

esperanto USA

Bi-monthly bulletin published by the Esperanto League for North America ☆ 1/2000
Dumonata bulteno publikigata de Esperanto-Ligo por Norda Ameriko ☆ Februaro 2000

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PLUS CHANGE...

Nova jaro, kun novaj defioj kaj – jam – novaj problemetoj malfermis al ni siajn pordojn. Ĝia unua tago alportis novajn datojn en du el la oficejaj komputiloj: unu indikis tiutage January 1, 1980 kaj la alia 01-01-100. Krom tio, ĉio alia en ordo. Espereble la jaro estos same bona ankaŭ dum siaj ceteraj tagoj. Precipe ke...

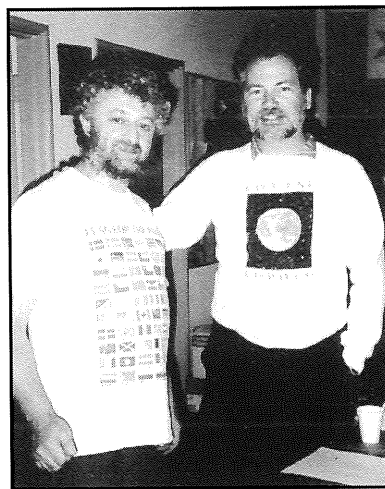
...tri estraranoj kaj la kaskisto de ELNA ŝanĝigos ĉi-jare plus duono de la deĵorantaro en la CO. Tamen, se la estraro konsideros ke unu sola persono povas plenumi ĉiujn taskojn en la oficejo, ankaŭ la alia duono ŝanĝigos.

... la estraro decidis ŝanĝi la kutimajn datojn de la jara kongreso, okazonta ĉi-jare du monatojn antaŭ la kutimaj datoj. Por ke la aferoj estu ankoraŭ pli konfuzaj, ankaŭ la Universala Kongreso ne komenciĝos sabate, kiel kutime, sed marde.

...la CO aĉetis novajn komputilajn programojn, kiuj helpas nin eldoni pli profesiajn eldonaĵojn. Baldaŭ vi rimarkos ilin.

... la membrokotizoj de ELNA restis senŝanĝaj, dum tiuj de UEA malkreskis. Tio donas al ni esperojn, kiujn vi kompreneble plenumos.

...la mondfama E-kursaro ĉe la Ŝtata Universitato San Francisco ŝanĝis sian nomon: NASK (Nord-Amerika Somera [Esperanto-]Kursaro). Ĉu kun nova nomo kaj pli da mono, ĝi sukcesos allogi pli da partoprenantoj? Ni certe esperas tion.



La deĵorantoj en la CO de ELNA amike bonvenigis la novan jaron.

Al tiuj, kiuj demandis sin/nin, kial la lasta pasintjara numero de *Esperanto USA* tiom malfruis, mi respondas: la presejo dissendis ĉiujn ekzemplerojn enlandajn la 16an de decembro. Post tio, dancojn meritas la usona poŝta servo.

Ionel ONET

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Bi-monthly bulletin published by the
Esperanto League for North America
Dumonata bulteno publikigata de
Esperanto-Ligo por Norda Ameriko
Vol. 36, No. 1
ISSN 1056-0297
Editor/Redaktoro: Ionel Oneț
tel. 510/653-0996; fax: 510/653-1468;
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Materials for *esperanto USA* should
be sent to/Materialojn por *esperanto
USA* oni sendu al: *esperanto USA*, PO
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The opinions expressed in this bulletin
are those of the authors, and don't
necessarily represent the point of view
of ELNA or its newsletter/La opinioj es-
primitaj en ĉi bulteno apartenas al la
aŭtoroj, kaj ne nepre prezentas la vid-
punkton de ELNA aŭ ties novajletero.

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Deadline for the next issue/Limdato por
la sekva numero: 27.03.2000.

DE LA CENTRA OFICEJO

As you have read and heard else-
where, I have decided to resign from
my post as ELNA's Director, effective
at the end of summer. This will give
the Estraro plenty of time to find a
suitable replacement from a pool of
candidates. (Please see the related
announcement elsewhere in this is-
sue.) Several people have asked me
why I decided to resign and what my
future plans are.

Simply stated, I
have decided to re-
turn to graduate
school to earn a
Master of Arts de-
gree in philosophy.
This is a case of life
imitating art, for I
shall endeavor to
become a philoso-
pher like my char-
acter in the video
series: Georgo Bon-
volo, Greka Filozofo.
Since I already
have a degree in
Western philosophy
(although not a Ma-

ster's degree), I decided to enroll in a
course in the classics of Eastern
civilizations. So perhaps Georgo
Bonvolo will need to study yoga or
zen archery so that art also imitates
life. I shall be studying Sanskrit,
moving from one of the youngest
languages to one of the oldest. But
fear not: I shall not abandon Espe-
ranto nor the Movado! I shall just
find other ways of contributing to the
development of our fresh and vibrant
culture. I hope that my replacement
will be more successful than I have
been in enrolling new ELNA-mem-
bers and selling the video series, by
which combination ELNA can rise
above its current financial crisis.

