer to lead the Esperanto instruction at SFSU.

AUDREY CHILDS-MEE, International Esperanto Institute, The Hague. We have finally succeeded in finding three weeks in her schedule to bring her here. This will be her first North American appearance, though she has previously taught Esperanto in a number of different countries around the world.

GRANT GOODALL, Ph.D. Coming back for his third summer at SFSU, Grant writes: "It might be worth pointing out that not only am I an 'alumnus' of the SFSU courses, but also a recipient of a scholarship from SFERO and Gigi Hara-bagi which paid my tuition. The course came at a time when I was involved in many other things, and was rapidly forgetting my Esperanto. I can honestly say that without the course I probably would have remained only nominally tied to the Esperanto movement and would never have taken an active role in it, and that without the scholarship I never would have attended the course. I'm sure there are many young people now who are in the same situation I was in then."

PASOJ

COPE

La 2an de oktobro 20 esperantistoj en la Berkliana regiono kunmanĝis en loka ĉina restoracio por festi la 91an datrevenon de longtempa esperantisto kaj multjara delegito de UEA Calvin Cope. William R. Harmon, Ĉefdelegito de UEA kaj Estrarano de ELNA, paroladis pri la historio de s-ro Cope kiel delegito, kaj donacis al li lian unuan delegitkarton de la jaro 1935.

CUNNINGHAM

Brandon Cunningham is ELNA's youngest member, at 2 years and 4 months. Besides being a member of ELNA, he is also a MA of UEA for 1989.

DONEIS

Armin F. Doneis, kiu jam de multaj jaroj estas ELNA membro kaj kiu servas dum kelkaj jaroj kiel Ĉefdelegito de UEA en Usono, nun resaniĝas en la hejmo de sia filino en San Antonio, post korfirurugio rezultanta el infarktoj suferitaj en Wisconsin. S-ro Doneis tamen ne tute ripozas, kion pruvas lia bona letero en la revuo Fellowship of Reconciliation (vidu la paĝon de Novaĵoj). Ni deziras al s-ro Doneis rapidan resaniĝon!

ESTLING

"I am just a postman—I can't do public speaking or teach an Esperanto class." Back in the 60's that was Al Estling's response to my suggestion that he try to start a class in Walla Walla. When I wrote back that I was only a housewife but

found myself giving talks and teaching classes, he took the challenge.

The next time I heard from AL, it was on a tape in which I heard his voice for the first time, saying:

"Well, Cathy, I decided to try. I put an ad in the local paper, hired a hall, put together a good exhibit and waited—no one came. But I haven't given up—I'll do things differently next time."

Not long afterward Al wrote that he had started his first class. This developed into an active group. Ivo Lapenna praised this club in far off Walla Walla as a "model club." Esperantists all over the world wanted to contact Esperantists in the town that Al said "is loved so much that it was named twice."

Continued on Page 10

We all mourned with Al a few years later when his wife died. Then he met Sara Ann, a young widow in the Portland club. Bill and I had the honor of being witnesses at their all-Esperanto wedding. Rev. Reuben Tanquist of the Portland club officiated. Their marriage was the beginning of an important Esperanto partnership.

Al suffered bravely in his last illness. Esperanto has lost a faithful worker. We grieve with Sara Ann and the Estling Children

Cathy Schulze

RUTLEDGE

Fr. Arthur F. X. Rutledge, S.J., membro de ELNA, celebris sian oran jubileon kiel Jezuito ĉe Meso kun siaj iamaj samklasanoj en la Kapelo de la Sankta Koro de Universitato Loyola Marymount, sabaton, 23an de oktobro. Fr. Rutledge dum la jaroj instruis i.a. ĉe Loyola Marymount, Santa Clara Universitato, Universitato Sophia en Tokio, kaj Gonzaga Universitato en Spokane. Cetere, li deĵoris misiiste en Ĉinio,

Nepalo, Bharato, Japanio kaj Hongkongo. Nunempe li estas retretejestro ĉe Centro Sankta Koro en Los Gatos, Kalifornio.

TAREMI-O'RYAN

La 16an de julio du amantoj de Esperanto festis sian komunan vivon—tute verde. Anĝelina Taremi, aktiva esperantistino kaj fondinto de Esperanto-grupo de Minnesota, edziniĝis kun Wiljam O'Ryan, dumviva membro de UEA kaj dumviva membro de ELNA. La ceremonion gvidis esperantista predikanto. La geedzoj flamigis kandelon sur kiu brilis verda stelo dum tradiciajn Esperantajn kantojn kantis gesamideanoj. Ĉeestantoj estis esperantistoj ĉiuj. Ili ĉiuj kunlaboris por okazigi tiun solenan geedziĝ-ceremonion esperante, ke tio estos bona modelo por aliaj gesamideanoj kiuj geedziĝas. (raportis Anĝelina Taremi)

TONKIN

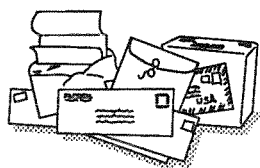
La 5an de oktobro la Universitato de Hartford nomis sia nova prezidanto d-ron Humphrey Tonkin, aktualan Prezidanton

de Kolegio Potsdam de la Ŝtata Universitato de Novjorko, Prezidanton de la Universala Esperanto-Asocio, kaj membron de ELNA. La Universitata Estraro unuanime konfirmis la nomigon de Tonkin ĉe speciala kunsido je la menciita dato, tiel finante sepmonatan serĉadon, kiu allogis 167 petojn kaj nomumojn de la tuta lando. D-ro Tonkin, kiu sekvos antaŭan Prezidanton Stephen Joel Trachtenberg, transprenos la Prezidantecon de funkcia Prezidanto Hartzel Z. Lebed komence de la jaro 1989. Ni kompreneble deziras al d-ro Tonkin ĉian sukceson en lia nova posteno!

WOLDEN

Lastatempe forpasis longtempa esperantisto, multjara membro de ELNA kaj de la Sanfranciska grupo, Edward Wolden de Novato, CA.

