

esperanto USA

1994(2)

The ELNA Newsletter: News of the Language Problem and Esperanto as the solution

IN THIS ISSUE:

Esperanto in Politics and Government:

Esperanto and UNESCO

UNESCO's latest resolution in favor of Esperanto 1
How it was passed 5

Esperanto and Global Democracy 2

Esperanto in the European Parliament 3

Esperanto and San Francisco's Mayor 4

Esperanto and the Radical Party 11

Esperanto and the Net

Getting on-line 7

Two new Esperanto software packages 13

Announcements 6

The Carson Educational Fund 10

Letters 11

Review of Tendaraj Tagoj 13

Language in the News 15

Nova Atingo

REZOLUCIO DE UNESKO

La Ĝenerala Konferenco,

Memorigante la Rekomendon pri Edukado por Internaciaj Kompreniĝo, Kunlaboro kaj Paco de 1974 kaj la Rekomendojn de la Internacia Kongreso pri Paco en la Menso de la Homoj (Yamoussoukro, Ebura Bordo, 1989),

Konsiderante la fundamentan rolon kiun lingva komunikado alirebla por ĉiuj povas ludi en la antaŭenigo de paco kaj de interpopola kompreniĝo,

Memorigante la rezolucion IV.1.4.422-4224, per kiu la Ĝenerala Konferenco de 1954 en Montevideo rekonis "la rezultojn atingitajn per Esperanto sur la kampo de la internaciaj intelektaj intersanĝoj kaj por la proksimigo de la popoloj de la mondo" kaj rekonis "ke tiuj rezultoj respondas al la celoj kaj idealoj de Unesko",

Memorigante la rezolucion 11.11, per kiu la dudek-tria sesio de la Ĝenerala Konferenco de Unesko petis la Ĝeneralan Direktoron plu sekvi "kun atento la evoluon de Esperanto kiel rimedo por plibonigi la komprenon inter malsamaj nacioj kaj kulturoj" kaj invitis

la Ŝtatojn-Membrojn "instigi al la enkonduko de studprogramo pri la lingvo-problemo kaj pri Esperanto en siaj lernejoj kaj siaj institucioj de supera edukado",

Konsiderante krome ke, en la kadro de lastatempaj studoj pri aŭtomata tradukado, ekzamenado de la specifa rolo kiun povas ludi lingvo kiel Esperanto povas montriĝi aparte grava,

Petas la Ĝeneralan Direktoron konsideri la rezultojn atingitajn de la movado disvastiganta Esperanton: (a) en la **Sinteza Raporto** pri ellaborado de instruprogramoj, pri trejnado de instruistoj kaj pri novigoj en la kampo de edukado por internacia kompreniĝo, paco, homaj rajtoj kaj demokratio, (b) en la redaktota **manlibro** pri gvidaj principoj por komunikado de pacvaloroj;

Petas tiucele la Ŝtatojn-Membrojn raporti pri la agado plenumita kiel sekvo de la rezolucio 11.11 de 1985, precipe koncerne la studprogramojn pri Esperanto kaj iliajn rezultojn.

Esperanto, Dec. 1993



Ada Fighiera-Sikorska (dekstre) kaj Giorgio Pagano (apude) ĉe la barilo de Unesko, dum policanoj eskortas la manifestacion de la 4a de novembro (vidu internan artikolon de I. Ertl).

E D I T O R I A L

SINE QUA NON

A couple of weeks ago I got to experience democracy at first hand. I went down to my local polling place for this year's primary election, was handed an unmarked ballot in a plastic holder (so that nobody could see it but me), got to enter a square booth with a curtain hanging over the front, and was able to vote for, among other things, my incumbent representative in Congress to represent my party in this fall's general election.

Right. I got to vote *for* him. I didn't get to vote *against* him—he was the only candidate on the ballot.

Now I don't want to say anything about my district's Congressman. His views, to a great extent, match my own. I would probably have voted for him in any field of ten candidates. But there weren't ten candidates on the ballot. There was only one.

Some will tell me that I was engaged in the democratic process. There was the secret ballot. There was the enclosed voting booth. I was allowed to vote for anyone at all—at least from among those names presented to me. But there was no choice. To me, democracy implies choice. I had none.

Democracy implies much more, as far as I am concerned. Democracy, to me, is a system in which everyone has the right to participate in the decision-making process, insofar as the decisions to be made affect the *res publica*, the "public thing". Secret ballots, enclosed voting booths, and lists of candidates (more than one for each post) are not the process of democracy; they are the culmination of the process, and its visible trappings.

I could say much about the state of democracy in the United States, but I want to address one facet of the system with respect to which the effectively (though not totally) monolingual United States is particularly fortunate—the question of communication as a *sine qua non* of the democratic process.

Let me, rather than use my own words, quote from John Roberts' booklet *World Language for One World*:

In the past language was less crucial in politics and government than today, for early empires and feudal states often ignored linguistic differences in their calculations and administration but it has become central

since the 19th century. This is surely related to the rise of democracy. As International Literacy Year was in 1991... the U.K. alone probably had about three million illiterate people. Half the people in the world cannot read or write: what hope is there that many of them will master a second national language? Even the countries where today English is a widely-used second language would be hard pressed to maintain a democracy if their own citizens had to use English instead of the mother-tongue. National elections in Sweden, Holland or Germany, all lands with a very high general level of English-speaking and understanding, would still be inconceivable in a foreign language, even English. So why should anyone imagine that such a proceeding would be satisfactory in a fully democratic European or a global election?

The problem is acute at the lowest level. If an Assembly relies upon a current world language, say Russian or English, there will be many voters for whom this is a third, not a second language. They will be compelled to learn that language or be handicapped in seeking election or even in influencing their representative. Even if they understand the language of political life it will only rarely be one in which they will have more than a semblance of equality with those for whom it is a mother-tongue.

For one British member of the European Parliament: "Democracy means that any person, educated or uneducated, peasant or poet, can aspire to be a Member of Parliament and represent the Community and as soon as we cease to conduct business in national languages this right would, in practice, be restricted." There cannot be a way forward for democracy without a common (popular) language. A chosen second language will commence as an international language but when it becomes used in a global democracy, it will in fact be a world language.

Democracy requires above all easy intercourse between all citizens,

since they have to co-operate in order to create a successful political community. Anyone who has sampled an international gathering dependent upon translators and interpreters knows at least something of the pitfalls in the way of such deliberations there. It is inconceivable that a global assembly of representatives compelled to use interpreters could function adequately if they had to do more than rubber-stamp the decisions of their governments. The most positive reason for a world second language is to enable a global democracy. The negative reason, if that does not arrive, is even more compelling. What choices will there be when all peoples elect delegates to represent them? a) elect representatives who are uni-lingual, b) elect people who speak a common language and their own, c) elect representatives who speak their own and several others.

Today, the election of a world parliament would inevitably require representatives to speak English. What would that entail? First, they would need to be either native-born Anglophones or part of the 5% of any non-Anglophone country who are well-educated and therefore of a rich or better-off class; consequently they would be highly unlikely to represent their constituents adequately. Those constituents would still be compelled to continue to communicate not directly but through the medium of that educated class. A democracy cannot work satisfactorily in such circumstances.

Roberts, a World Federalist, argues the need for a common language to satisfy the needs of a genuine global democracy. The obvious corollary to what he has written above is that, absent such a common language, global democracy cannot work.

Does Roberts have any proposals as to just which language would be most suitable as a common language for global democracy? Let me quote: "...the obvious choice for such an international language is Esperanto."

Amen.

Don Harlow

ESPERANTO IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

[The following is taken from Eŭropa Esperantisto, issue 9.]

RESUMO: Je 1993-09-29 Esperanto unuafoje estis la temo de konferenco ĉe la Eŭropa Parlamento. Pli detalaj informoj estas troveblaj Esperante en *Esperanto* 1993:10 kaj *GEJ-Gazeto* 1993:6 kaj germane en *Esperanto aktuell* 1993:7. Dokumentoj pri la konferenco estos vaste dissenditaj kaj provizas gravan referencon por ĉiujleteroj al EK-politikistoj rilate Esperanton.

On September 29 Esperanto was for the first time the subject of a conference held at the European Parliament in Brussels. The subject of the conference, which was supported by the German Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung, was "The communication and language problem in the European Community: To what extent can a planned language contribute to its solution?"

Egon Klepsch, the president of the European Parliament, emphasised in his opening speech that EC policy must be based on the principles of linguistic equality and cultural plurality. During the rest of the morning EC politicians and employees described their experiences and opinions concerning the use of languages in the EC institutions. It was revealed, for example, that the interpretation during EC meetings, although from all of the EC languages, was often to only some of them. (Interpretation was provided into 4 of the 9 EC languages during the conference itself: Dutch, English, French and German.)

Later Detlev Blanke presented interlinguistics as a science that can give practical advice in questions of language politics, and Claude Piron spoke about the psychological factors that make planned languages taboo for many people and prevent rational discussion of the subject. He expressed the hope that the European Parliament's breaking of this taboo would allow more objective study of the communication problem.

Particular planned languages were presented in the afternoon: Glosa by Wendy Ashby, Interlingua by Peter Gopsill, and Esperanto by Klaus Schubert. The interlinguist Donald Gasper provided the final summary.

Henk Maier and Claude Piron describe the extensive language planning that has characterised the development of Bahasa

Indonesia and Romansch respectively, thus showing that there is no hard boundary between "natural" and "artificial" languages.

Helmar Frank presented the experimental evidence that Esperanto facilitates the acquisition of other languages.

Andrea Chiti-Batelli, ex-secretary of the Italian delegation at the European Parliament, pled most explicitly for Esperanto, pointing out that Esperanto has passed the prototype stage and is already in "mass production".

After a general discussion, all experts were able to agree on one thing: that the communication and language problem requires more detailed study. It was proposed that the European Parliament should mandate the Commission to organise a working group on the subject. A longer seminar on a similar subject is already being planned for next year.

[El numero 10 de Eŭropa Esperantisto, laŭ teksto de Michael CWIK, kiu unue aperis en Esperanto aktuala, informilo de la Reĝa Esperantista brusela grupo, januaro 1994]

Ĉu neŭtrala, interetna planlingvo povus kontribui al solvo de la komunika kaj lingva problemoj en la Eŭropa Komunumo kaj progresigi nin al "Eŭropo de civitanoj"? Ĉu eblas estigi inter la popoloj de la estonta Eŭropa Unuiĝo nediskriminacian komunikadon, kiu samtempe konservus kaj eĉ garantius la kulturan kaj lingvan diversecojn de tiu kontinento? Jen la kvintesenca de la demandoj kiujn oni metis en tiu unutaga seminario, organizita de Fondaĵo Hanns Seidel. Je la 29a de septembro 1993 la kunveno arigis, en Bruselo, membrojn de la Eŭropa Parlamento kaj studgrupon.