Anybody whose book was back-ordered
within the last year and a half:
please contact the bookservice to

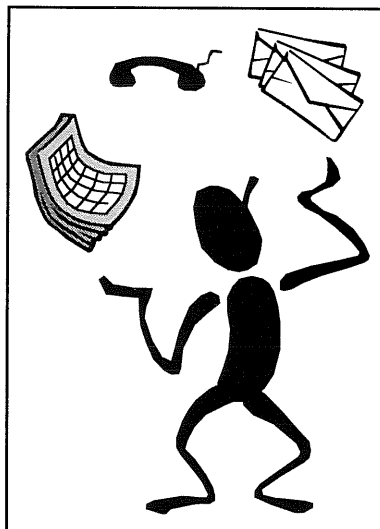
check on its current status. Having
made two complete replacements (I
won't say "upgrades") of our account-
ing software recently, it is possible
that some information was lost, es-
pecially back-orders. And perhaps you
have noticed that it is now possible to
buy books online by creditcard at
ELNA's website www.esperanto-usa.org.
ELNA's webmaster, Jay Fishman,
worked many long hours to make the
format of ELNA's book catalog com-
patible with e-commerce. So we now

await the stampede
of big juicy book orders which the pun-
dits of e-commerce
have been promis-
ing. So don't delay –
be the first on your
block to place a
huge order via
ELNA's website!

The response to
ELNA's recent re-
printing of David
Jordan's *Being Col-
loquial in Esperanto*
has been quite good.
During the initial
special offer, more

than 120 copies were sold in less than
two months. I am confident that
everybody who bought a copy is hav-
ing fun improving their grasp of Es-
peranto with this witty little book. We
are about to send out a mass mailing
to 5,000 libraries, making a special
offer to them based on Jordan's book,
but including several other ELNA-
published books. This outreach pro-
ject is a cooperative effort between
ELNA and the Esperantic Studies
Foundation, of which august organi-
zation Professor Jordan is a member.
To find out more about ESF, look at
www.esperantic.org. You ought to
have just received their most recent
newsletter; if not, please contact ESF
directly to request a copy.

Miko SLOPER, Director



ŜANĜOJ

Tiel same malmulte, kiel per gustoj *personaj*, ni devas nin ankaŭ gvidi en niaj proponoj per gustoj *naciaj*, se la proponoj havas nenian alian celon ol nur flati nerlerte tiun aŭ alian nacion, alportante per tio ĉi nenian utilon al la nacio kvazaŭ flatata kaj grandan malutilon al la afero mem. Tiel ekzemple unu sinjoro, kiu nun apartenas al la plej varmaj amikoj de nia lingvo, en la komenco estis forte kolera kontraŭ ĝi el la kaŭzo, ke ĝi «ne estas sufiĉe internacia», ĉar ĝi enhavas preskaŭ nenian vorton rusan. Multe ni jam devis suferi de tiu malvasta pseŭdo-patriotismo, kun kiu diversaj personoj renkontis nian aferon, kies devizo estas «frateco de la popoloj». Dum unu malamike renkontis nian aferon el la kaŭzo, ke nia unua debuto, la unua lernolibro de nia lingvo, eliris en lingvo rusa – la supre dirita sinjoro en la unua tempo trovis, ke nia afero estas «malamika al la rusa popolo, ĉar... Volapük havas la rusan vorton <ibo>, dum ni donis por ĝi la ŝanĝitan francan vorton <ĉar>!» – Unu redaktoro de sveda gazeto trovis, ke nia lingvo havas karakteron tro italan. Kiam ni ne povis akcepti lian proponon kaj sen ia celo «malitaligi» nian lingvon, la proponinto ne longe atendis kaj provis fari mem lingvan miksaĵon, kiu laŭ lia opinio devus pli plaĉi al la nordaj popoloj. Ni ne bezonas rakonti, kio fariĝus el nia afero, se ĉiu popolo volus el simpla vanteco doni al ĝi sian pro-