[Se vi havas informojn pri gravaj datrevenoj, agoj, sukcesoj, honoroj ktp. de aktivaj esperantistoj kaj membroj de ELNA, bonvolu informi nin pri tio.]



LETTERS

[An interesting comment on the nature of Esperanto from Reg Reid, forwarded by Cathy Schulze.]

One observation of made that seems to interest people is that the language [Esperanto] is not only a practical tool for communication, but also a work of art (in my opinion).

As a work of art, it can be appreciated by studying it. Unlike so many other works of art, however, which can be enjoyed by the minute (as a painting) or by the hour (as a book or symphony), Zamenhof has given us something that will delight and continue to surprise the student even after years of study (speaking for myself, of course, but certainly true for others as well). In short, I try to make people understand that Esperanto can be a lot of fun and give one a lot of satisfaction over the course of the years.

Reginald Reid

[Reg describes Esperanto as a work of

art. Others, including one ELNA informational flier, describe it as "a scientifically constructed language." Which one of the two viewpoints do you, the reader, think is right? Or might they both be correct?]

[Cathy also provides us with this interesting little note by Steve Cravey of Helena, Georgia, a postal course student who finished the course with distinction in just over three months. He tells why he bothered to learn Esperanto...]

I traveled around Europe this [1988] summer and I kept meeting people who could not speak English but could speak Esperanto. When someone outside of Gare du Nord in Paris asked me if I spoke Esperanto, I said "non".

I said "non" to a Belgian who asked me the same question in Brussels. He said "NE".

After being asked this question twice in Paris and at least five times in Brussels, and once in Sweden by a Finn, and discovering that Austrian children learn it in grammar school, I finally decided it must be worth learning.

Steve Cravey

[Cathy also quotes Mr. Cravey as stating that learning Esperanto was easier than he expected. A good thing, too! Otherwise, it would hardly be worthwhile to go back to Europe next summer!]

[Leganto N.M. Tullero de Novjorko komentas iomete pri la urbo Bjalistoko.]

Naskiĝurbo de la kreinto de Esperanto—Bjalistoko estis fondita sub regado de Litovujo; antaŭ la Unua Mondmilito estis en la limoj de la rusa imperio, post la Unua Mondmilito en la limoj de Polujo, dum la Dua Mondmilito estis en la limoj de Blank-Rutenujo... Tial alvenas multaj kaj diversaj malfacilaĵoj por usonaj esperantistoj, kiuj ofte skribas erarojn: L.L. Zamenhof estas "ruso, polo, rusa polo, pola ruso" ktp.

Sed konstrui kaj krei Mondan Esperanto-Centron en naskiĝurbo de L.L.

Continued on Page 11

Zamenhof estas tre bona plano kaj decido en Cent-jariĝo de Esperanto. Ni devas subteni ĝin kun niaj artikoloj en Esperantaj revuoj.

N.M. Tullero

[*Verŝajne L.L. Zamenhof estis judo, naskiĝis en la rusa imperio, kaj parolis la rusan kiel sian unuan kaj ĉefan lingvon; do eble la esprimo "rusa judo" plej bone priskribas lian genton. Pri la Monda Centro en Bjalistoko: Ni ĉiuj esperas je ĝia sukceso.*]

[**Doug Portmann el Pennsylvania komentas pri la novaĵletero kaj la bezono de nova vortaro.**]

Mi estas ELNA-membro de post 1979 kaj al mi tre plaĉas la lastatempa plibonigo de la *ELNA-Newsletter*. Ĝi estas pli bona ne nur aspekte, sed ankaŭ enhave. Ekzemple, aperas nun regule "Editorial", valora stimulo. Gratulojn!

Se mi rajtus konsili, mi rekomendus pli oftan aperadon de la novaĵ-letero (eble po 10 fojojn jare), kun malpli da paĝoj. Alivorte, dozu la medikamenton pli ofte kaj pli ŝpareme! Kaj laŭ la "1988 Raportoj de Oficistoj...", tio ŝajnas esti via opinio ankaŭ.

Mi ankaŭ eĥus la bezonon por regula "Lingva Angulo" en la novaĵ-letero. Ni ĉiuj bezonas plibonigi nian konon de Esperanto.

Mi ankaŭ eĥus la bezonon por ia nova ampleksa Angla-Esperanta vortaro "made in the U.S.A." La ekzistantaj vortaroj estas tro malnovaj kaj malhavas multe da bezonataj terminoj el la moderna usona socio (kiel: hot dog, modem, slush fund). Kiel vi scias, ekzistas ĝuste tia vortaro, la "Comprehensive English-Esperanto Dictionary" (CEED) de P. Benson, en manuskripto. ELNA devus ja ĉiel kuraĝigi ties publikigon.

Doug Portmann

[*Bedaŭrinde, grandskala plioftigo de la novaĵletero neelteneble ŝarĝus la laboristojn en la C.O.; sed mi esperas dum venontaj jaroj aperigi ĝin ĝis ok fojojn en la jaro. Pri la Benson-vortaro: vi rimarkos en la "Raportoj", ke kaj la Estraro kaj la Kongreso entute decidis fari ion pri ĝi. La lingva angulo atendas ne nur respondiston sed demandantojn. Jen unu demando por ĝi: prepozicio akceptas nominativon, sed vi skribis "po 10 fojojn" kaj mi skribis "ĝis ok fojojn"; kiel vi kaj mi povas pravigi tion? Respondoj bonvenas.*]

[**De s-ino Elaine Rankin en Florido venas la jena sugesto.**]

La "Christian Science Monitor" havas eseon en ĉina lingvo.

Devas esti kristansciencaj membroj, kiuj povas skribi en Esperanto.

Ĉi tiu eklezio interesiĝas pri la mondo, la tuta mondo. Ĉi tiun jaron ili komencigis mallongondajn radioprogramojn, la mondan revuon, kaj ĉiutagan televidan programon de mondaj novaĵoj.