Unuafoje, pri temo politike tiel tikla, oni debatis malkaŝe inter reprezentantoj de la Eŭropaj Institucioj, fakuloj de interlingvistiko (lingvoplanado kaj planlingvoj), kaj aliaj interesataj grupoj. Oni konstatis, ke, ĉefe al tiuj, kiuj ĉiutage alfrontas tiun lingvan komunikadon, mankas evidente informado, speciale pri ekzemploj de sukcesplena lingvoplanado, pri kampoj, en kiuj planlingvo povus utile helpi nediskriminacian traktadon inter lingvaj grupoj kaj kontribui al ŝirmado de la kultura kaj lingva diverseco de la Komunumo. Kelkaj oficistoj de la Eŭropaj Institucioj

eĉ asertis, ke ne ekzistas "lingvaj problemoj" en la Komunumo, almenaŭ ne en la kampoj de komunikado kaj interpretado ene de Eŭropaj institucioj.

La partoprenintaj fakuloj disdonis egan kvanton da informoj, kiujn la Fondaĵo Hanns Seidel publikigos, en kolekto kiu enhavos la tekstojn de la parolintoj, ĉiajn enkondukojn, kaj kromajn dokumentojn.

La fakuloj pri interlingvistiko donis imponan ĝeneralan superrigardon pri la projektoj de planlingvoj kiuj aperis dum la lastaj jarcentoj, kaj pri la psiĥaj baroj kiujn ili spertis en nia socio. Ekzemple, oni forĵetis la vorton "planlingvo" kiu, en nia "kulture klera socio", aspektas tiel provoka kiel la vorto "merkata ekonomio" en la siatempaj komunismaj ŝtatoj.

Oni parolis pri sukcesaj planlingvoj en Eŭropo (la romanĉa en Svisio, Nynorsk en Novegio) kaj en Azio (Bahasa en Indonezio, moderna hebrea en Israelo). Oni informis pri lingvaj eksperimentoj kies celo estis lernigi pli rapide lingvon kiel la anglan danke al helpo de logike konceptita lingvo; resume temis pri uzado de planlingvo kiel pedagogia ilo por faciligi la lernadon kaj de la denaska lingvo kaj de la unua fremda lingvo. Oni prezentis ekzemplojn de planlingvoj: Esperanto, Interlingua kaj Glosa. La konkludo estis, ke inter milo da projektoj elkovitaj dum 400 jaroj, nur manpleno el ili estis parolata de iom signifa nombro kaj ke ĝis nun, nur unu el ili, la Internacia Lingvo—Esperanto akiris internacian socian dimension. Kiu sciis, ke tiu planlingvo transvivis tra 4 generacioj kaj ke ĝi plu disvolviĝas, ke ĝi estas elektita kiel "ponto-lingvo" en projekto de aŭtomata tradukado kaj ke nuntempe, ĝi estas pli vaste parolata ol iuj naciaj aŭ regionaj lingvoj? (Oni taksas la nombron de ĝiaj parolantoj ĉirkaŭ duonmiliono; ili estas aparte multaj en Orienta Eŭropo kaj Ĉinio)

Poste oni diskutis, ĉu, konforme kun la instru-programo de la membroŝtatoj, t.e. lerni minimume 2 fremdajn lingvojn en la lernejo, la ideala solvo por konservi la kulturan kaj lingvan diversecon de la membroŝtatoj ne estus instrui unu facile lerneblan planlingvon kaj unu fremdan nacian lingvon. Oni substrekis la fakton, ke la aktuala instrusistemo en la plej multaj landoj sin reduktas al instruado de

Daŭrigo sur paĝo 4

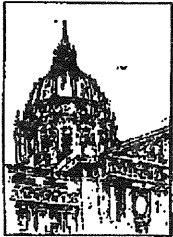


REGIONAJ KAJ FAKAJ RAPORTOJ

Esperanto-Agado en Usono

Proclamation

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO



Whereas On behalf of the City and County of San Francisco I am proud to recognize the 25th Anniversary of the world-renowned Esperanto courses at San Francisco State University taking place June 27-July 15, 1994; and

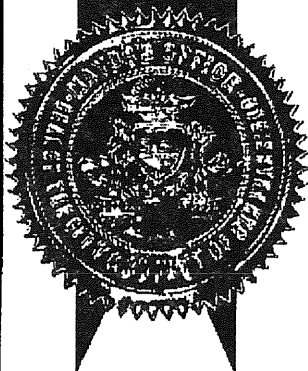
Whereas SFSU Esperanto courses are internationally praised as a model of higher education in international language, culture and cooperation--they are even considered the pinnacle of Esperanto instruction throughout the Americas; and

Whereas Esperanto seeks to facilitate a practical way of understanding and communication between peoples to avoid future conflicts due to different modes of thought and expression; and

Whereas Cathy Schulze has worked tirelessly over the last 25 years to maintain the quality of instruction that our city deserves; now

Therefore Be It Resolved That I, Frank M. Jordan, Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, salute the impressive contributions to better understanding made by "Esperanto" and do hereby proclaim this 27th day of June, 1994 as...

International Friendship Day 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.

Frank M. Jordan
Mayor

Daŭrigo de paĝo 3

la angla kiel unua fremda lingvo. La rezulto estas, ke ne nur tiu lingvo kaj kulturo superregas la aliajn, sed ankaŭ, ke la intereso por studi aliajn lingvojn de la Komunumo malkreskas. Perspektive, tiu tendenco elekti nacian lingvon kiel vehikla lingvo endanĝerigas kun certeco la kulturan kaj lingvan diversecojn de la Komunumo, ĉar oni ne plu lernas la lingvon kaj la kulturon de sia najbaro; ĉu oni ne jam akiris, per granda peno, la eblecon komuniki en lingvo de tutmonda kulturo?

La seminario donis ne nur interesan skizon de la nuntempa situacio, en kiu estas malfacile trakti ĉiujn lingvojn de la Komunumo samnivele, sed ankaŭ montris kiamaniere la enkonduko de planlingvo pli bone povus konservi la lingvan diversecon.

En la fina diskuto evidentiĝas, ke la aktuala koncepto de "Multlingveco" praktike reduktiĝas al situacio de "Lasu fari", en kiu superrego kaj lingva diskriminacio stariĝas, endanĝerigante estontecon. Kiel unua paŝo, oni proponis ke la Komisiono de la Eŭropa Parlamento kiu respondecas pri Kulturo kaj Instruado de lingvoj iniciatu, helpe de konsulto ('hearing') kun fakuloj, kaj precipe sub angulo de plivastiĝo de la Komunumo, traktadon de la kulturo- kaj lingvo-problemoj. Ili devus speciale preparoli la propedeŭtikan flankon, t.e. kiel kaj kiom la lernado de planlingvo ebligis akceli kaj plibonigi la lernadon de fremda nacia lingvo (paderborna eksperimento). Precize tiuteme la seminario prezentis interesan vojon, laŭ kiu helplingvo povus kaj helpi konservi la kulturan diversecon kaj, laŭ pli granda temposkalo, la politikan kunteniĝon de Eŭropo.

[Aliloke en la sama numero]

Interlingua kaj Glosa

Al la brusela konferenco de 1993-09-29 estis invititaj reprezentantoj de du aliaj planlingvoj krom Esperanto: Interlingua

Daŭrigo sur paĝo 16

La tria Unesko-rezolucio emfazas edukon

de ERTL István

Post Montevideo (1954) kaj Sofio (1985), devis pasi nur ok pluaj jaroj ĝis la Ĝenerala Konferenco de Unesko akceptis novan rezolucion pri Esperanto. Tio okazis dum ĝia 27-a sesio, finiĝinta la 16-an de novembro en la Pariza Unesko-sidejo.

Por trapasigi rezolucion pri Esperanto, en 1954 necesis heroecaj fortostreĉoj de Ivo Lapenna, en 1985 persista agado de Pariza laborgrupo ĉe Unesko kaj vigla diplomatado de Tibor Sekelj. La movado devis tiam mobilizi siajn proprajn fortojn por tia atingo. En 1993 la iniciato venis de nemovada instanco. La rezolucipropono, prezentita de la Unesko delegacio de Italio, rezultis el efika pregrupita aktivado de Esperanto Radikala Asocio (ERA), la "Esperanta branĉo" de partio kiu enskribis la internacian lingvon en sian politikan agendon: la transnacia sed italdevena Radikala Partio. La elpaŝoj de la Radikala Partio ofte aperas subitaj, sed ili estas bone preparataj. Simile, ne estus eble formuli la proponon ĉe Unesko sen unu jaro da preparaj kontaktoj, kiujn ERA havis en Italio kun la nacia Unesko-komisiono (i.a. kun prezidantino Tullia Carretoni) kaj kun s-ro Radicati, estro de la kultura sekcio ĉe la ministerio pri eksterlandaj aferoj. Tiel povis okazi ke la 27-an de oktobro la Sekretariejo de Unesko ricevis de la itala delegitaro amendo-proponon al unu el la programpunktoj sur la tagordo de la Ĝenerala Konferenco. La submetita teksto i.a. invitis Uneskon ke ĝi petu siajn membroŝtatojn raporti kion ili faris reage al la Sofia rezolucio, kiu en 1985 invitis ilin "instigi al la enkonduko de studprogramo pri la lingvo-problemo kaj pri Esperanto".

Politike taŭga momento

Fidele al siaj tradicioj, la radikaluloj planis apogi la proponon per surstrata manifestacio la 4-an de novembro. Por prepari tiun demonstracion, la sekretario de ERA, Giorgio Pagano [cetere membro de ELNA.—red.], venis la 18-an de oktobro al Parizo. Tiukaze prosperis al li paroli ĉe Unesko kun Colin M. Power, asista ĝenerala direktoro por edukado, kun Hans Wolf Rissom, ĉefo de la kunordiga kaj taksa unuo de la eduk-

sektoro, kaj kun Joseph Poth, estro de la sektoro pri humanisma edukado. Kiel kunlaborantoj de la Ĝenerala Direktoro Federico Mayor, ili povis certigi ke la momento estas politike taŭga por starigi proponon pri Esperanto, kaj ke Mayor ĝin apogus volonte. Efektive, la Ĝenerala Direktoro, reelektita dum la nuna Ĝenerala Konferenco por pluaj sep jaroj, jam ofte esprimis simpatian al la valoroj de esperantismo, lau li "similaj al tiuj de Unesko". Kvankam lia antaŭulo ĝis 1986, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, konkretigis sian simpatian pli personece—plurfoje renkontante UEA-reprezentantojn, kaj per ĉeesto en la Universala Kongreso de Rejkjaviko (1977)—, ankaŭ Mayor zorgis telegrame saluti niajn UK-ojn.