pran karakteron. Nia afero fariĝus absolute neebla. Kaj se ĝi eĉ estus ebla, – ĉu la flatita popolo mem ion gajnus de tio? La dirita sveda sinjoro, kiu en la komenco diris, ke liaj ŝanĝoj estas *necesaj*, kaj faris provojn en la daŭro de kelka tempo, nun vidas jam, al kio ĝi lin kondukis: la lingvo fariĝis malbonsona kaj malregula, kaj el la svedoj mem, por kies nacia flato li volis pereigi nian aferon, neniu akceptis liajn ŝanĝojn, dum nia lingvo en ĝia nun formo, kiu estis tiel «malsveda», havas multajn amikojn inter la svedoj kaj estas al ili multe pli oportuna kaj pli hejma, ol la svedigita, kiu mortis, antaŭ ol ĝi akceptis ian difinitan formon. – Unu el niaj slavaj amikoj trovis, ke la lingvo internacia devas havi tiom same da slavaj vortoj, kiel da romana-germanaj. Li ankaŭ volis krei novan lingvon, kiu enhavus en si multajn vortojn slavajn; sed baldaŭ li konvinkiĝis, ke ne sole al aliaj popoloj, sed al la *slavoj* mem multe pli oportunaj kaj agrablaj estas niaj vortoj romana-germanaj, ol la vortoj slavaj, kiuj, enmetite en sistemon romana-germanan, tranĉas la oreilon kaj fariĝas al la slavoj mem multe malpli kompreneblaj, ol la vortoj ne slavaj. (Se ni bone memoras, la vorto «internacia» tie estis tradukata «meĵufoka»; sed ni petas, ke iu slavo diru al ni, kion li pli bone komprenas kaj memoros, la vorton «internacia» aŭ «meĵufoka»? li estos preta serĉi la vorton en ia ĥina vortaro, kaj

al li eĉ ne venos en la kapon, ke la vorto estas kunmetita el lia propra slava «meĵdu» kaj la germana «Volk», perdinte la «d» kaj la «l», ĉar ankaŭ 2 konsonantoj ne devas stari kune!). Se la amiko, egale al la aliaj, farus sian proponon nur *teorie*, li eble eĉ nun restus ĉe sia opinio kaj eble kolerus nin, ke ni estas tiel obstinaj kaj ne volas enkonduki tiun ĉi «necesan» ŝanĝon; sed feliĉe li faris provon *praktikan*, kaj la praktiko lin la plej bone konvinkis, kaj nun li denove fariĝis tre varma amiko de nia lingvo en ĝia *nuna* formo. – El la diritaĵo ni povas eltiri la sekvantan regulon: se ni volas proponi aŭ fari ian ŝanĝon, ni devas nin demandi, kian utilon la ŝanĝo alportus al la lingvo mem, kaj ĉu la utilo de la ŝanĝo kovrus la malutilon; sed ni neniam devas obei la senfondajn gustojn kaj simplan vanteccon de ia aparta nacio, ĉar tiam ni malutilon alportos al nia afero grandan kaj utilon ni alportos al neniu nenian. En ĉiuj okazoj, kiuj ne estas absolute gravaj per sia enhavo mem, vantaj senkaŭzaj gustoj naciaj devas en afero internacia tiel same absolute silente, kiel la gustoj personaj, se ni ne volas el persona aŭ nacia disputemeco pereigi nian aferon; tiuj ĉi gustoj devis silenti jam en la tempo de la kreado de l' lingvo, kaj tiom pli ili sendube devas silenti, se ilia obeado postulas rompadon en nia lingvo.

(prenita el *Lingvaj respondoj*)

Saluton ĉiuj,

The Convention is coming! The Convention is coming! Reserve the dates: May 19-21 (that's Friday through Sunday). The Interkona Vespero will be Thursday evening, May 18, so after you finish travelling to Atlanta you can relax and chat with your friends.

Normally we've held the Convention in July, but there's no specific rule about that, and we're tired of meeting in the hottest part of the summer. So (for that and other reasons) we've moved it forward two months. Also, the Convention has been Saturday through Monday, but we've moved it forward one day to see if that makes it a little easier to fit into your work schedule. I hope that these changes will work out excellently for everyone and we'll see as many people there as possible. Last year's convention in St. Louis got comments like "It was terrific!", and I think you'll enjoy Atlanta just as much.

Jay Fishman has been working hard on our Web site. As a result of his latest labors, you can now order from our book catalog via the Internet! Follow the link from our web site, www.esperanto-usa.org. You can select books, tapes, everything in the catalog, and either purchase it directly with a credit card, or print your order and mail it in. If you have any comments or run into problems, please send them directly to Jay at garolo@iname.com, with a copy to the C.O.: elna@esperanto-usa.org. Thanks, Jay.

Sylvan Zafft's article in the last *Esperanto USA* about our financial problems has caused some questions in my e-mail and on the Net. You deserve to know what those questions are, and what our answers are.