Esperanto estas la sola monda lingvo. Ni bezonas ilin; ili bezonas nin.

Elaine S. Rankin

[*Eventuale, iu leganto de CSM povus proponi al ili ekzemple tradukojn de artikoloj el Monato por montri la valoron de Esperanto S-ino Rankin ankaŭ kunsendis ekzempleron de la menciita ĉinlingva artikolo, duonpaĝa.*]

[**S-ino Doris Vallon-Wheeler, longtempa Esperanto-instruisto, nuntempe loĝanta en Vaŝingtono, skribas jene.**]

Mi ĝuis la ELNA NEWSLETTER kiel ĉiame. Nur unu aldono ... ĉe SFŜU kelkaj el ni kvarfoje dum la semajnoj partoprenis Tostmastran Kunvenon—dum la lunĉoro—tagmanĝoro... sub la gvidhelpo de John kaj Winona Mathews. Spertuloj kaj komencaĵoj sekvis la regulojn de Internacia Tostmastra Klubo... Tablotemoj kaj Ĉefaj Paroladoj. Lastjare en februaro mi vizitis Tostmastran Klubon en Guadalajara kaj parolis Esperante, ĉar mia hispana ne sufiĉas.

Kion signifas "la poŝto peras" en la artikolo de Ionel [en la julia-aŭgusta numero]?

Doris Vallon-Wheeler

[*En pluraj eŭropaj landoj oni rajtas abonon difinitajn revuojn pere de la poŝto. Vidu cetere la suban leteron de Ionel.*]

[**David Barron of Idaho talks about International Friendship Week.**]

In my ongoing effort to help Esperantists use the media to promote a better understanding of Esperanto I would like to recommend promoting the upcoming International Friendship Week. The process is as follows:

1) Write a letter to your governor and mayor expressing the goals and aspirations of the International Friendship Week and mentioning the efforts of Esperantists around the world.

2) Proclamations are often issued by

these officials but they seldom receive any press. This can be done by sending a letter to all the radio, TV and print media about IFW mentioning that your local Esperanto group is promoting it with the governors' and mayors' proclamations.

3) The week prior to and following IFW write a letter-to-the-editor of your local paper. Encourage others to participate in IFW and learn more about Esperanto. Always include your address and/or phone where you can be contacted.

4) Most importantly, be a product of the product. You are encouraged to make friends and heal those lost friendships in your own life. As an Esperantist we all are obliged to live as "one who hopes."

For more info on IFW contact ISFGW c/o Dr. Stanley Drake, P.O. Box 2637, Gastonia, NC 28053-2637.

David Barron

[*IFW, started by U.E.A. in 1968, occurs on the last full week in February.*]

[**Ionel Onet el Hayward, CA, aldonas kelkajn notojn al sia raporto pri la stato de Esperanto en Rumanio (julia-aŭgusta numero).**]

Post la malapero, antaŭ kelkaj jaroj, el la katalogo pri alilandaj periodaĵoj aboneblaj en Rumanio pere de la rumana poŝto, ĉi-aŭtune, el la supre menciita katalogo, malaperis alia ege ŝatata revuo: EL POPOLA ĈINIO. Sekve de tio, la rumanaj esperantistoj rajtas oficiale abonon [nur kvin revuojn, listigitajn en la originala artikolo.]

Aboni eksterlandajn periodaĵojn (el kelkaj socialismaj landoj) eblas en Rumanio, sed pri la ricevo de la abonitaj eldonaĵoj neniu garantias. Tiun ĉi regulon submetiĝas ankaŭ la E-periodaĵoj. Sekve de tio, la rumanaj esperantistoj ege sopiras legi alilandajn E-eldonaĵojn. Oficiale, en Rumanio, oni ne disvendas E-librojn kaj kopii ilin estas treege malfacile (ĉar mankas kopiiloj kaj permesoj). Ankaŭ (re)tajpi la materialojn estas tre malfacile, ĉar la rumanoj rajtas posedi tajpilon nur post oficiala milica permeso (ege malfacile akirebla) kaj, cetere, ĉiuj tajpiloj devas esti registritaj ĉe la ĉiopova milico.

Aliflanke, lastatempe pluraj poŝtaĵoj enhavantaj esperantaĵojn, senditaj al Rumanio, tute malaperis. Pro tio, mi konsilas tiujn interesatajn, sendi registritajn poŝtaĵojn al Rumanio (escepte de kutimaj leteroj). Ionel Onet [Ĉu efektive komento necesas?]

Announcements

[La rubriko Anoncoj enhavas diversajn reklame-tojn, petojn, ktp., kiuj estas diskonigindaj sed ne povas trovi lokon en alia rubriko. Nek ELNA nek la redaktoro povas promesi aŭ prirespondeci definitivan plenumon de io ajn promesita en anonco.]

Internacia Koresponda Servo helpas al vi trovi korespondant(in)on, amik(in)on aŭ partner(in)on. Por pluraj informoj, sendu unu internacian respondkuponon al: **Box 163 Stn. "A", DOWNSVIEW, Ont. M3M 3A3 Canada.**

Peace Wave Action Committee, an anti-nuclear group operating from Japan, will provide copies of its "Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki for a Total Ban and Destruction of Nuclear Arms" petition forms in several different languages; be sure and specify Esperanto. **6-19-23, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, TOKYO 105, Japan.**

Esperanto-grupo en Venezuelo volas trovi iun, kiu donacos **Esperanto-angla/angla-Esperantan vortaron** al ili. Por informoj: **David G. Valecillos V., Calle 79 No. 3C-72, MARACAIBO-4002, Venezuelo.**

Nova leteramika korespondservo lastatempe fondiĝis en Hungario, por peri la kontaktojn inter hungaraj kaj eksterlandaj esperantistoj. Se vi volas trovi leteramikon en tiu lando, bonvolu kontakti: **"Direkta" Internacia Leteramika Servo, OZD I, Poŝtkesto 39, 3601 Hungario.**