Lastatempe, liaj salutvortoj senditaj al Valencio esprimis eĉ pli ol bondezirojn: ĉar la elekto de la kongrestemo "Klerigo por la 21-a jarcento" estis "speciale kontentiga por Unesko", li konkrete proponis ke oni havigu al li raporton pri la kongresaj rezultoj, kiun li pretas transdoni al la Internacia Komisiono pri Edukado por la 21-a Jarcento. Kiel kutime pri proponoj submetotaj al la Ĝenerala Konferenco, Mayor aldonis noton. Ĝi tekstis jene:

1. *La antaŭenigantoj de Esperanto havas celojn similajn al tiuj de la Organizo laŭ tio ke ili strebas konkrete faciligi la kompreniĝon kaj komunikadon inter popoloj kaj individuoj, kaj samtempe elimini potencialan fonton de nunaj kaj estontaj konfliktoj, kiujn kaŭzas konfrontiĝo de pensmanieroj kaj malsameco de esprimmanieroj.*
2. *La Ĝenerala Direktoro principe apogas la proponon kaj faros ĉion eblan por doni al ĝi sekvon en la kadro de la projekto "Linguapax" (27 C/5, par. 05220), kaj eventuale en la kadro de la Programo de Partopreno, se interesataj Ŝtatoj-Membroj submetos specifajn petojn.*

Kiel en la kazo de sia Valencia saluto, Mayor do kompletigis la vortojn de

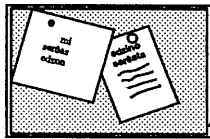
rekono kaj simpatio (1.) per konkretaĵo (2.): Esperanto-projektoj povus ricevi lokon kaj subvencian kadre de "Linguapax", programo celanta fortigi la ligan inter lingvoinstruado kaj internacia amikeco, aŭ en la t.n. Programo de Partopreno, kiu subtenas plej diversajn agadojn konformajn al la celoj de Unesko. Por ambaŭ programoj ne nur membroŝtatoj rajtas fari proponojn, sed ankaŭ neregistaraj organizaĵoj en konsultaj rilatoj kun Unesko, kiel UEA. En la kadro de "Linguapax" Unesko pretas garantii 50%-an financadon (ĝis maks. 25 mil dolaroj), dum la alia duono devas veni de la proponanto.

Celante fruktuzi tiun okazon, Barbara Despiney (la komisiito de UEA ĉe Unesko), Hans Michael Maitzen kaj Zlatko Tišljarić jam varbis la subtenon de la aŭstra kaj pola delegacioj por akiri subvencian al simpozio de UEA pri internacia familio (vd. *Esperantonov.*, p. 188).

La noto de Mayor estis konigita de Anders Arfwedson, vicdirektoro pri kulturo, kaj Joseph Poth, al la reprezentantoj de la ĉ. 25 manifestacianoj la 4-an de novembro: Giorgio Pagano kaj Ada Fighiera Sikorska, redaktoro de *Heroldo de Esperanto* [vidu la fotojn sur la kovrilo]. La demonstraciantoj—krom stari malantaŭ slogan-strio de la Radikala Partio—metis sur la glaciojn de parkitaj aŭtoj flugfoliojn kaj disdonis ilin ĉe vojkruciĝo.

Intertempe la sorto de la rezolucipropono tamen ne estis certa. Proponoj prezentitaj de nur unu delegacio ofte devas esti retirataj, pro malsufiĉa subteno. Barbara Despiney, kiu forestis el Francio dum preskaŭ du monatoj, sciigis pri la tuta demarŝo nur je sia reveno, la 5-an de novembro. Ŝi kaj Jan Koszmaluk, kiu ankaŭ delonge reprezentas UEA ĉe Unesko, tamen sukcesis paroli kun membroj de diversaj delegitaroj. La aŭstralia prezidanto de la koncernata 5-a laborkomisiono, kies patro estis esperantisto (!), certigis Koszmaluk ke la propono trapasos senprobleme, kaj ne necesos elpaŝo de aliaj delegacioj.

Daŭrigo sur paĝo 10



ANONCOJ

[La rubriko Anoncoj enhavas diversajn reklametojn, 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.]

“Familioj” estas la temo por la ĉijara NOREK (Nord-Okcidenta Regiona Esperanto-Konferenco), kiu okazos ĉe la Universitato de Trinity Western en Langley, Brita Kolumbio, de la 19a ĝis la 21a de aŭgusto 1994. Petu aliĝilon kaj proponu vin kiel programanon ĉe: **W. G. du Temple, 765 Braemar, Sidney B.C., Kanado, V8L 3S1.**

ATTENTION MACINTOSH USERS: Esperantize your Mac using MultiKeys Esperanto Set! Package includes MultiKeys keyboard resources and bitmap, PostScript and TrueType fonts. I can also design custom keyboard layouts and rebuild fonts to your specifications! Contact **Linguistica, 646-6172@MCIMail.com** or write **Linguistica, 619 Van Buren Ave., Oxford, MS 38655.**

Saluton! Se vi ankoraŭ ne forgesis kiel rideti, ridetu do (kial ne?) kaj sendu tiun ĉi rideton (aŭ eĉ ridetojn) al **nia internacia ekspozicio La Mondo Ridetas**. Prenu kaj ekspedu al ni via(j)n rideto(j)n en ajna ebla formo (foto, desegnaĵo, printaĵo ktp). La aĝo de ridetontoj kaj la kvantoj/dimensio de viaj kontribuoj estas nelimigitaj. Dankon! Atendante viajn ridetojn ĝis la fino de 1994, samideane restas kun amikaj ridetoj, ridet-aktivuloj de la **Internacia Muzeo de Paco kaj Solidaro, Pk 76, UZ-703000 SAMARKAND, Respubliko Uzbekistano.**

Samarkandaj esperantistoj preparas nun du internaciajn **letervesperojn: aŭguste 1994**, memore al la 600-jariĝo de la granda scienculo-astronomo kaj ŝtata aganto **Mirzo Ulugbek** (la nepo de Tamerlan), kies jubileo estas celebrata ĉijare sub aŭspicio de UNESKO, kaj **septembre 1994**, dediĉe al la 3-jara datreveno de sendependiĝo de Respubliko Uzbekistano. Viaj tiutemaj

kontribuoj (salutleteroj, nacilingvaj artikoloj, libroj, fotoj, dokumentoj pri la epoko de Timuridoj, Ulugbek, Uzbekistano ktp) estas tre bonvenaj. La plej interesajn materialojn ni publikigos en nia nacilingva gazetar. Ni pretas rekompenci viajn sendaĵojn laŭ via deziro per uzbekaj memoraĵoj. Adreso ĉion jam nun al: **Esperanto-klubo, Pk 76, UZ-703000 SAMARKAND, Respubliko Uzbekistano.**

Komence de la 15a de julio, funkcios nova **Bahaa/Esperanto komputila afiŝejo** (bbs) “The Embassy of Goodwill”. Ĝia rapideco estos 2400 baŭdoj, 24 horojn ĉiutage. Telefono de la afiŝejo: **+1-816-231-3558.**

Alvino E. Fantini and Timothy G. Reagan, at the request of the Esperantic Studies Foundation, have prepared a draft report titled *Esperanto and Education: Toward a Research Agenda*. Dr. Fantini directs the Bilingual-Multicultural Education Program at the School for International Training, Brattleboro, VT; Prof. Reagan is with the Department of Educational Leadership, School of Education, University of Connecticut. The report addresses five inter-related areas in research on Esperanto in education, and contains a bibliography and several appendices. The book is spiral bound, 8-1/2 x 11 inches, 136 pp. plus appendices, and costs \$14.00 postpaid. It may be ordered from: **J. Pool, ESF, Centerplex, 6100 Southcenter Blvd. Suite 150, Seattle WA 98188-5708.**

The Esperantic Studies Foundation publishes an occasional four-page newsletter, *Esperantic Studies*, in English. It is available free of charge. To receive the next few issues or previous ones, contact: **E. James Lieberman, M.D., 3900 Northampton Street, N.W., Washington DC 20015, tel. +1-202-362-3963, fax +1-202-363-6899, e-mail lieberm@gwis.circ.gwu.edu.**

The following volumes, produced by the **Center for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems** in cooperation with the University Press of America under the series

editorship of Humphrey Tonkin, President of the University of Hartford, are currently available: *Language in Religion*, Humphrey Tonkin & Allison Armstrong Keef (eds), 1989, vii+121 pp, \$36, ISBN 0-8191-7511-0; *Language as Barrier and Bridge*, Kurt E. Müller (ed), 1992, xvi+125 pp, \$42.50, ISBN 0-8191-8670-8; *Aspects of Internationalism: Language and Culture*, Ian M. Richmond (ed), 1993, x+151 pp, \$36, ISBN 0-8191-8859-X (all volumes bound). Credit-card orders by phone from: **University Press of America, +1-800-462-6420.**

AMIKECA RETO 74-75

Servo de S.A.T.
por vojaĝi novmaniere



Sociaj Vizitoj
Variaj Diskutoj
Amikaj Aktivadoj

Diversaj
Partneroj

Por informoj pri la **Amikeca Reto**, vojaĝa servo de la Sennacieca Asocio Tutmonda (iom simila al Pasporta Servo), skribu al: **Amikeca Reto, 88 rue Victor Hugo, F-37400 AMBOISE, Francio, tel. +33-47-57-55-63.**

GETTING ON-LINE

by Don Harlow (donh@netcom.com)

Over the past half year or so, several Esperantists have asked me how you can go about getting hooked up to the so-called "information superhighway," along which many Esperantists are already driving in their electronic Rolls-Royces. Between fifteen and twenty percent of ELNA's members have electronic addresses; more than half the members of the ELNA Estraro are on-line; and (for those who are on the net) an international address list of some five hundred Esperantists in almost forty countries is already available.

There are really two questions you should ask about getting on-line: "How?" and "Why?" The "how" is not really all that difficult, but does involve a certain amount of financial sacrifice—probably as much as you would have paid for a new car ... twenty-five years ago. Naturally, you are not going to want to put out that much money unless you feel that you are going to get something for it.

Let me address these two questions in order:

HOW?

Basically, you need four pieces of hardware:

- a computer;
- a monitor, the computer equivalent of a TV screen;
- a keyboard;
- a modem.

In addition, you need to have a telephone line with a modular socket into which your phone is plugged with a modular jack—that's the kind that you squeeze and pull out, and that makes a small click when you push it in.

(This also reminds me of two minor items that you will need. Since your computer, monitor and modem will be powered separately, you'll probably need a "power strip" from Radio Shack so that you'll have enough sockets for all the power cords. And you'll need an additional phone cord, also available from Radio Shack.)