★ "ELNA is spending its money to spread Esperanto, instead of serving its members." In fact, most of our expenses are for personnel, and most of

their work is either various member services or handling the book service. We're spending very little to spread Esperanto. The publicity budget is only \$5,000, and we spend roughly the same amount answering requests for information (both of which, we hope, bring in new members).

★ "ELNA does not have the right to spend the capital of the Gibson fund, only the interest." The Gibson donation did not have any restrictions. The ELNA Board voted to spend only the interest, and succeeded in that for several years. However, lower interest rates and continuing increases in costs meant that eventually we couldn't keep that balance (note that interest rates have dropped by several percentage points over the last ten years!). After thorough discussion, we decided – for now – to spend some capital and try to improve our income rather than drastically cut services.

One of the reasons we probably lost income was our lack of a Web sales site, as people bought books from other Esperanto groups through the net. We have now fixed that and we're hoping to regain our share of sales.

★ "ELNA is spending everything on the Videotape Course Project." In fact we're spending nothing on it directly. It's an independent project (we have created a \$5,000 line of credit for the project, but we are charging interest on it, so that breaks even). However, indirectly it's probably hurting us. It's getting many contributions – and certainly taking hundreds of volunteer-hours – that might otherwise go to ELNA. But the Board thought the course would be useful to the Movement in general, and we hope in a year or two to see actual income from it.

★ "ELNA is spending money like a drunken sailor in port." I've sat through more all-day budget meetings

than I care to think about, and I can say that the ELNA Board is very, very careful about spending your money. We may be spending like a "blind" sailor, but we are certainly not careless. If you think you can do better, please consider running for office and improving our efforts.

Okay. Here was my Y2K prediction: "Y2K caused a number of small and amusing problems, but nothing major in the US." Right on... except for the sentence before, which was "The season's holidays have come and gone while this was at the printer's or in the mail." *Esperanto USA* arrived at my house just before Y2K.

Board member Reg Jaderstrom has resigned due to lack of time to work on ELNA matters. Reg, thank you for your participation and help. Reg is continuing to work on local Esperanto projects, but we'll miss our only Estrarano from the Alaska-Hawaii time zone. Reg's term would have ended at this year's Convention, so we will elect a replacement in the upcoming elections. Again, if you are interested in running for the Board or know someone who is interested, please contact Kent Jones kentjones9@aol.com or myself for information: dwolfff@world.com.

Last, a couple of Ege Bone's. Questions about ELNA's financial problems came up in soc.culture.esperanto. Don Harlow wrote a calm and complete response – in fact, an extremely good response. (I borrowed some of it above.)

And Richard Ware of Colorado typed all our Talent Bank forms into a computer file, so we will be able to search the forms and use them more easily. This is a necessary first step to our full use of the talents that our members have offered. Thanks –

David WOLFF, President

NOVA SISTEMO POR INSTRUI ESPERANTON



Our detective is wondering: Have you watched *Esperanto, Passport to the whole world* yet?
Have you bought it yet?

Are you using it to learn or teach Esperanto?

Have you written a review like this one by Prof. Ruben Feldman Gonzáles?

“With great interest in the beginning and increasing pleasure while watching I became immersed in the video course.

“I had never hoped to find such a high-quality production, such clear pictures on the TV screen and (most importantly) such excellent pronunciation of the international language Esperanto.

“A Latin-American teacher, Elsa Raola, introduced the first four lessons in perfectly pronounced Esperanto and with an easy rhythm, slow and enticing.

“The actors and actresses follow the same style through a humorous, interesting and dynamic text.

“The video tapes interested my whole family in studying Esperanto. I had never succeeded in doing that over years of trying. We may now hope to very soon see the complete series of 15 lessons, which can become the most preferred of all such tools for teaching Esperanto throughout the entire world...

“I highly recommend this artistic, interesting and well-pronounced introduction to Esperanto. This is a highly worthwhile project and worthy of support.” [translated from the Esperanto original]

Eŭropo nun komencas produkti kaj reklami la videobendan kurson *Esperanto, pasporto al la tuta mondo*.