The November-December issue of *TEJO Tutmonde* mentions the availability of videocassettes in Esperanto. Five cassettes are listed: *Sub la ombro de Hiroŝima*, 35 min. black-and-white, from Japan; *Lecionoj de historio*, 30 min., color, from the USSR; *La popoloj deziras pacon*, 30 min., color, from the USSR; *Esperanto*, 47 min., color, from Poland; and *La Graveco de la Fidelejo*, 2.5 hours, from Britain. Two Hungarian films, *En Eŭropo Ie* and *Mefisto*, 80 and 140 minutes respectively, may also be available

by now. Be sure to check for NTSC compatibility. Write to: **Internacia Esperanto-Videoservo, Nacton, Ipswich, Britio IP10 0JZ, tel. 473-71706.**

KOPSO, instrua Esperanto-kooperativo en Sovetunio, kiu nun funkciigas tutlandan korespondkurson, starigis **INTERSERVOn—datumbazon pri korespondemuloj**. Nun ĝi enhavas 500 adresojn el 10 landoj, kaj atendas multajn pliajn. Ĝi invitas ĉiujn dezirantojn partopreni. Vi povas registri viajn donitaĵojn en la datumbazo senpage. Por ricevi informon pri potencialaj korespondantoj, necesas sendi al la kooperativo du respondkuponojn. Adreso de **INTERSERVO: p/a s-ino Larisa BIRYUKOVA, Uralskaya ul., 5-160, SU-107241 MOSKVO, Sovetunio.**

Oni aranĝas ekspozicion de fotoj en Sovetunio pri Esperanto-movado, pabatalo, beleco de naturo, ekologio, politiko, kutimoj de popoloj, turismo, sporto, ripozo, humoro, ktp. La fotoj preferu estu en formato 30x40 cm. La ekspozicio unue aperos en la urbo Dro-gobiĉ, poste en aliaj urboj de Sovetunio, eventuale en eksterlando. La ekspozicion aranĝas **Vasil STANOVIC, 293720 DROGOBIĉ, Lvov obl. Ukrainio, P.K. 20, Sovetunio.**

Another computer bulletin board with Esperanto lessons is now available for those with a modem and terminal software. Acropolis, a BBS targeted towards gay and bisexual men, can be reached by dialing (916) 967-5817 (8/N/1/F). (submitted by lautrec)

Internacia Ligo de Esperantistaj Instruistoj nun arigas informojn pri instruado de Esperanto en lernejoj taaŭ la universitata nivelo. Se vi estas instruisto, aŭ konas instruiston, kaj volas havi ekzempleron de la enketilo, vi povas peti tion de **ilei/juna amiko, p/a Hungara Esperanto-Asocio, pf 193, H-1368 BUDAPEST, Hungario.**

Kurso de instru-rajtigo: La dua kurso

en ĉi tiu serio, sub la gvido de Mag. Irena Szanser, okazos en la Kultura Centro Esperantista, La Chaux-de-Fonds (Svislando), en julio 1989. Pli da informoj haveblas de **KCE, pf. 771, CH-2301 LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS, Svislando.**

Grupo da iranaj esperantistoj en Teherano, finance izolitaj de la internacia movado pro la nuna kaj espereble provizora ekonomia situacio en Irano, serĉas ian manieron por havigi al si eksterlandan valuton, cele al aĉetado de Esperantaj libroj, membriĝo en internaciaj organizoj, kaj abonado el eksterlandaj Esperanto-revuoj. Ili povas liveri poŝtmarkojn, poŝtkartojn, eventuale aliajn malgrandaĵojn kontraŭ Internaciaj Respondkuponoj aŭ pagoj rekte en ilian UEA-konton. Interesitoj bv turni sin al **S-ino Shirin Ahmad-Nia, Kh.Zafar, Kh.Khojand, K.Dolatshad, K.Iraj 33, TEHRAN 19-166, Irano, UEA-konto "shhm-w".**

Ce la balta marbordo oni proponas senpagan loĝadon dusemajnan por ebligi grupojn ĝis dekpersionajn ekzerci la Internacian Lingvon. Informojn oni povas havi de **Kazimerz Osobka, ul. Willowa 10, PL 76-270 USTKA, Pollando, tel. 145-475.**

Nikaragvaj esperantistoj serĉas **monhelpon por viktimoj de Uragano Johana**, kiu detruis la urbon Bluefields kaj lasis 200000 homojn senhejmaj. Kiuj volas kontribui, bonvolu sendi ĉekon en la nomo de **Jose Dolores Gaitan, Koresponda Sekretario, Nikaragva Esperanto-Asocio, Apartado 3912, MANAGUA 5, Nikaragvo.**

Kiu volas ricevi ĝisdatan informon pri la usona nacia ekonomio, tiu devus pripensi aboni la ĉiumonatan Esperantlingvan *Ekonomia Bulteno pri Usono*. Kosto estas \$12 por jaro (\$8 en Norda Ameriko). Adreso: **INTERFAKTO, P.O. Box 42205, Washington, DC 20015.**



RECENZE

Lins, Ulrich: **La danĝera lingvo: Studo pri la persekutoj kontraŭ Esperanto.** Gerlingen: Bleicher Eldonejo, 1988. 546p.

A hypothetical researcher from Mars, tracking the spread of Esperanto from 1887 to the present through a device allowing him to locate all speakers of Esperanto from space, would very likely have been confounded by the change in the distribution of the language from 1933 to 1945. In the former year, he would have found a large concentration of Esperanto speakers throughout Central Europe and the western Soviet Union; by the latter year, those areas would seem to have undergone a major cleansing of this "green blight," though a number of new pockets would have appeared throughout Siberia during the interim. It is largely this phenomenon—the purging of Esperanto from the areas occupied by the German Reich and the Soviet Union before, during, and immediately after World War II that Lins covers in this excellent addition to the canon of works about the history of Esperanto.