The computer should be fairly recent, if possible. This is not necessary for com-

munications, but you will probably want to use it for other things as well. A 33 Megahertz Intel 80386 system with eight megabytes of RAM (random access memory) and an internal hard disk drive with a couple of hundred megabytes of storage should suffice, if you're an IBM fan; for you Macintosh fans, I did all right with an antique SE with four megabytes of RAM and a 40 megabyte internal hard disk (also, an add-on 44-megabyte cartridge hard drive helped a lot). Since last Christmas, however, I have switched over to a Quadra 650 with eight megabytes of RAM and a 230 megabyte internal hard disk. WARNING: if you start exploring on the net, you will find lots of neat stuff, most of which has nothing to do with Esperanto, that you will want to "download" (copy to your own machine) for use at home—on-line books, pictures, documents, etc. Even a large hard drive can fill up very, very fast, as I have found to my sorrow. Your choices here are: (1) get a very large hard drive (gigabyte drives—that's roughly the equivalent of two thousand standard-sized novels—are not uncommon and not *too* exorbitant in terms of price); (2) keep lots of floppy disks handy, on which to save documents; and (3) exercise a certain amount of judgment about what you *really* need. Frankly, I have had to turn to number (2), since number (3) is beyond my moral competence.

The monitor should be one that won't give you eyestrain. For simple E-mail and the like, you don't need a color monitor (and, like color television sets, they are more expensive), but if you start copying pictures off the net to look at, you'll probably want to see them in color. And you'll want to have a certain amount of space in which to work. After using a 14-inch color monitor for a while, I don't know how I ever got along with the SE's tiny black-and-white peephole. Check it out before you buy.

What to say about the keyboard? A keyboard is a keyboard. However, I notice that, while my Mac keyboard at home clicks briskly as I type, a very comforting feeling indeed, my keyboard at work feels

like I'm typing through marshmallows. Again, ask to test before you buy. Test while seated, and test the keyboard both flat and tilted (most keyboards can be tilted up toward the user). A keyboard can make or break a system, as those who remember the Commodore Pet's midget keyboard, the Atari 400's membrane keyboard, and the chiclet keyboards of the Texas Instruments TI 99/4 and IBM's PC Junior can tell you.

Finally, to hook up to the net you need a *modem*. This esoteric sounding name is simply an abbreviation for *modulator-demodulator*. What it does is convert the computer's electronic signals into signals that the phone company can handle, and vice versa.

What kind of modem to get? I managed to get along with an old 1200 baud Avatex modem that cost me \$99 for quite a long time. "Get along" is, perhaps, a charitable expression. The number of bytes that a modem will transfer over the wires, per second, is usually the baud rate divided by ten, more or less. When you want to transfer a million-byte file (yes, it happens!), with a 1200 baud modem you can estimate that the transfer time will be on the order of eight thousand seconds. For those who are not quick at math, this comes out to over two hours. If your service is charging by the hour, that million-byte file may quickly become more expensive than it's worth.

What you will probably want is a 14,400 baud modem. These are available today for not much more than I paid for my Avatex some years ago. With a 14,400 baud modem, your million-byte file can be transferred in ... let me see ... ah, yes! About eleven and a half minutes. Much more time- and cost-effective.

But that's not the whole story. Many modern modems support what are called "compression protocols". Look for the key-word "V32bis" when you buy your modem; that's the best. What happens here is that many services, after they connect up with your modem, check for those compression protocols and, if they find them, when they send you a file they will compress it, and your modem, as it

receives it, will uncompress it. What this means is that fewer bytes will be passed over the wires in the actual transmission. To put actual numbers to this: I've received text files, over my 1440-character-per-second modem, at rates as high as 3300 characters per second. That means that your million-byte file will now be transferred from Denmark or wherever into your machine in a total time of about *five minutes*. (Note: compression works best on text files. "Binary" files such as pictures don't experience compression anywhere near as great; but then most such files are already compressed, in some way or another.)

When you get your modem, you connect it (with a supplied cable) to the computer's serial port (see your computer's accompanying manual for its location) and plug it into the wall or your power strip. Then you do the following: (1) unplug your phone from its modular wall socket; (2) plug the modem into the same socket, using the line you bought at Radio Shack—the modem end should go into the hole marked "line"; (3) plug your phone into the hole in the modem marked "phone". All things considered, you should now be about ready to go.

Of course, as someone pointed out a long time ago a computer without software (the instructions to make it do its thing) is a very, very expensive doorstop. The computer itself should come with a set of disks to make it go. For the IBM-type machines, these will contain the so-called "operating system" (usually MS-DOS), lots of ancillary programs and extensions, and possibly the graphical user interface "Windows" which loads in on top of DOS and makes the IBM-type machines work something like a Macintosh. For the Macintosh, the main operating system is built into the machine, but you'll get disks with a front end to make it go and to add patches to it ("System 7") and other utilities and "drivers" for devices that you may want to hook up to your machine from time to time (e.g. scanners and printers). Just follow instructions to get started with these (you'll probably receive two or three books with your machine, most of them very thick and intimidating, one of them very thin; the instructions to get started will be in the thin one).

You'll also need software to run your

modem. Most high-quality modem software packages can run a couple of hundred dollars. But you should receive a software package with your modem, and it will certainly serve you for as long as necessary; I got MicroPhone 1.7 with my modem, and also some facsimile software, since my modem also doubles as a facsimile machine (if you like to send letters to the editor, you'll find this capability invaluable). However, I no longer use MicroPhone 1.7; I found a package that serves me much better in one of the repositories on the net, and have been using ZTerm 0.9 for the better part of a year now. ZTerm is what is referred to as shareware—somebody created it on his own and released it to the world with the request that anybody who decided to use it should register with him and send him some money. You, too, may find something you like better on the net; communication software is generally not modem-specific.

Finally, you'll need a service through which to send E-mail and "surf" the internet. I started out with Compuserve Information Service (CIS), which remains the major such service in this country, and I still maintain an account there (I looked at it for the first time in almost two years the other day—it is still active!). CIS is not the only service of its type in the world; many ELNA members belong to America On-Line, General Electric's GENie, Delphi, BIX, Prodigy, etc.

The problem with services of this sort is that they give relatively limited access to the internet. Delphi and AOL now provide internet access, but in terms of the tools they provide to their users, that access is not as efficient as it could be. On the other hand, all of these services provide internal forums, message capability, and well-ordered libraries that, in many ways, are like a mini-internet without the internet's prevailing anarchy.

At the end of 1992 I switched over to a (then small) San Jose internet provider named Netcom On-Line Communications. Netcom maintains some of the same in-house services that the mega-bulletinboards such as CIS do, but on nowhere nearly the same scale. What they do provide is major access to the internet, and a complete ensemble of software tools to use for "surfing the net". There are a number of other commercial providers

around the country that emulate them today. One other thing they provide that CIS and the others do not is flat-rate access; for \$17.50/month you can spend all day and all night, every day and every night, on the net. When you set up an account somewhere, you should keep this point in mind: if you pay by the hour, you are going to end up paying through the nose. The net is addictive.

There are now a number of books about the internet on the market. Many of them have lists of providers in their appendices, along with telephone numbers at which they can be contacted. There is Panix Public Access Internet in and around New York, Digital Express Group in the Washington, DC, area, The Well and CR Laboratories in northern California, TECHbooks in Oregon, Netcom all over... Check for one that is near you, is accessible by a local telephone call, charges a flat rate, and provides a complete set of internet services.

(There are other possibilities. If you are a teacher, you may be able to get free access from your local university. If you have access to a local computer user group or magazine, you may be able to find an inexpensive or free local bulletin board service that provides at least internet E-mail capability and Usenet newsgroup access.)

WHY?

If you're not interested in communicating with the rest of the world, then you should probably not waste your money and energy getting on-line. Anyway, all this "information superhighway" stuff is probably, like the automobile and television, a passing fad. But if you're reading this newsletter, at some point you have already decided that you're interested in communicating with the rest of the world; so this warning is obviously not meant for *you*.

Let's start with Esperanto, since this is an Esperanto magazine. There are hundreds of Esperantists around the world who are on the net; in fact, there are hundreds who have signed up on Derk Ederveen's monthly list of on-line Esperantists, which is far from all-inclusive. Another useful statistic might be the number of people who subscribe to Usenet's newsgroup "soc.culture.esperanto". Ac-

ording to a recent net statistic, in one month some 50,000 people subscribed to that newsgroup (which is mainly in Esperanto), making it one of the top ten percent of newsgroups by number of subscribers.

Most people, when they think of the net, think of E-mail, the ability to send mail quickly and instantly all over the world. The system works. I have had occasion to communicate with people in a number of different countries (as well as the United States). On one occasion, I had to exchange some information with an Esperantist in Heidelberg, so as soon as I got up I sent her a message, received one from her, sent her another message to clarify my original point, got back her response ... and then my wife got up to fix breakfast and we left for the day. Compare that with the time it would have taken to send those messages by ordinary mail—even airmail, the whole round trip would have taken about four weeks.

There are advantages and disadvantages to E-mail. On the one hand, most E-mail systems allow you to incorporate the body of the letter to which you're responding in your own letter, so that you can address it point by point—a real plus. On the other hand, there is a tendency to answer letters perhaps a bit too quickly (and, often, acidly). It is wise to think about what you are going to mail before you send it.

There are currently three E-mail lists (that I know of) involving Esperanto. An E-mail list (more properly, "mailing list") is a group of people who, because they don't have Usenet access (like the folks on CompuServe), subscribe to a central authority who, when he/she/it receives a piece of E-mail from one of them, redistributes it to all the others. The major such list, administered by Mike Urban of JPL, is "esperanto@rand.org" (its address), and topics addressed are any that are of interest to the Esperantists who subscribe. A similar list, "esper-l@trearn", was established for people on Bitnet, a university network. Finally, ELNA is administering a new list, "rebato-l@netcom.com", whose major purpose is to keep its members advised about articles that mention or address Esperanto in the mainstream media (as I write this, Martin Bartels has just posted an advisory about a mention of Esperanto in the *Wall Street Journal* of

June 15, in an article about the Klingon translation of the Bible).

WARNING: if you are on CompuServe and subscribe to one of these lists, you will be charged by CompuServe for every message you receive from the internet. With enough messages, this can run into some pretty heavy money. This from one who found out the hard way!

If you have full internet access, you should be able to subscribe to just about any of the Usenet newsgroups. A newsgroup is simply a title which is applied to a message that one person wants to get out to everybody on the net with similar interests. The message is distributed across the world to every system that receives that newsgroup, and is saved on a file server (very large hard disk) in an appropriately named subdirectory; any user with the proper software can then painlessly access that directory and read new messages.

There are two Esperanto newsgroups (that I know of). One is "soc.culture.esperanto", which is where most of the Esperanto action is; the number of messages there can range from five to thirty per day. The other, a (rather abortive) part of the so-called Usenet University, is "alt.uu.lang.esperanto.misc", and is generally reserved for questions about Esperanto from non- or neo-Esperantists.