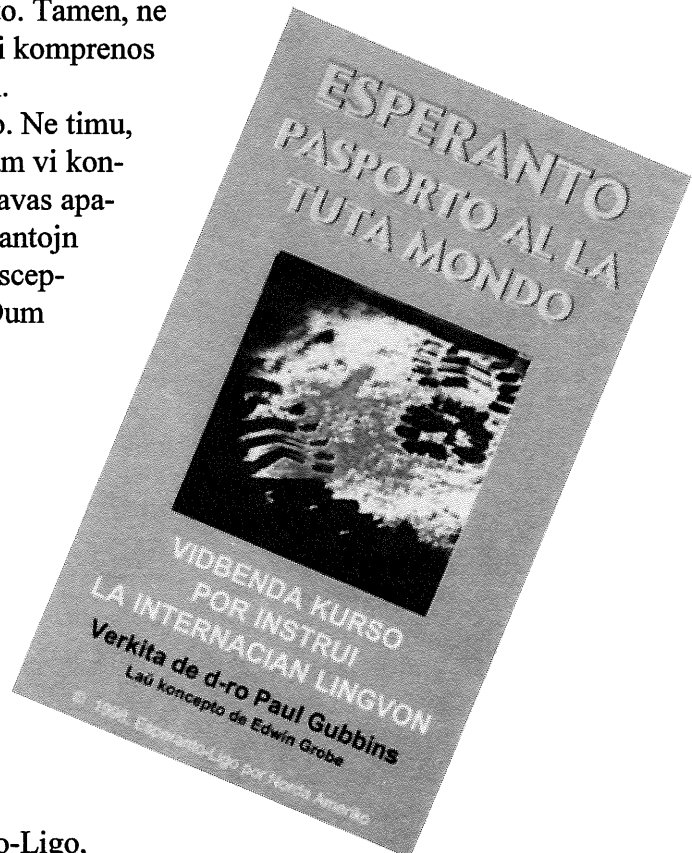
Enkonduko de prof-o Duncan Charters al la Esperanta PAL-versio:

Ĉu tute nova sistemo por instrui la internacian lingvon? Efektive.

Vi ja estas preta ekaventuri en la lernadon de Esperanto. Tamen, ne domaĝu kelkajn minutojn por rigardi la mapon. Tiel vi komprenos la vojon kiun sekvos via lernado kaj kiel vi laŭiros ĝin.

Jam de la komenco vi plene trempiĝos en la lingvo. Ne timu, tamen, vi ne dronos! Ĉio subtenos vian komprenon dum vi konatiĝos kun la sono kaj uzado de la lingvo. Esperanto havas apartajn avantaĝojn kompare kun la tasko kiu frontas lernantojn de aliaj lingvoj. Ĉar ne ekzistas neregulaj formoj kaj esceptoj, tiuj ne bremsas la disvolvon de lingvaj intuicioj. Dum vi rigardos la lecionojn, vi ekhavas ĉiam pli kaj pli da memfido pri tio kion vi lernas. Ĉiufoje vi komprenos pli el la kunteksto de la materialo prezentita. Memoru ke plej gravas lasi la materialon enflui sen ĉagreniĝo pro tio ke vi ne tuj komprenas la tuton. Vi konstatos la rezultojn kiam vi donos al vi okazojn por praktiki kaj uzi la lingvon. Ni nun vidu kiel kaj kial ĝi funkcios por vi...

Duncan Charters, Prezidinto de Internacia Ligo de Esperantistaj Instruistoj (ILEI)



MENDU LA PAL-VERSION ĈE: Flandra Esperanto-Ligo,
Frankrijklei 140, BE-2000 Antwerpen, Belgio; ✉ butiko@fel.esperanto.be

ORDER THE NTSC VERSION FROM: ELNA,
PO Box 1129, El Cerrito CA 94530; ✉ elna@esperanto-usa.org

Page edited by Lusi HARMON

Recenze

Historietoj de la Siuoj, Luther Standing Bear. Trad. William R. HARMON. Ilustraĵoj de Herbert Morton STOOPS. Berkeley: Eldonejo Bero, 1999. 59p. 215x135. Broŝuro. ISBN 1-882251-25-3. Kodo: HIS005; prezo: \$4.80

Usonanoj jam konantaj, pere de filmoj, libroj, televidaĵoj aŭ personaj vojaĝoj, la vivon kaj la kulturon de la Siuaj indianoj, malkovros malmultajn novajn historiojn aŭ kulturajn informojn en *Historietoj de la Siuoj*, verkitaj origine en la angla fare de Luther Standing Bear kaj lastatempe esperantigitaj de William R. Harmon.

Pro la preskaŭ bedaŭrinda mallongo de ĉiu el la dudek rakontetoj (kiuj longas po ne pli ol unu-du paĝojn), la rakontinto ne havis sufiĉe da spaco por inkluzivigi abundon da preterkutimaj folkloraj aŭ kulturaj detaloj pri sia gento. Li sin limigis, devige, al ĝeneralaj aĵoj.