The book is a revision and major expansion of an earlier, almost legendary volume of the same name, published in Japan more than fifteen years ago. Though I haven't read the earlier version, I would guess that most of the new material relates to the Soviet persecution of Esperanto, since this particular topic takes up some two thirds of the book. The situation in the Third Reich gets a mere 66 pages, less than the first section ("Suspicion of a new language," a discussion of difficulties faced by Esperanto in Tsarist Russia and, because of its relationship to the workers' movement, in Central Europe in the twenties) though almost twice as much as the third section ("Persecution in East Asia," which covers China, Japan, Taiwan and Korea in the thirties). The Soviet Union, on the other hand, gets a total of 337 pages—all of this devoted to what the Soviet government still officially refers to as "a period of stagnation in the Esperanto movement."

Why so much space to the Soviet Union and so little to the Third Reich?

Probably for several reasons. For one thing, the purpose of studying history is to enable us to foresee future trends. But the situation of Esperanto under Hitler was not the result of describable historical forces; it was a historical aberration, growing out of the Nazi conviction that Esperanto, as the invention of a Jewish ophthalmologist, was part of an international Jewish conspiracy to enslave the Aryan peoples. Hitler warned against Esperanto as early as 1922, in a speech in Munich (p. 98), and again in his famous work *Mein Kampf* (p. 98); and the ideological opposition of the Nazis to Esperanto was detailed at length by the *Reichssicherheitshauptamt* in a 1940 internal report (pp. 124-125).

What we can learn from this period is just how far we can and dare go in our attempts to reach accommodation with governments that deny basic human rights (pp. 111-120), and how far we should be prepared to go, in spite of neutrality, in our opposition to movements that would deny those rights (pp. 145-156).

The Soviet situation was considerably different from that in the Third Reich. Here, Esperanto was largely the victim of blind historical forces against which it might have been able to defend itself could its proponents have foreseen the future. From my reading of Lins, I gather that Esperanto proved itself "dangerous" in two ways:

1) The USSR undertook, in the mid-twenties, a correspondence campaign, designed to convince Western workers of the superiority of life in the USSR, and ditto for Soviet workers. The campaign only incidentally used Esperanto; but because of the dearth of foreign language capability among Russian workers, in the end Esperanto apparently became the major tool of communication in this campaign. It worked all too well; by 1930 Esperanto had developed into such a significant means of communication across the Soviet Union's borders that the government actually tried to end the campaign by channeling it into "collective" correspondence (letters would be written and received by—and censored by—committees). The attempt failed. By

the mid-thirties, when international communication at the personal level had become an intolerable crime, the Esperantists were the chief culprits.

2) While Lenin encouraged the development of local ethnic cultures and languages—going to the trouble of sending out linguists to find peoples who did not yet have a written language, and developing one for them—Stalin, a Russified Georgian, took the position that a strong and industrialized USSR could be developed only along the Western model of a nation-state. This meant that the country must have only one language of common use. Lenin, and traditional Marxists, assumed that such a language would evolve organically in a Socialist society (they did not favor Esperanto, since its inventor had been infected with too many bourgeois ideas [pp. 328-341]); Stalin intended the language of common use to be Russian. But there appears to have developed a feeling, codified many years later in a statement by the Estonian linguist Kammari (p. 508), that Esperanto was at least a potential competitor to Russian, not only internationally, but within the Soviet Union itself. Such competition, of course, could not be tolerated. Lins points out that the ups and down of the Soviet Esperanto movement match remarkably well with periods of lesser and greater coercion of national minorities by the central government.

(Interestingly enough, in this light, Estonia's declaration of "sovereignty" in November, 1988, was preceded by the establishment of an Estonian Esperanto Association in the autumn of that year, independent of the all-encompassing Association of Soviet Esperantists.)

The book also includes a fascinating description of the situation in Eastern Europe during the period of the "Great Silence" (1950-1956).

In conclusion, let me recommend this work to anyone with an interest in this very important phenomenon in the history of Esperanto

—Don Harlow

More of Recenze on Page 14

Umeda Yošimi (red.): **Socilingvistikaj aspektoj de la Internacia Lingvo.** Tokio: Japana Esperanto-Instituto, 1987.

La libro raportas la simpozion okazintan en Tokio post la pekina Universala Esperanto-Kongreso en 1986. Organizintoj estis Japana Esperanto-Instituto kaj Universala Esperanto-Asocio. La du lingvoj de la konferenco estis japana kaj Esperanto kun samtempa interpretado. La elstara teamo de interpretistoj estis sinjoroj Adati, Izumi, Kitagawa, Gotoo kaj s-ino Kikusima.

En la enkonduko s-ro Umeda substrekis, ke "la spertaj interpretistoj ebligis al tiuj homoj, kiuj havas simpatian, antipatian, scivolemon, aŭ opinion pri Esperanto laŭ lingvistika vidpunkto, alveni, interveni en la medion, en kiu Esperanto estas analizata je la nivelo de monda lingvo-problemo."

La prelegantoj kaj temoj jenas:

1) Prof. TANAKA Katuhiko, de Universitato Hitotubasi, Japanio, prelegis la temon "Ŝtataj lingvoj kaj internacia lingvo: Memstareco de nefortaj etnaj lingvoj kaj perspektivo de artefarita internacia lingvo."

2) Prof. Humphrey TONKIN, Prezidanto, Kolegio Potsdam de la Ŝtata Universitato de Novjorko, Usono. Temo: "Esperanto kaj la angla lingvo: Du lingvoj kun diversaj celoj."

D-ro Tonkin substrekis, ke angla lingvo estas lingvo de elito. Li sugestis, ke lingvo estas kvazaŭ varo.

Tonkin lerte detalis, kiel unu lingvo akaparas internaciajn rilatojn, komparante la malfacilojn konverti, ekzemple, post instalado de IBM komputilo al Zenith, ktp. "La principoj malantaŭ Esperanto estas tute aliaj. Ĝi estis kreita ĉefe por ebligi egalecan komunikadon inter diverslingvanoj. ... ĉiu parolanto kaj uzanto de Esperanto ĝin uzas sur neŭtrala grundo."