Since Esperantists like to talk to each other, they make use of the internet's Internet Relay Chat facility. IRC is the on-line equivalent of CB radio. When you get on it, you can "join" any one of a number of different channels, in most of which people seem to be talking about sex. However, the one you want will not be channel #hottubs (one of the most popular), but channel #esperanto. This channel is always kept open by a 'bot (robot—an independent program that stays on the channel and answers questions from newcomers), and has a regular meeting time every Tuesday afternoon, Universal Time. Sooner or later, there will also be a channel #elna, so that you can communicate directly (at specified times) with the Central Office and some members of the Estraro.

In the net's alphabet soup, IRC is far less important than FTP. File Transfer Protocol refers to a system by which documents (text, pictures, programs, the like) are stored in certain directories on

certain computers, which are made accessible to people elsewhere. The most interesting of these locations are those which are accessible by "anonymous FTP"—i.e., by anybody in the world. Several of these contain material in and about Esperanto. The major such site is to be found at the Technical University of Eindhoven in the Netherlands; ELNA maintains a much smaller site at Netcom; and the Russian Esperantist Union has its own site at Demos Corp. in Moscow. And there are others. Not to mention some private sites, such as my own, which contains several literary works in Esperanto. In short, FTP is the net's library system.

(The question arises: how do you find something on the net? This is nowhere as easy to do as it is in, for instance, the CompuServe forum libraries. There are several pieces of software which are intended to make finding particular documents in FTP sites possible. When the time comes when you need to find something, remember the name: *archie*.)

Finally, let me talk a bit about the World Wide Web. This may be loosely referred to as a "hypertext" system within the framework of the internet; but actually "hyperdocument" might be a better term, since the documents in question may consist not only of text but also of pictures, sounds, programs ... just about anything.

The system works as follows. Given a browser program—let's call it "browser"—you activate it, along with the name of a web document that you want to open. Let's say that you type, at your keyboard in your study, the line

```
browser ftp://ftp.netcom.com/pub/  
doh/donh.html
```

"browser" opens my FTP site, finds a document named "doh.html", and opens it on your screen. You will see a number of different lines of text, describing different services that are available; on each of these lines one or two words are **high-lighted** like this, and if you press the up and down arrows on your keyboard, a cursor will move up and down between these highlighted words.

On one line you see **A Harlow family album**. Interested in seeing what the editor looks like, you put the cursor on top of

these words and hit the return key. A new document appears on the screen, and you find, to your dismay, that so far only the author's 14-year-old daughter Esther and his granddaughter (via another daughter) are available. (These are pictures, and you can download them to your machine and—if you have the appropriate software—look at them on your screen.)

You back up (with the left-pointing arrow) to the original document, and scan down the rest of the page. You skip the word **Esperanto** for a moment, work your way down past **astronomy** and **reading material**, and come to **President Clinton**. Hitting the return key here, you suddenly find yourself in the White House archives, with a list of official White House press releases on the screen, all highlighted. One of them has to do with what Clinton said yesterday about the situation in Mozambique, and, being interested in Mozambique, you put the cursor on that line and hit the return key. The text of the press release appears on the screen and, if you want, you can download it to your own computer, for later inclusion in that angry letter to the president that you want to write in reply.

(Or you can save it in your account and use it in an angry letter that you compose on-line and send to Mr. Clinton at his E-mail address, president@whitehouse.gov.)

Now you back out to the original document (two left arrows) and move the cursor up to **Esperanto** and hit the return key. Here you have access to a number of interesting locations, including an on-line Esperanto word list created some years ago by Neil McBurnett, and to Martin Weichert's Esperanto yellow pages, which will tell you much more about Esperanto on the net than I could even if I devoted this whole issue to the topic. You can also get into the ELNA on-line archives from here, and the FTP site at Eindhoven. And you can find a list of Esperanto literature, which points not only to material in my own FTP site (recent additions: an Esperanto translation of Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country", done by E.L. Robinson in 1907 and more recently polished by yours truly, and a copy of Julio Baghy's famous original short story "Kiel Mihok instruis angle") but also to material in Eindhoven and Moscow. Going

through this list you can, as with Mr. Clinton's press release, get the document up on your screen and then copy it into your own computer. If you have a printer, you can even make yourself a hard copy and read it in bed!

I could go on at even greater length—the usual internet guidebook is anywhere from 300 to 600 pages long!—but I think that this is enough to give you a basic idea of whether getting on the net is for you or not.

I hope to see you there soon.

Daŭrigo de paĝo 4

Efektive, la 12-an de novembro provizora raporto de la 5-a komisiono informis ke "la Komisiono notis ... [la rezoluci-proponon] 27 C/DR.373 ... (submetitan de Italio)". La vorto *notis* signifis ke, se la Plenkunsido (la 15-an de nov.) ne malaprobos ĝin, la propono fariĝos rezolucio, sen iaj ŝanĝoj. Kaj tiel okazis: inter aliaj dekoj, eĉ centoj, da rezolucioj pri plej diversaj temoj, ankaŭ tiu pri Esperanto estis akceptita de la Pleno.

Kio sekvas nun?

Guste en la pasintjara kongreso de la Radikala Partio, prof. Giandomenico Caggiano diris: "La aktoj de organismoj kiel Unesko ordinare ne havas juran devigon kaj do estas destinitaj lasi la aferojn senŝanĝaj." Ĉu li pravas? Koncerne la efikon de Unesko-rezolucioj *al la Esperanto movado*, certe ne: se ni volus revui ĉiujn konkretajn atingojn kiujn ni povas danki al la rezolucioj de Montevideo kaj Sofio—de libro-eldonoj ĝis konferencoj kaj subvencioj—, ni povus pleniĝi paĝojn.

Jam daŭras la kunordigo de ideoj pri la projektoj prezentablaj al Unesko. Kiuj el ili fariĝos realo dependos de multaj faktoroj. Dume ni aŭskultu kiel optimistas Giorgio Pagano: "Ni volis montri *en unu lando* kio povas rezulti el insista agado. Post la favora sinteno de Italio, ni celu tut-eŭropan subtenon; fine, pere de Eŭropo, ni lanĉu la defion de lingva demokratio al la mondo."

El *Esperanto*, Dec. 1993

FONDAĴO HELPAS ONET VOJAĜI AL MOLDAVIO

de Anne Neave

La naskiĝanta Esperanto-movado en Moldavio ricevos helpon de du usonaj Esperantistoj ĉi-somere. Ionel Onet kaj Eugeniu Mustea vizitos la landon por fortikigi la movadon tie, laboro kiun Mustea komencis lastjare. Mustea instruos novan kurson por komencantoj kaj Onet respondecos pri postbaza kurso por Moldavianoj. Onet vojaĝos al Moldavio dank' al subvencio de la kanada fonduso, *Eduka Fondaĵo "Carson"*.

Dum la 10-jara estado de Eduka Fondaĵo "Carson", pluraj usonaj projektoj ricevis financan subtenon. La kuratoroj de la Fondaĵo nun invitas aliajn usonajn Esperantistojn peti financan subtenon por nove iniciataj edukaj projektoj kiel:

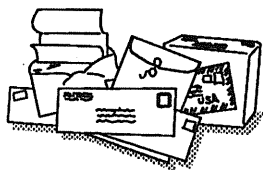
- vojaĝ-studprogramo;
- financa subteno por vizitantaj profesoroj;
- evoluigo de novaj lernolibroj, instruaj helpiloj kaj korespondaj kursoj—starigo de Esperantaj kursoj en lernejoj, kolegioj aŭ universitatoj—Esperantaj kursoj por elsendado pere de radio kaj televizio

La Eduka Fondaĵo "Carson" fondiĝis en 1983 kiam kanada Esperantisto, Chuck Carson, konfidis sepdek mil dolarojn al Wally du Temple, "por la kreskiĝo de Esperantujo". Tiu donaco iĝis la koro de E.F.C. Chuck Carson estis bienisto en Saskaĉevano, Kanado. Li ellernis Esperanton en 1969, kaj tuj fariĝis dedĉita Esperantisto. En 1978 li donacis kvindek mil dolarojn de sia dumviva ŝparaĵo al la Kanada Esperanto-Asocio. Chuck estis modesta viro, kiu preferis sukceson por Esperanto al persona rekono. Li mortis en septembro, 1985.

La mono kiun Chuck donacis helpis realigi edukajn projektojn en multaj landoj dum la lastaj dek jaroj. Dum la lasta kunsido de la direktoroj en junio, subvencioj helpis ĉi tiujn projektojn:

- la 3-a eldono de lernolibro por Estonio
- sep-taga kurso por infanoj en Tanzanio
- instruvojaĝo al Moldavio
- vortlibro por Nepalanoj
- korespondaj kursoj por Islandanoj
- instruvojaĝo en Niĝerio

Por petformularo, skribu al Eduka Fondaĵo Carson, 1339 Hamilton St. N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 3W8. Limdatoj jare estas aprilo 1 kaj septembro 1.



LETEROJ

I enjoyed your recent ELNA editorial about how people hear about Esperanto. You might find my story a bit humorous. I was raised on a farm in a very rural area in Iowa, so I never heard of Esperanto while growing up.

The first time I remember ever seeing the word "Esperanto" was about 10 years ago. A friend of mine lent me an old copy of the *National Lampoon* (now a collector's issue), which contained a satiric (and painfully funny) version of a high school yearbook from the early 1960's. Of course, one section of the yearbook was devoted to all of the high school athletic teams and clubs, and pictures of all of the students and faculty involved. One of the clubs was the "Esperanto Club". The photograph of the Esperanto Club consisted of an empty classroom, with the English teacher sitting at her desk (in other words, no one was interested in Esperanto but the English teacher).

A year ago, I was in the public library, looking for books to help me learn Italian. Being the type of person who is easily distracted in a library, I began looking at many of the foreign language books (Korean, Norwegian, etc.). I also saw Mr. Richardson's book on Esperanto. Since the beginning of the book was in English, had many pictures, and seemed quite interesting, I checked it out along with two books on Italian. Within 2 weeks, I had written ELNA for information on the correspondence course.

So, your editorial was absolutely correct!! Even a negative mention (or at least a satiric mention) about Esperanto does leave a mark on a person's memory and can lead to a genuine curiosity about Esperanto if followed up by a positive message.

R. Goos

[La jena letero venis de s-anino Sabine Meyer de Germanio. Temas pri petletero, kiun ni aperigis en la menciita numero de nia revuo.]

En *esperanto usa* 1993(5) aperis letero el Sri Lanka, kiu kaptis mian atenton. Kvankam dum plurjara korespondado precipe kun la t.n. "tria mondo" mi

interkonatiĝis kun seniluziige granda nombro da friponoj kaj trompisto, mia helpemo ankoraŭ ne tute sufokiĝis—kaj do mi riskis provon:

Mi skribis al M. M. Wickramasinghe, klarigante, ke pro altaj poŝtaj tarifoj mi ne sendas al li la deziratajn aĵojn, sed monbileton (20,— DEM)—kaj petante, ke li informu min, ĉu li povas utiligi la monon. Krome mi promesis sendi kelkajn skribilojn, kajerojn ktp. per mara poŝto. (Tiu pakajeto cetere nun survojas al Sri Lanka.)