Tamen, al eksterusonanoj interesigantaj pri indiĝenamerikanoj, la ĝeneralaj aĵoj de *Historietoj* sendube ege plaĉos pro sia alimonda ekzoteco. Jen sekvas katalogeto pri ekzotaj temoj kiuj, revenante ofte en la verko, iom kiel kulturaj gvidmotivoj, sentigos eble apartan plezuron al fremdlandaj legantoj:

1. La Siuoj vivas en intimaj, egalrajtaj rilatoj kun siaj najbaraj bestoj (cervoj, lupoj, ursoj, bizonoj) kaj birdoj (agloj, akcipitroj, strigoj), kun kiuj ili sukcesas interkomunikiĝi, ofte eĉ lingve;

2. Laŭ la Siuoj, ĉiu flora, faŭna, geologia kaj meteologia estaĵo aŭ fe-

nomeno de la mondo (arbo, besto, monto, rivero, tondro, vento) havas vivantan, internan spiriton kun kiu bonkonduktaj kaj bonpensaj homoj povas kaj rajtas komunikiĝi en animisma dialogo;

3. La Siuoj kredas je la valoro de songoj, trancoj kaj ceteraj eksterkorpaj spertoj kaj aljuĝas religian respekton al tribaj sorĉistoj kaj ŝamanoj scipovantaj interpreti tiajn psikologiajn fenomenojn kaj okazigi magiajn eventojn;

4. Spertaj kaj kuraĝaj batalistoj, la Siuoj protektas energie sian vastan, belegan, ebenajan hejmlandon kontraŭ la atakoj de malamikaj gentoj, kaj precipe de la Korvuloj;

5. La ĉefa nutraĵo de la Siuoj estas la bizono, kiu abundas (almenaŭ dum la antaŭ-blankhaŭtula epoko de la *Historietoj*) sur iliaj ebenaj teritorioj kaj pri kies ĉasado ili ege spertas;

6. La Siua kulturo sin konservas kaj transviviĝas grandparte pere de sia tradicia parola literaturo, kiun la maljunuloj transsciigas al la junuloj okaze de specialaj renkontkunvenoj kaj pri kiu la nunaj *Historietoj*

estas surpaperigitaj ekzemploj.

La rakontostilo de Luther Standing Bear estas simpla kaj rekta, konsistante plejparte el mallongaj frazoj al kiuj mankas preskaŭ entute subordigitaj propozicioj. William Harmon fidele respektas tiun simplecon kaj tiun rektecon en sia boncela kaj bonefakta tradukaĵo, pro kio la libreto rajtas roli kiel legtekstaro en Esperantlingvaj lernkursoj.

Edwin GROBE (Tempe AZ)

Paĝoj bizaraj, Urmuz. Trad. Ionel ONET. Berkeley: Eldonejo Bero, 1998. 44p. 215x135. Broŝuro. ISBN 1-882251-16-4. Kodo: PAG002; prezo: \$5.50

Jen 9 prozeroj kaj unu poemo (3 el ili postmortaj) de Urmuz, verkonomo de Demetru Dem. Demestrescu-Buzău (1883-1923), en elrumanigo de Ionel Onet. Temas, kiel perfekte klarigas la dorskovrilo, pri tekstoj groteskaj kun absurdaj elementoj, samtempe parodioj de klasikaj prozaĵoj. Sed iasence oni povus nomi ilin realismaj, tial ke ili "simple" spegulas la groteskon kaj absurdon universajn. Ĉi kurtajn tekstojn, kun absurdo ne kafke sinmurdiga sed simpatia kaj plaĉa, oni legu, ekzemple, po unu ĉiutage, antaŭ ol sizifi al la oficejo aŭ al la metroa vagono. Neatendeble la aŭtoro sukcesas treni la atenton kaj intereson ĝis la fino de ĉi (ambigue!) sentemaj eroj, kvankam nur unu el ili (*La Fuchsiado*) konsistigas tipan historieton kun sufiĉe kohera rakontfadenado. Normale oni trovas tian tonon en longaj romanoj (kiel *La majstro kaj Margarita* de Bulgakov) nur spice aŭ akompane, ne ĉiu-vorte, kiel ĉi-kaze. Mi finu per du fragmentoj, montrofenestre: "Li pasigas la tempon naĝante senĉese 23 horojn, sed nur laŭ la direkto nord-sudo, pro la timo eliri sian neŭtralecon" (p.13, temas ne pri UEA). Kaj sur p.26: "La pluvo ĉesis kaj la lastaj nubrestaĵoj tute disiĝis... Kun malsekaj vestaĵoj kaj malorda hararo, li vagis en la nokta mallumo, serĉante ŝirmejon... Li alvenis, sencecie, apud la malnoviĝintan kaj temperoditan klostran kripton kiun, post atenta alproksimiĝo, li flaris kaj lekis ĉirkaŭ 56 fojojn laŭvice, sen akiri ajnan rezulton." Lekinda bero, ĉu ne?