Prof. Tonkin substrekis, ke la angla kaj Esperanta lingvoj ne konkurencas. Ili tutsimple ludas malsamajn rolojn. La klera pritrakto de la temo far Tonkin legindigas la libron.

3) Prof. CHEN Yuan, Direktoro de Instituto pri Aplikata Lingvistiko ĉe Ĉina Akademio de Sociaj Sciencoj, Ĉinio. Temo: "Multlingva socio: Interlingvo aŭ komunlingvo kaj internacia lingvo—specife pri ĉina situacio."

Prof. Chen skizis la lingvo-situacion en Ĉinio kaj diris: "Lingva egaleco estas

la nacia egaleco", laŭ konstitucia garantio.

Prof. Chen klare montris kiel la Hanlingvo unuigas la landon. Sed por mondkomunikilo "La progresema intelektuloj ... elektas Esperanto ... Kompreneble ili ne malalte taksas etnajn lingvojn." Por bona superrigardo de la lingvo-politiko en Ĉinio valoras legi la prelegon de Prof. Chen.

4) Paul K. EGUTI, Vicprofesoro pri etnolingvistiko ĉe la Nacia Muzeo de Etnologio, Japanio. Temo: "Problemoj pri internacia lingvo el la vidpunkto de afrika mondo."

5) Prof. Helmar FRANK, Direktoro de la Instituto pri Kibernetiko ĉe la Universitato de Paderborn, FR Germanio. Temo: "Utileco de la internacia lingvo kiel pontlingvo kaj referencilingvo por edukado kaj komunikado."

En sia prelego, d-ro Frank argumentis, ke la internacia lingvo povas servi por konservi la etnajn lingvojn. "Por konservi la etnajn lingvojn ili devas resti scienco-lingvoj en la lernejo ... ankaŭ en la universitato ... Sed la progresiga internacia esplorkunlaborado okazu helpe de la Internacia Lingvo." ... Ĝi estu "la komuna scienco-lingvo de la estonteco." Li rekomendis, ke Esperanto surpronu la rolon de pontlingvo en nelingvistikaj fakoj.

6) KANNO Hiroomi, Profesoro ĉe Tokia Universitato por Fremdlandaj Studoj, Japanio. Temo: "Pozicio de la korea lingvo en la lingva edukado en Azio—kunlige al internacia lingvo."

7) Peter G. FORSTER, Lekciisto, Universitato de Hull, Anglio, aŭtoro de *The Esperanto Movement*. Temo: "Ĉu (artefarita) internacia lingvo estas revo neatingebla? Sociaj aspektoj de la Esperanto-movado."

D-ro Forster diris, ke "pli dezirinde estas, ekzemple, ke usonano dum unu jaro kaj japano dum du jaroj lernu Esperanton ol situacio kie japano dum ok jaroj studas la anglan sed la usonano tute ne studas la japanan."

8) Tibor SEKELJ, Prezidanto de Jugoslava Asocio de Bibliotekoj. Temo: "Ĉu la socio bezonas la internacian lingvon?"

D-ro Sekelj mallonge parolis sed lerte skizis la urĝan bezonon por simpla, neŭtrala solvo de la monda lingva problemo.

9) GOTOO Hitosi, Asistanto de la lingvistika katedro ĉe la Universitato Tohoku, Japanio. Temo: "Interlingv-

istikaj diskutoj en la historio de lingvistiko."

10) Prof. Detlev BLANKE, Estro de la Sekcio Esperanto en la Ĉefsekretariejo de Kulturligo de GDR. Temo: "Socipolitikaj influoj kaj la internacia lingvo—ĉu socisistemaj kaj politiko-ideologiaj diferencoj reflektiĝas en Esperanto aŭ kreas lingvo-variantojn?"

11) ZHANG Qicheng, Ĉina Ĵurnalisto, Esperanta pioniro. Temo: "La evoluo de Esperanto kaj lingva neŭtraleco."

S-ro Zhang tuŝis la aferon de modernaj esprimoj. Kaj pri neologismoj:

"Kompreneble, la evoluo de Esperanto certe iagrade ĝin pli komplikigas kaj malfaciligas, tion ni devas akcepti kiel aferon naturan kaj neeviteblan. Sed samtempe ni devas fari ĉiajn eblojn por kiel eble plej singardeme konservi la simplecon kaj facilecon de nia lingvo. Tio ŝajnas esti paradokso. laŭ mia opinio, por solvi tiun paradokson, ni devas havi jenajn principojn: unue, enkonduki nur tiajn novajn vortojn kiuj vere perfektigas nian lingvon aŭ pliriĉigas nian esprimnuancojn kaj sekve ili estas nepre necesaj; due, krei novajn vortojn kiel eble el la elementoj de Esperanto sed ne arbitre pruntepreni el iu ajn nacia lingvo, escepte de malmultaj esprimoj kiuj specife troviĝas en iu nacia lingvo; kaj trie, ne enkonduki nacilingvaj vortojn kiuj ne perfektigas nek pliriĉigas nian lingvon, ĉar tiaj vortoj ne evoluigas Esperanto ... Se mia vidpunkto estus akceptinda, la neologismoj en PIV estus grandparte nedezirindaj kaj ŝpareblaj."

S-ro Zhang konsilis prudentan prunton de novaj vortoj kaj konkludis: "Gardu la lingvan neŭtralecon de Esperanto."

12) Claude PIRON, Profesoro de Ĝeneva Universitato, Svisio. Temo: "Naciecokaj Internacieco de Esperanto."

Por klarigi sian temon, Prof. Piron analizis diversajn lingvojn. Plejparte li analizis Esperanto.

Post ĉiuj tri prelegoj, la aŭskultantaro faris demandojn. Ofte okazis akraj diskutoj pri diversaj punktoj. Je la fino s-ro Umeda invitis ĉiun preleganton sin esprimi pri la simpozio ĝenerale. En siaj konkludaj vortoj Umeda diris interalie "Mi ĝojas trovi, ke ne nur la ĉeestantoj sed ankaŭ la prelegantoj feliĉas pro diversaj eltrovoj okaze de ĉi tiu simpozio en kiu kolektiĝis tiel multaj kaj kapablaj fakuloj por epokfara evento.