Rapide li respondis—mi almetas fotokopion de lia letero. Eble por vi estas interese ekscii, kiel la afero evoluas. Sed ne nur tial mi skribas al vi. Fakte mi havas peton.

Kompreneble (en koresponda kontakto) oni neniam povas esti tute certa, sed laŭ mia unua impresio M.M.W. estas serioza persono, kiu vere bezonas helpon. Por ke tiu helpo estu efika, ĝi estu konstanta—ne sufiĉas sendi unu aŭ du pakajetojn nun kaj poste forgesi la aferon.

Mi mem ne povas konstante helpi—aŭ, pli bone: mi ege hezitas. Mi estas leterportisto kun malgranda salajro kaj amaso da ŝuldoj. Krome mi havas kvazaŭ adoptitan fraton en Benino, kies elspezojn por vivtenado mi pagas jam kelkajn jarojn. Lastatempe tiuj elspezoj konsiderinde altiĝis, ĉar li iris de sia vilaĝo al la urbo Cotonou por studi ĉe la tiea universitato. Min do timigas la ideo "adopti" plian helpindulon, des pli ĉar krom Jean el Benino mi iomete finance subtenas du aliaj esperantistojn, kvankam nur sporade. Miaj limigitaj rimedoj fakte ne permesas al mi fari pli ol mi faras nun. Aliflanke mi ŝatus helpi M.M.W.—jen la dilemo.

Ĉu vi pretus aperigi raporteton pri la afero en *esperanto usa*? [Yes.—red.] Eble ekzistas aliaj, kiuj jam agis simile kiel mi (rilate al M.M.W., kompreneble)—se jes, mi ĝojus, se ili skribus al mi. Se neniu alia helpis ĝis nun, eventuale mia sperto kun M.M.W., t.e. la fakto, ke mi ricevis afablan respondon, povus instigi aliajn helpemulojn. Supozeble ne estas la tasko de ELNA agi kiel peranto en tiaj aferoj—sed eble vi tamen povas helpi min. Mi tre

ĝojus.

Sabine Meyer
Haberkamp 3
D-22399 HAMBURG
Federala Respubliko Germanio

[La adreso de la koncerna srilanka knabo estas: M.M. Wickramasinghe, Santhee, Garden City, Diyatalawa, Sri Lanka. Lia peto ĉefe estas por lernhelpiloj por la gefratoj—vidu la antaŭan leteron.]

I read something in the May, 1994 issue of *esperanto* which disturbs me and I thought to share it with my ELNA colleagues before I write to UEA.

In the May issue of *esperanto* there is an article about an educational project which is sponsored by the Esperanta-Radikala Asocio, which is tied to the 'transnacia RADIKALA PARTIO'. My question is: How did UEA get involved with a radical party, a radical political party? Aren't we supposed to be neutral?

To me, the word *RADICAL* signals trouble. I remember once several years ago getting a large packet from that radical party in the mail and I wondered then about it. But I threw it out and forgot about it. Would anyone here in America join a 'radical party'? Even if it has the best intentions in the world, the very name disturbs.

So, I ask you should Esperantujo be getting in bed with such a group? I would like to hear opinions because I don't think it helps our movement to be seen as 'radical'.

I feel that Esperantists sometimes embrace strange movements or causes simply because they use Esperanto as one of their languages. A case in point. At the Valencia Kongreso last summer there was a week-long class on some kind of alternative medicine based on massage, touching, etc. And there were all these naïve folks listening and taking it all in simply because the man spoke Esperanto. I felt that it was wrong to give him space and time and listing in the catalog just because he asked for it. Did anyone check out the worth of his teachings?

I think UEA should beware of getting into alliances with the Radikala Partio. What do you think?

Hy Meltz

[Given the amount of work that the TRP is doing for Esperanto, among the numerous other planks of its multifarious platform—with which nobody is required to

agree and about which no neutral Esperanto organization is required to express an opinion—the amount of space it has been getting in esperanto is not actually inordinate, even considered as simple reportage. TRP's latest feat was getting UNESCO to adopt a third resolution, favorable to Esperanto, in late 1993.]

[ELNA ricevas similajn leterojn ne malofte, sed bedaŭrinde ne estas en konvena financa situacio por kontribui al tia laboro. Se iu ano volas partopreni en tia agado, la koncerna adreso troviĝas en la letero.]

Estimataj samideanoj,

Ni, esperantistoj de la Hebei-a Esperanto-Asocio de Ĉinio, esprimas al vi saluton.

De post la fondiĝo de nia asocio jam pasis 5 jaroj. La efektivaĵo komprenigas al ni, ke Esperanto povas disvolviĝi nur tra praktika uzado; Esperanto povas havi fortan vivipovon nur tra sia kombino kun ekonomia laboro kaj tra sia servo al ekonomia konstruado. Nun Ĉinio praktikas la politikon de reformo kaj malfermo, kio sendube estas bonŝanco favoranta nin, esperantistojn de niaj du landoj.

Surbaze de la diritaj konsideroj, nia asocio volas preni Esperanton kiel ilon por interkomunikigi entreprenistojn inter niaj du landoj kaj progresigi ekonomian kunlaboron, sciencan kaj teknikan interŝanĝon, komercan interrilaton kaj reciprokajn vizitojn de turismaj grupoj de niaj du landoj. Nia asocio volas porti la gravan taskon de nereĝistara interŝanĝo kune kun Esperantaj organizaĵoj de via flanko. Nia asocio deziras starigi longatempan kontakton kaj firman amikecon kun vi.

Geografie la pozicio de Hebei-provinco estas aparte avantaĝa. Pekino, la ĉefurbo de Ĉinio, kaj Tianjin, modernigita urbego, estas ĉirkaŭitaj de la provinco. Ĝi havas totalan areon de 187 700 kvadrataj kilometroj kaj ĉ. 60 milionojn da loĝantoj. En ĝi facilas trafiko, abundas lokaj produktoj, disvolviĝas industrio kaj agrikulturo kaj troviĝas multe da historiaj objektoj, antikvaj restaĵoj kaj turismaj vidindejoj. Hebei-provinco estis nomita "ĝji" en la antikveco. En la ĉina lingvo, la ideografiaĵo "ĝji" signifas esperon. Ni, esperantistoj de niaj du landoj, faru esperplenan aferon pere de Esperanto sur la esperplena provinco.

Lastatempe iuj entreprenistoj de nia

flanko interesiĝas pri starigo de taksio-kompanio funkciigata kune per kapitaloj investitaj de niaj du flankoj. Via flanko liveros veturilojn bezonatajn de la taksio-kompanio kaj nia flanko liveros la kampon por la taksioj, laboran kondiĉon kaj bonan porinvestan medion necesajn de la taksio-kompanio. La profito estos dividata laŭ la investa proporcio de niaj du flankoj. Poste, nia flanko prenos la taksio-kompanion kiel bazlokcon por importi veturilojn kaj detalojn el via flanko.

Nuntempe iuj firmaoj de nia flanko intencas eksporti al via flanko jenajn komercaĵojn: vestaĵoj el silko, sportŝuoj, sekigitaj fruktoj (kaŝtano kaj juglando), sekigita batato, salita ajlo k.a. La bonkvalito de la varoj estos garantiita de nia flanko, kaj la varprezoj estos deciditaj tra interkonsiliĝo de niaj du flankoj.

Komprenoble, ni esperas, ke vi prezentos al ni viajn rimarkigojn kaj proponojn, kaj ni atente konsideros ilin kaj laŭeble rapide respondos al vi.

Krome, se via flanko organizos turismajn grupojn por viziti Ĉinion, nia flanko varme akceptos kaj kontentigos ilin en manĝado, loĝado, veturado, aĉetado kaj ludado.

Bonvolu skribi al nia asocio per la adreso:

S-ro Liu Zhi-ming
22, Youyi Nan Dajie,
CN-050081 Shijiazhuang,
Hebei,
Ĉinio
Telefakso: 0086-0311-3032060

Kun la plej sinceraj bondeziroj.

Liu Zhi-ming

Ĉi tiu letero temas pri iu filmo en Esperanto. Lastatempe mi legis la bonetan libron *Esperanto: Language, Literature, and Community* fare de Pierre Janton. En ĉapitro 5 (p. 110) Janton mencias, ke en 1966 Paramount Pictures aperigis filmon *Incubus* en Esperanto. Michael Weldon provizas pli da informoj pri ĉi tiu stranga afero en sia libro *The Psychotronic Encyclopedia of Film* (p. 363). Laŭ Weldon, *Incubus* estas nigra-kaj-blanka filmo kiu aperis en 1965, distribuite en Usono de "Daystan". Li priskribas ĝin jene:

"In his last pre-Captain Kirk feature, William Shatner plays a man encountering demons both good and evil. The dialogue is spoken in Esperanto, an interna-

tional language developed in 1887 which of course didn't get very far. There's a how-to-speak Esperanto LP on ESP. You might need it to understand this movie. Both movie and album are quite rare. Directed by the creator of *The Outer Limits*."

Tre interese, malgraŭ la teda (kaj nuntempe, ŝajne deviga) misinformita mokado de nia lingvo. Weldon ne ŝercas, dirante ke *Incubus* estas raraĵo. Ĝi ne haveblas pere de "Movies Unlimited", filmvendejo kies katalogo enhavas mirige grandan nombron da filmtitoloj. Eĉ filmluadaj butikoj kies specialaĵo estas tiaj "psikotronikaj" filmoj ne havas ĝin stokata. La punkto de mia letero do estas: mi scivolas, ĉu vi aŭ iu ajn el viaj konatoj estas vidinta ĉi tiun filmon aŭ posedas kopion? Estas neimageble, ke mi trapasadas vivon sen vidi la spektaklon de William Shatner babilanta kun demonoj en Esperanto!

Rim.: Ne konfuzu la filmon *Incubus* de 1965/66 kun same titolita kanada filmo *Incubus* (distribuita en 1982 de Film Ventures).

Patrick Wynne

[Mi mem ofte aŭdas pri *Incubus*, sed neniam vidis ĝin. Laŭ mia kompreno, oni speciale montris ĝin al anoj de la tiutempa Esperanto-Klubo de Los-Anĝeleso. Ĉu iu leganto hazarde vidis ĝin kaj povas komenti?]



From *The London Times*,
May 1, 1994

RECENZE

MacGill, Stefan. *Tendaraj tagoj: Kajero tri*. Budapeŝto: Internacia Ligo de Esperantistaj Instruistoj, 1994. 76 p. ISBN 963 04 3957 3. Ĉe ELNA: Kodo TEN003, Prezo \$10.00 (membroj) / \$9.50 (nemembroj)

Kaj la ceter'—la tria kajero! Jen finfine venis la lasta "situaci-komunika lernolibro" en la serio de Stefan MacGill, dum kvin jaroj ellaborata. [Recenzo pri la unua kajero aperis interalie en *Esperanto USA*, 1992(3); pri la dua en *Esperanto USA*, 1993(2).]