Jorge CAMACHO (Barcelona ES)

Internacia Manpremo

Supplement to *Esperanto USA* 1/2000

A Chinese Esperanto speaker once pointed out that Esperanto is like a linguistic handshake. When two people shake hands they both reach out halfway. When two people speak Esperanto they have both made the effort to learn a relatively easy, neutral language instead of just one of them making the effort to learn the other's difficult national language.

This is why this supplement is called *Internacia Manpremo* which means "an international handshake."

A Very Special Language

by Sylvan Zaft

For most of us learning foreign languages is extremely difficult. We may spend years studying a foreign language without really being comfortable in it. For people like us Esperanto is a godsend, a language that we can really master after only months of study instead of years.

However, there exist rare individuals who can pick up languages relatively easily or, in some cases, very easily.

We all know that when we were young we had a wonderful ability to learn a language. We learned how to speak our native language without formal lessons, simply by listening to it being spoken by people around us. And that was true no matter how difficult that native language might be!

But between roughly the ages of six and twelve most of us lost that magical ability to learn a language. Mastering a foreign language came to require an enormous investment of time, energy, commitment and initiative. It is easy enough to understand Esperanto's appeal to people like us.

However, interestingly enough Esperanto also has enormous appeal to those individuals who have a tremendous appetite for learning languages and for those whose brains have somehow maintained most or all of their inborn ability to pick up new tongues.

This issue of *Internacia Manpremo* features an article about Dr. Peter Browne, Associate Professor of Spanish at the University of Texas-Pan American. Peter Browne is a man who has learned many languages and whose writings have been published in three of them: English, Spanish and Esperanto. With his special gift for learning languages Browne has not only mastered Esperanto but has become one of its most prolific poets.

Peter Browne learned Esperanto on his own when he was a high school student some twenty-five years ago.

In another article Tommy Grano, a high school student in Santa Barbara, California who is interested in learning

many languages tells how he learned Esperanto and how he uses the language.

I first met Tommy in the online chat that takes place in Esperanto on America Online every Saturday. I was impressed by his mastery of Esperanto and I invited him to write an article explaining how he learned our language and how he uses it.

Esperanto is a very special language. It attracts those who have no special linguistic ability. It also attracts those who have the ability and interest to learn many languages.

A Poet of Three Languages, Three Cultures

by Sylvan Zaft

Last year nearly forty original poems of ELNA member Peter Browne appeared in the Esperanto literary journal *Fonto*. Browne had previously put out two books of his writings in Esperanto, one of his poetry, *Vagabonde*, and one of his prose, *Amerika Skizlibro: Eroj el Poeta Vivresumo*. Both are available from the ELNA Book Service.

Browne has also written original poetry and prose in Spanish. The publisher Tierra de Libros has put out three of his books in that language: *Bandido*, *Concubina*, *poemas y viñetas* and *Más allá de gringolandia*. His poems in Spanish have been highly praised by, among others, the Spanish Esperanto poet Jorge Camacho.

Browne has also written prize winning poetry in English.

Peter Browne is a poet who writes in three languages

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and, more than that, a man who lives in three cultures.

Browne has travelled extensively in Spanish-speaking countries and has even enjoyed romances in that language. He has attended two Universal Congresses of Esperanto, in Augsburg, Germany (1985) and in Tampere, Finland (1995). He is equally at home in Mexico City, in Austin, Texas or attending a Universal Congress of Esperanto.

An interest in languages began early. When he was a teenager he heard his father talking fluently with Chinese in their native language. His father, who has a special gift for learning languages, had learned Mandarin Chinese for his work in the United States Army.

As a boy Browne loved J.R.R. Tolkien's trilogy *The Lord of the Rings* and was fascinated by the invented languages of that master of fantasy. (Incidentally, Tolkien, a professor of philology at Oxford University, was a proponent of Esperanto.)

Besides Esperanto and Spanish Browne has studied Latin, German, French, Portuguese, Galician, Italian, Swahili, Persian, Finnish, Old Provençal, Mayan and a little bit of Arabic.

He is currently Associate Professor of Spanish at the University of Texas-Pan American in the Rio Grande Valley, just a few miles from Mexico.

I interviewed Peter Browne by e-mail. In one of his messages he explained how he came to learn Esperanto:

Internacia Manpremo

Supplement to EsperantoUSA 1/2000

Editor:

Sylvan Zaft
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Contributions should be sent to "Sylvan Zaft" at the above address or, if possible, by e-mail to:

sylvanz@aol.com.

For this supplement we are especially interested in accounts of how you have used Esperanto. Have you formed strong international friendships? Have you had interesting experiences travelling abroad using Esperanto? Have you had fascinating correspondences with people in other countries?

Please send your accounts of these and other interesting experiences using Esperanto to the editor.