—Cathy Schulze



VOLAS KORESPONDI

Amikeco translimoj

Note: Names and addresses are presented in bold-face; family names and city names are CAPITALIZED. Commas are used to show where separation occurs between lines in an address.

ĈEĤOSLOVAKIO

Jiri OPOCENSKY, Horská 439, 54302 VRCHLABÍ 4. 25-jara studento de arkitekturo kaj fremdaj lingvoj, interesiĝas pri vojaĝo, sporto, muziko, modo, aŭto, fotografio, literaturo.

Milena CERMAKOVA, DOLNI POUŠTEVNA 232, 407 82. 43-jara virino volas korespondi kun pli maljuna(j) homo(j), ŝatas ĉion belan, vojaĝon, edukas 10-jaran filon.

ĈINIO

DAI Zhongli, La Desegna Instituto de SPR, Jinŝanvejo, SHANGHAI. Pri fabrikado de artefaritaj fibroj.

GE Yongliang, La 2a Kemia Fabriko de SPK, Jinŝanvejo, SHANGHAI. Pri fabrikado de artefaritaj fibroj.

GERMANIO (DEMOKRACIA RESPUBLIKO)

Andreas SCHUHKNECHT, Pusdekiustr. 6, SCHKEUDITZ 7144. 43-jara komputilisto, interesiĝas pri komputiloj, sporto, literaturo kaj Esperanto, loĝas en regiono de Leipzig.

HUNGARIO

Lajos MAGYAR, SZIGETVAR 7900, Rakoczi u. 15. 20-jara knabo interesiĝas pri knabinoj.

TURZO Antal, H-6792 ZSOMBO, Felszabadulás u. 70. 20-jara knabo, pri ĉiuj temoj, kolektas poŝtmarkojn kaj bildkartojn.

JAGER Gyongyi, AJKA, Mora F. u. 4. I/7., 8400. 23-jara knabino, interesiĝas pri filmoj, muziko, sporto, amas la naturon, lernis rusan kaj germanan, volas korespondi kun gejunuloj.

OLAH Erzsebet, BUDAPEST KORVIN OTTO, u. 31. Fsz. 8. III Ker. 1036. 24-jara instruistino.

Zoltan HEVESI, H-7400 KAPOSVAR, Voroshadsereg ut 15. 35-jara hungaro, okupiĝas pri turismo, komputiloj, fotado, volas korespondi kun amatoroj pri astronomio.

ALDOTT Istvan, H-800 SZEKESFEHERVAR, Batky Zs. IV. 4/13. IRANO

Hassan SHAFIZ, Ketab Ferushiye Mirzakhani, Kh. Motaheiri, IR-56311-BENAB. 22-jara studento, interesiĝas pro sporto kaj estas naĝisto, kolektas pm, pk.

NEDERLANDO

ANTON BLICKMAN, Palamedesstraat 17, 2026 VV HAARLEM. 68-jara, vol. kor. kun homo bone instruita pri papilioj

kaj naturaj orkideoj, folkloro kaj historio pri abeloj, tridimensia fotografado.

POLLANDO

Leszek SOBKOWIAK, ul. Boczna 7/25, 67-400 WSCHOWA, woj. Leszczyńskie. 16-jara knabo, interesiĝas pri komputeroj, kemio, tekniko kaj libroj, kolektas poŝtmarkojn, poŝtkartojn, glumarkojn.

Dariusz ZMUDZKI, GDANSK-SUCHANINO, ul. Cyganska Goro 3/6, kod 80-160. 19-jara viro, interesiĝas pri vojaĝoj, diversaj landoj, volas korespondi kun usonan(in)o ĉiuaga, ankaŭ volas lerni la anglan.

Barbara KRUSZEWSKA, OWP 6/63, PL-61-634 POZNAN. 21-jara virino, interesiĝas pro vojaĝo, turismo, muziko, iomete trikas, tre volas amikiĝi kun usonanoj.

Beata TRACZYK, ul. Westerplatte 3/9, 80-317 GDANSK. 22-jara studentino de pola filologio, interesiĝas pri turismo, literaturo, filmo, muziko, vojaĝoj, volas korespondi kun junaj homoj.

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Magdalena KARCH, ul. Hibnera 34 DS 2 UG, 80-227 GDANSK-WRZESZCZ. 25-jara teknikistino, interesiĝas pri pentroarto, literaturo kaj filmo, volas korespondi kun junaj homoj.

Iza GASS, ul. Mickiewicza 66 u. 36, 01-650 WARSZAWA. 27-jara bibliotekistino, interesiĝas pri literaturo kaj geografio, kolektas bildkartojn kaj poŝtmarkojn.

Edmund GKEBOCKI, ul. XXX-lecia 2/50, 12-100 SZCZYTNO. 40-jara teknikisto, interesiĝas pri pm, bk, turismo, libroj.

Tadeusz PANCERZ, ul. T. Kosciuszki 3 m. 5, 57-200 ZABKOWICE SL. Instruisto pri fiziko kaj tekniko, edzigita. Volas korespondi kun usonanoj.

Teresa OWCZARCZYK, 78-100 KOLOBRZEG, ul. Chopina 8/5. Instruistino pri historio, interesiĝas pri teatro, muziko, literaturo, turismo, folkloro, kolektas bk, turismajn prospektojn.

SOVETUNIO

Vasil STANOVIĆ, SU-293720 DROGOBIĆ, Lvov obl, P.K. 20.