La celata aĝrango de la serio estas 10-14 jaroj, sed oni konsilas al ni dorskovrile, ke ĉi tiu kajero estas uzebla de "ajn-aĝaj lernantoj", pro la "pli varia kaj interesa enhavo" permesata de ties nivelo. Sendube, jes. Progresantaj samideanoj povas facile enui pri malaltnivelaĵoj lernolibroj. Sed ĉi-kaze la intereso ne foriras.

La numeroj de la lecionoj daŭrigas la sekvon de la unuaj kajeroj: ĉi-foje la rango estas de 61 ĝis 98. Reaperas la diverslandaj junaj amikoj de la unuaj du kajeroj: Adelo, Petro, Aniko, Luiĝo, Iŝtvano, Habibo, ktp. La antaŭajn aventurojn resumas por ni amiko Roĝero pere de letero al siaj gepatroj. Reaperas de la dua kajero ankaŭ Agento 005, aventurante en Volapukistano.

Pliaj interesaj amuzaĵoj aperas diversloke en la libro: Monda Plattera Societo (MOPSO), Ne-identigita Fluganta Objekto (NIFO), kaj komploto de Aĉ-duko Maldeci restarigi la britan imperion kaj ties tradiciajn maldecimalajn mezurunuojn.

Denove la aŭtoro prezentas al ni eksplikon pri verboj unu- kaj du-ligaj (netransitivaj kaj transitivaj), kion li jam traktis en la pli fruaj kajeroj, en la de li redaktata *Juna Amiko* kaj aliloke. La ekzercoj abundas. Pli klarige, li prezentas en Lec. 75 kvar kategoriojn por la uzado de -IG- kaj -IG-: Stato-verboj kreitaj (varmas, eblas, statuas), Stato-verboj korpaj (sidi, stari, genui), Unu-ligaj ago-verboj, Du-ligaj verboj. Li klarigas, ekzemple, kial oni rajtas diri /ekhalti/, sed ne /haltiĝi/.

Li traktas iom abunde ankaŭ distingojn

inter /sia/ kaj /lia/sia/ĝia/ilia/. Ambaŭ gramatikaĵoj jam menciitaj estas ĝenaj por anglalingvuloj sed naturaj por ekz. slavoj, inter kiuj sin trovis Zamenhof mem.

Kaj alia gramatikaĵo iom fremda por anglalingvuloj kaj modernaj latiniduloj estas la akuzativo de direkto. Ni renkontas en Leciono 65 s-rojn Enlaon, Pakenon, Ŝovenon, ktp.

Troviĝas pli mallonge ankaŭ distingo inter du aliaj eventualaj ĝenantoj: *scii* kaj *koni*, *kiu* kaj *kio*.

La diversajn ekzercojn oni sentas ankaŭ inundaj. Ilin sufiĉe praktikante, la lernanto pli kaj pli aŭtomate evitos erarojn kaŭzatajn interfare de aliaj lingvoj. Kiel ofte diris mia profesoro de la rusa lingvo, parolante pri misdiroj originantaj en la menso: "Via lango devas protesti!"

Tre variaj estas la ekzercoj parolaj kaj skribaj. Unu estas tabulo-ludo kun haltejoj Ulanbatoro, Moskvo, Londono, Kairo, Lomeo, Bundo, Antananarivo, ktp. (Ĉu vi mem rekonas ĉi lastajn tri? Eble tempo por lerni novajn faktojn!)

Plu informe, la lernanto trovas sciigojn pri esperantistaj renkontiĝoj (Lec. 90) kaj glosiloj al la Esperanta Mondo (Lec. 96): gazetoj, korespondaj servoj, universitatoj, ktp.

Preseraroj kaj nekonsekvencaĵoj? Malmultaj kaj ĝenerale ne tre konfuzaj aŭ erarigaj. Sur pĝ. 12 ni trovas "Bolŝoj Baledejo". Prefere "Bolŝoj-Baledejo" aŭ "Baledejo Bolŝoj". Kaj sur pĝ. 69, kunfotantoj Habibo kaj Luiĝo instruas al la grupo diri "fromaĝo". Ĉu ne preferindus diri "Ĝis", por muldi la buŝojn al la dezirata aspekto?

Fine de la libro ni denove trovas Ekzamenon kun diversspecaj demandoj: Vera aŭ falsa; mikسادo de literoj; aldono de finaĵoj, ktp.

En 1990 ni havis ŝancon sperti la instruan talenton de Stefan MacGill en Sanfranciska Ŝtat-Universitato. Intertempe aperis la tri kajeroj de *Tendaraj Tagoj*. Skribante ĉi tiujn vortojn mi atendas denove sperti lian talenton en la sama universitato ĉi-jare. Plue, ni havos ŝancon pli rekte taksii la efikon de tiuj tri libroj.

R. Jaderstrom

MultiKeys. For ordering information, see the announcement on p. 6.

I was recently given the chance to try and experiment with a new keyboard resource that came with extra fonts. I love my Mac and love doing all sorts of things with it. Since I have horrible handwriting, I long ago decided that typing everything on my Mac would be much better and this includes any thing that I might want to send to my Esperanto friends and writing my Esperanto stories. I was very pleased to find that there was a packet called MultiKeys for Esperanto by Linguistica.

While I was attending SFSU Esperanto course in 1992, I bought a diskette that included a few of the Esperanto fonts for Macintosh. I loaded these fonts on my computer and was soon using them for all my Esperanto writing. The Esperanto characters with diacritical marks were created by using the [option] key and the letter for lower case and then [option] + [shift] for the upper case letter ([option] + [j]). In a few cases the keystrokes were not as easy, such as [option] + [u] then [u] to get the Esperanto ŭ, or [option] + [x] to get the Esperanto ĉ, but I was able to use them easily enough. So you can imagine my curiosity about this new package.

There were a few things that are really nice about this keyboard resource and fonts. The first thing was that it was easy to install. It requires at least system 6.0 and 512k ram. We tested it with system 7.1 successfully. If you have system 7 you also gain true type fonts which means that you get the same nice look on both the printed page and on the screen, and the fonts can be scaled, which means that they print well at any size. This is not true of some of the other specific Esperanto fonts. Only a few sizes of the other Esperanto fonts looked good both on the screen and when printed on my LaserWriter II printer. As I was using the new fonts, I also discovered that you have the flexibility to place diacriticals (a mark such as '^' which is placed over letters to indicate a special sound) over many of the letters.

On the other hand there are a few irregularities that made it a little difficult to get used to this system. The first is that I found the instructions a little misleading and hard to comprehend. You had to have a good idea of the names of the different diacritical marks (breve, acute etc.). The instructions did not make it clear that the shortcut keystroke combination were

only guaranteed for the Esperanto fonts but not the other non-Esperanto fonts that come with the package. The second way to get the same character sometimes required a completely different keystroke combination, but it then gave you the flexibility to use the diacritical marks over a number of letters.

The fact that these fonts can be printed nicely at any size makes it well worth the money and possible inconvenience of learning the keystroke combinations. There are a few situations where I could see that this would come in useful; signs for meetings that were to be placed on walls, Esperanto newsletters, writings where a number of other diacritical marks are needed and any writing where you want confidence that what you print will always look good.

Becky Harris

Mark Thomas Arkey: Vortaro 3.0. Windows 3.1 format. \$15.00 from the publisher

Several people have asked me recently when an electronic Esperanto dictionary would become available. Well, it's here and it's nicely done. And it's still evolving.

Vortaro 3.0 was created as a special feature of a still-unfinished Esperanto word processor, which will be called Vortilo. The dictionary has been released first because it was completed before the word processor.

Vortaro runs on a Windows platform, with an upgrade disc provided to bring Windows 3.0 up to the 3.1 level required. After the straightforward installation, a large green star welcomes the user to Vortaro, and leads to the simple and well-written Overview and Tutorial programs.

The core of Vortaro consists of dictionary-like pages (one page per word) which include more information than is usual; in addition to the definition(s), there are synonyms, antonyms, derivatives and compounds—all on the same page. Most of these related words can be highlighted and clicked, so that the user can easily glide about, following her thoughts faster than normal pages could be turned.

Words are also grouped together under a rubrik called Vortlisto. Here one finds related words in tables with names from "Animal Kingdom" to "Units of Measurement." These are, of course, lists of lists—under "Animal Kingdom" one finds subheadings from amphibians to worms; and here are the actual wordlists, which make fine tools for study. Since

our mental storage system seems to be list-oriented (let me see, what do you call that beast—porcupine, aardvark, raccoon? oh yeah!—opossum!!), it makes sense to learn another language with similar groupings. Simply surfing through the Vortlistoj will teach and/or reinforce vocabulary words for any Esperantist at any level.

This electronic dictionary contains around 5,000 root-words, 7,000 cross references, and 200 wordlists. It will be a great acquisition for anybody who works with a Windows platform, and can likely be adapted to Mac format by some intrepid translator. (hint!)

Vortaro comes with four TrueType fonts, and the promise of future upgrades, both in fonts and contents.

Vortaro requires about 2.2 megabytes of hard disc space and Windows 3.0 or higher. A mouse is strongly recommended.

The price is only \$15.00 (plus \$1.50 for shipping and handling). Those who order Vortaro will receive a coupon worth \$5.00 off of the price of Vortilo. To order, contact:

Mark Thomas Arkey
112 Roxboro Cr #4
Mattydale NY 13211-1112
mtarkey@aol.com

Miko Sloper



Jen la plej freŝa usona Esperanto-eldonaĵo!

Verkita de usonano—eldonita en Usono!

KVAR TEATRAĴOJ originale verkitaj en Esperanto de Seattle-a esperantistino CULBERT Ruto.

150 paĝoj (8-1/2 x 11) kun koloraj ilustraĵoj.

La prezo estas \$12.75 (\$12.10 por ELNA-membroj) +\$1.50 por poŝtaj kostoj + loka vendimposto por kaliforniaj adresoj

Mendu ĉe ELNA: Kodo KVA003!

LANGUAGE IN THE NEWS

[*The French are at it again.*]

The French, ever jealous of their cultural identity, are erecting a language barrier to defend against the English invasion.

If parliament passes a bill announced by the government yesterday, advertising in France for "le Car" or hiring staff for "un job" could lead to a fine or, possibly, prison.

Although the bill does not name the offending language, it is clearly aimed at English, which many intellectuals accuse of adulterating French into "Franglais."

Worried about the increasing share of American films and books translated from English on the French market, France fought hard to win a "cultural exemption" keeping such goods out of the GATT world trade liberalization pact signed late last year.