Local Contacts

Arizona: Wm. Shanks, E-o Soc. of AZ, 1345 W. Escarpa, Mesa, AZ 85201

California: E-o Assn. of Los Angeles, 430 Peck Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90212

California: San Diego E-o Club, 3470 Juniper St., San Diego, CA 92104, (619) 284-8081

California: Inland Empire E-o Group, 22797 Barton Rd. #117, Grand Terrace, CA 92324, (714) 689-5576 or (619) 949-1958

California: Orange Co. E-o Assn., Box 1538, Garden Grove, CA 92642

California: E-o Soc. of Ventura County, 5968 Joshua Trail, Camarillo, CA 93010

California: Santa Barbara E-o Soc., 4710 Dexter Dr. #9, Santa Barbara, CA 93110

California: SFERO, 410 Darrell Rd., Hillsborough, CA 94010, (415) 342-1796

California: Berkeley E-o League, Box 324, Berkeley, CA 94701-0324, (415) 222-0187

California: E-o Group, 440 Bret Harte Rd., Sacramento, CA 95864

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Colorado: Denver E-o Group, 995 Humbolt #205, Denver, CO 80218

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Florida: Florida E-o Soc., 3988 Sabal Drive, Oviedo, FL 32765

Idaho: David Baron, Box 37, Eagle, ID 83616

Illinois: Chicago E-o Soc., Box 64774, Chicago, IL 60664-0774

Maryland: T. Goodman, 3218 Shelburne Rd., Baltimore, MD 21208

Michigan: E-o Soc. of Michigan, PO Box 3011, Southfield, MI 48037

Michigan: Soc. of E-o Language Friends, 432 N. Saginaw St., Ste#202-338 Northbank Ctr., Flint, MI 48502-2016, (313) 766-1238

Missouri: St. Louis E-o Group, 8894 Berkay Ave., Jennings, MO 63136

Montana: Montana E-o Soc., 330 Lindley Pl., Bozeman, MT 59715

New York: NYC E-o Soc., 80-50 Baxter Ave. #3D, Elmhurst, NY 11373

New York: UN Office of UEA, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017

North Carolina: E-o Soc. of the Carolinas & Virginia, P.O. Box 58063, Raleigh, NC 27658

Ohio: E-o Assn. of Ohio, 1144 Kingsdale Terr., Columbus, OH 43220

Oregon: Portland E-o Soc., 11905 SW Setler Way, Beaverton, OR 97005

Pennsylvania: 26 E. Rounfort Rd., Philadelphia, PA 19119, (215) 248-0493

Texas: Armin F. Doneis Sr., Box 105, Pharr, TX 78577, (512) 787-2390

Texas: Rio Grande Valley E-istaro, Prenda Cook, Box 7167, Harlingen, TX 78550, (512) 423-3056

Utah: E-o Club, Box 2166, Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Washington: Seattle E-o Soc., 6002 NE 61st St., Seattle, WA 98115

Regional (Rocky Mountain States): Intermountain E-o Group (AZ, CO, ID, MT, NM, UT, WY), 4825 W. Moorhead Circle, Boulder, CO 80303

Regional (New England): E-o Soc. of New England, P.O. Box 655, Concord, MA 01742, (508) 264-4349

Special Interest: E-o Toastmasters Club, P.O. Box 60860, Sacramento, CA 95860, (916) 485-3116

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NEWS—PLEASE EXPEDITE

ESPERANTO



**COME WITH US TO BRITAIN
 COME WITH US TO THE 74A UNIVERSALA
 KONGRESO DE ESPERANTO
 TRAVEL WITH BILL AULD THRU
 BRITAIN AND HIS CHERISHED
 SCOTLAND!**

julio 27-28a—Lanĉo en Londono
 julio 29a-aŭgusto 5a—U.K. en Brajtono
 aŭgusto 5-13a—Post-U.K. Ekskurso al
 Skotlando

Come with us to London and Brighton, England, to take part in the 74th Universala Kongreso de Esperanto! In London, we may be able to take part in a very special inaugural of the UK in the historical Guild Hall where Zamenhof spoke in 1907. Diplomats representing countries from around the world and a limited number of Esperantists (the hall only holds 850 people—we've come a long way since 1907!) will participate in honoring Esperanto. We will be able to sightsee in this cosmopolitan city for two days before going on to Brighton for another tourist "must"—Brighton by the sea.

Brighton is the perfect city for a Universala Kongreso (except for the prices). It is large

enough to have the conveniences of a city, but is still able to maintain the agreeable atmosphere of a historical village—with many great tourist attractions near by!

After the UK, we have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to travel through the "Best of Britain and Bill Auld's Scotland." Those of us who know the poet laureate of Esperanto love him; those who don't know him yet have a treat in store! He has promised to serve as our translator (from English to Esperanto and from the Scottish culture to the Esperanto). He is a marvelous teacher, a world-renowned translator and author, and a great entertainer and host. We will have a special appreciation of Shakespeare after hearing his works in Esperanto in Stratford-on-Avon! And even more will we be able to appreciate Robbie Burns after hearing anecdotes and examples of his poems from Bill Auld in his homeland!

We will end our excursion in Edinburgh, a prince of cities, and have tickets to participate in the unforgettable pageantry of the Military Tattoo, where the skirl of bagpipes traces the history of Scotland.

This is not the superficial, hurried trip for the ordinary tourist. It promises something completely beyond that—with international Esperantists, using our beloved international language, enjoying the special atmosphere available only when we travel "Esperante."

**AND BEFORE THE UK, THERE'S THE
 ELNA CONVENTION IN CHICAGO!
 JULY 22-27
 PRECEDED BY THE BEST ESPERANTO
 CLASSES IN THE WORLD AT
 SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY
 JULY 3-21**

with Jim Cool, Grant Goodall, and Audrey Childs-Mee, the developer of the modernized Cseh method of teaching Esperanto.

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UEA dues 1988	
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MOVING? DON'T LEAVE ESPERANTO BEHIND! If you have moved recently or are planning to move in the near future, don't forget to 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 don't have a stamp handy, give the CO a call at (415) 653-0998. Thanks!

DEADLINE FOR MATERIAL FOR THE JANUARY-FEBRUARY issue of the ELNA Newsletter is February 25, 1989!

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