[*Excerpted from a Reuters article in the San Francisco, CA, Chronicle, Feb. 24, 1994; provided by Miko Sloper.*]

[... or still.]

The French official, elegant as always, walked into the Foreign Ministry salon, bowed slightly and began, "Le briefing est off the record."

Soon, official use of such a phrase will be against the law if the Culture Ministry has its way. So will Fun Radio's un-French name and its babble about "le listing" on "le hit parade." Not to mention Ford Motor Company's advertisement for a new car equipped with "le air bag."

France's old and losing battle against the English language has moved into a new and touchy phrase now that the government has presented a draft law to put up a barrier against further foreign incursions.

The proposed law, which faces a vote in the National Assembly this spring, would ban foreign words from virtually all business and Government communications, radio and television broadcasts, public announcements and advertising messages whenever a "suitable local equivalent" exists in French.

Labels and instructions for products would have to include French. So would conferences and publications arranged by French citizens. Violators could be punished with fines, so far unspecified, or lose state financing.

The novelist Jean d'Ormesson, who has always defended his national tongue, says the bill is ridiculous. "Borrowed words have always enriched the language," he said. "We have accepted good foreign words like sofa and opera."

[...] Claude Hagège, a prominent linguist, ... said that, while he was not against the introduction of loan words, "we should act against excesses."

[*Excerpted from an article by Marlise Simons in the New York, NY, Times, Mar. 15, 1994; provided by Cornelius McKown.*]

[*Those French and their silly language laws. Luckily, nothing like that could happen here...*]

Annie Mariano said that she tried to follow work rules although she sometimes could not help but greet Filipino co-workers in her native tongue, especially when passing them in the hallway.

But the Casa San Miguel [Note the name!—ed.] convalescent home in Concord had a firm policy that workers must speak English in patient areas.

"It got to a point where we couldn't even whisper in Tagalog," she said.

Violation of the English-only rule was cited as a reason for firing Mariano and eight other Filipinos, the workers allege in a lawsuit filed in Contra Costa Superior Court that accuses the convalescent home of discrimination.

English-only rules "suppress an important aspect of people's ethnicity, cultural heritage, and therefore tend to be oppressive," said Edward Chen of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Before [the appellate ruling in favor of the Spun Steak meat-packing plant in South San Francisco], the trend was clearly against English-only rules. Many employers were dropping such restrictions, and the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission had declared that such policies may "create an atmosphere of inferiority, isolation and intimidation" against some ethnic groups.

Having different languages spoken in an office or a factory could lead to tension and open conflict among employees of different cultures, according to Jim Boulet, legislative director for English First. Language confusion can also lead to accidents, he argued.

[The fairness question] was the reasoning for the Calipatria State Prison warden's recent order for all employees to speak only English while on duty, except when talking to visitors or inmates who cannot speak the language. According to the warden's memo, some employees have been "offended, felt left out or that they have been subjected to deliberate rudeness" when other employees speak a foreign language.

In the Casa San Miguel case, the workers said enforcement of the English-only rule underscored what they regarded as a racial bias.

According to the lawsuit, which was filed in January, Casa San Miguel President Moshe Shenker told the Filipino workers during a 1992 meeting, "If you don't understand English, just bow your heads and go back to your country. I'll call the police and send you back to the Philippines. You Filipinos are dumb-headed."

The dismissed Filipino employees, most of whom worked as nursing assistants who took care of the home's elderly residents, said they only spoke Tagalog in private conversations—and never in front of patients. They called their use of the language "inadvertent and inconsequential" and irrelevant to their performance.

In some instances, the workers complained that they were reprimanded for seemingly petty violations of the rule. Mariano said they were prohibited from using Tagalog honorifics—such as *ate* for an older female colleague or *kuya* for an older male colleague—even though the rest of their sentences were in English.

Casa San Miguel attorney [Daniel] Berkley said management imposed regulations for the benefit of their elderly patients, most of whom speak only English and who, he said, could become disoriented or confused in an environment where people speak other languages.

[*Excerpted from an article by Benjamin Pimentel in the San Francisco, CA, Chronicle, Mar. 18, 1994; provided by Steve Belant.*]

[*Sláinte!*]

The European Union is set to become the most expensive talking shop in history, with the possible exception of the gathering of stonemasons, architects, and labourers who built the Tower of Babel.

The Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish languages will be accorded full official and working status if these countries join the EU, according to a spokesman for the European Commission in Brussels.

This will increase the number of official EU languages from nine to 12—or twice the number of official languages used by the United Nations. The move will have considerable financial implications for the EU budget: in 1988 the budget for official translations in the EC was 100 million ECUs, or about IEP80 million.

It will also pose huge logistical and administrative problems, as hordes of trans-

lators and interpreters trip over themselves at official functions, excusing themselves with multilingual ease. Already, the Brussels bureaucracy consumes the equivalent of a small forest in waste paper every day, and its consumption of paper clips is likely to assume Kafkaesque proportions if the move goes ahead.

The decision has been seized upon by Comhhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge, the coordinating body for Irish language organisations, as an opportunity for the Government to right a historic wrong and lobby for Irish to be included in the official list.

Irish is not a working language of the EU, although it has limited recognition as an official language for major texts, such as the Maastricht Treaty. In the negotiations concerning Ireland's membership of the EEC in 1971, the then Fianna Fáil government decided not to seek full status for Irish, much to the surprise of EEC officials.

The comhhdháil says that up to 250 well-paid jobs for Irish-speaking translators and interpreters could be created if the language is recognised as a working language. It says such a move would bolster the language in education and other areas and has written to the Tánaiste, Mr Spring, asking him to lobby his European colleagues on the issue. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the comhhdháil's letter had not yet been re-

ceived by the Tánaiste, possibly due to problems with the postal service.

According to a spokesman for the European Commission in Brussels, there would be no practical difficulties in giving Irish full working status, although it would cause "great surprise" in Brussels if the Government were to adopt such a stance.

Norwegian and Swedish were closely related languages, he pointed out, yet they would both be accorded official status, even though the negotiations for membership are being conducted through English.

[*"Irish language seeks its place in the official corridors of EU talking shop"* by Uinsionn Mac Dubhghaill, in *The Irish Times*, Apr. 9, 1994; provided by Mark Fettes.]

Daŭrigo de paĝo 4

kaj Glosa. Estas interese legi la raportojn pri la konferenco ankaŭ en iliaj informiloj

...

En *Plu Glosa Nota* (numero 63, novembro/decembro 1993) estis pri la konferenco tuta paĝo verkita de Wendy Ashby, kiu reprezentis la lingvon ĉe la konferenco, tamen sen eksplicita mencio

pri Esperanto aŭ Interlingua: "Pe pa dice de plu ge-face lingua, plu prejudika al minus de info de mu, plus un histori de Ge-face Lingua Movimento." Poste: "Pomeso-di sesio pa proto kon introduce a tri ge-face lingua; e ci, mi pa dice de Glosa,"

... Tamen en *Panorama in interlingua 6/1993* oni tute ne evitis menciojn pri Esperanto. Sub la titolo "Interlingua vince in Bruxelles" oni povas legi pri la reagoj al la konversacioto en Esperanto, kiun faris Piron kaj Blanke pro peto de konferencano: "ma lor demonstration retornava a illes e falleva, proque multes surrideva, e alteres simplemente rideva in incredulitate, audiente tal galimatias". Tamen, kiam Gopsill kaj Gasper demonstris sian grandiozan lingvon: "Le visages del publico se illuminava, e nos recipeva un applauso, proque omnes nos compredeva".

Se iu eĉ iomete tentiĝas kredi tiun raporton, tiu akiru kaj legu la libron *The anatomy of a failure: Interlingua Examined* de Rik Dalton, kiu bone klarigas pri la lingvo, la ideologio kaj la metodoj de la Interlingua-istoj.

Eble la venonta fojon oni invitu la Idistojn kaj Lojbanistojn.



President: Donald J. Harlow (1996), P.O. Box 551, Pinole, CA 94564, tel. (510) 222-0187
Vice President: Sherry A. Wells (1996)
Secretary: Ellen Eddy (1995)

Treasurer: John B. Massey (1994)

Other Board Members: William R. Harmon (1994), William H. Schulze† (1994), Mark C. Stephens (1994), Thomas Eccardt (1995), D. Gary Grady (1995), Rochelle Grossman (1995), Doroteo Holland (1996), David Richardson (1996), Derek Roff (1996)

Commissioners and Chairs: Don Coleman (Local Clubs), John Dale (Legislative Affairs), Angela Harlow (Congresses), Lucy Harmon (Travel Affairs, Audio-Visual Instruction), Becky Harris (Women's Affairs), Dorothy Holland (Correspondence Courses), R. Kent Jones (Education), Dr. Julius Manson (United Nations), John B. Massey (Wills and Gifting), Doug Portmann (Science & Technology), John B. Massey and Sidney V. Steinberg (Kapitala Fondusa Komitato), John Mathews (Service Clubs), Catherine Schulze (Postal Course), Sherry Wells (Publicity), David Wolff (Publishing)

Director, Central Office: Miko Sloper

Vice-Director, Central Office: Ionel Onet

ELNA Archivist: Ionel Onet

USEJ: Jozef Truong

Any member wishing to assist in the work of any of the above named commissions or committees should communicate with the member(s) shown.

ELNA Dues for 1994

Regular	\$30
Family	\$45
Youth (under 27)	\$15
Limited income	\$15
Sustaining	\$60
Life	\$600

ELNA is a non-profit organization functioning under IRS paragraph 501(c)3. Donations are tax-deductible.

A separate supporting category, "Friend of Esperanto," has been established. A Friend of Esperanto pays \$10 per year.

Libraries and other institutions can subscribe to *Esperanto U.S.A.* at the special rate of \$15 per year.

UEA dues 1994

Member-Guidebook only (MG)	\$ 9.00
Member-Yearbook only (MJ)	\$22.00
Member-Subscriber (MA)	\$54.00
Societo Zamenhof (additional)	\$108.00
Subscription only to Esperanto	\$32.00
Subscription only to Kontakto	\$21.00

Life Membership in UEA \$1350.00

Send payments for UEA memberships or subscriptions to ELNA, Box 1129, El Cerrito, CA 94530. Make all checks payable to ELNA.

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 (510) 653-0998. Thanks!

DEADLINE FOR MATERIAL FOR ISSUE 1994(4) of Esperanto U.S.A. is Aug. 10, 1994

Esperanto U.S.A.
Volume 30, No. 2
ISSN 1056-0297

Esperanto League for North America, Inc.
P.O. Box 1129, El Cerrito, CA 94530
Telephone: (510) 653-0998
For Info: (800) 828-5944
Fax: (510) 653-1468
Internet: elna@netcom.com
Editor: Don Harlow
Telephone: (510) 222-0187
Internet: donh@netcom.com