Most of my colleagues would never imagine that I'm seriously handicapped. But I am. The story of my private life has been largely the story of a struggle with dyslexia and related handicaps.

Why did my native language have to be English? My grade school years implied a terrific struggle, but I never could get a handle on English spelling until my early adult years. If my native language had been Finnish, I wouldn't have had to undergo all those years of pain and humiliation.

Imagine how I felt when I discovered Esperanto! A language that's perfectly phonetic! A lot more phonetic than even Spanish is.

I took up the mastery of the language during one of those terrible long desolate summers in Nebraska. The tedium of life was expelled! A whole new life was stirring within me! It wasn't a religious experience, but it was something quite other, and quite exciting. Within a few months I was actually reading books in Esperanto! And it gave me a lot of confidence for other things. Soon I was learning to ride a bike for the first time (I was about 17!) and shortly after I learned how to swim. That's where Esperanto came in as a very powerful psychological factor in my late teens.

Browne compared Esperanto with Spanish:

In a way, Esperanto is less interesting than Spanish. It is less exotic in its basic word stock. In everyday, colloquial Spanish, one expresses a strong wish with an "Ojala". That is Arabic, and the flavor is Muslim: "May Allah grant!". Indeed, in everyday Spanish, one uses Arabic words for a great many things. "Alacran" is scorpion, and "camisa" is shirt – those words come straight from Arabic.

The flavor of Mexican Spanish is even more exotic, a great many words coming directly from the language of the Aztecs (Nahuatl). Also, Esperanto has some basic limitations, among them the lack of distinct linguistic registers (i.e., colloquial vs. erudite).

Yet I feel that Esperanto makes up for most of its handicaps. You can do things in Esperanto that you can't possibly do in other languages. First and foremost, it is a language of creativity. We see this in translations of *The Lord of the Rings*: the Spanish translations employ solutions that are ready-made and rigid, whereas Auld's Esperanto translation comes up with many solutions that are fresh and creative.

Because you can do things in Esperanto that you can't do in other languages, I truly love the language.

I remember the emotion I experienced when I was first learning Esperanto, and I found I could actually

read a Shakespeare sonnet in a translation by William Auld (can't remember which one). The solutions were so simple, so eloquent, while conveying the feel of the original!

Nowadays I usually write my poems first in Esperanto: that gives me a lot of freedom to do things with words and with combinations of words.

He gave us the history of one of his poems, *Meksikujo*:

I first wrote the poem in Esperanto when I was in Mexico City back in 1996, at a moment when I felt inspired by the grandeur surrounding me (despite all the pollution and such!). Later I translated the poem into English, at a fairly leisurely pace (I never rush my translations of myself!) Coming up with the title in English, (which of course is actually Nahuatl--*Mexicayotl*) implied a great deal of research (there is often a lot of scholarly research that goes into my poems). The point is, that the English translation got published in a very attractive volume put out by the Austin International Poetry Festival, which is very selective. I also won 4th prize, which is not bad at all, with so many hundreds of poems being submitted. Now, if it hadn't been for Esperanto, and the inspiration that I felt while frequenting certain Mexican Esperantists, the poem probably would never had been written at all. There would be no prize and no appearance in the anthology. So what I do in Esperanto ends up being the root for what I'm doing in English.

And he recounted a few of the experiences that show how Esperanto has enriched his life:

Another reason why I like Esperanto so much is that it has lead to situations where everything seems larger than life.

Suddenly you find that a South African poet has become your neighbor in Southern Texas, that he's practically living next door! You know that in Esperantujo he's a well known figure. And suddenly you're spending a lot of time at his place, jabbering away in a tongue that is neither English nor Afrikaans. You find that you share a common culture, that it is very intellectual, and that you are citizens of one common *virtual* homeland now made material. Esperantoland jumps to life, seemingly all of a sudden! You walk out of his place with your head full of green mist.

You are in Mexico City, with a very nice girl. She takes you to visit a samideano. He is a retired engineer, and his home is practically a mansion in one fine neighborhood in Coyacan. You find that you share a vast culture, and that you are engaged in a very

pleasant conversation about that culture, but you are speaking in neither English nor Spanish. Yes, you are sitting there in that unique mansion that has a living tree growing through the very middle and the book you are discussing with such enthusiasm is the Finnish *Kalevala*!

Those are just two such experiences.

La Vojo al Zacatecas

Here is an example of how Peter Browne works, writing a poem first in Esperanto and then later creating versions of the poem in his other two languages. The following Esperanto poem first appeared in the newsletter of the International Language Association of Nebraska. It later appeared in the August, 1999 number of the literary journal *Fonto*.

La vojo etenda al Zacatecas:

Kiom ĝi serpntumas kun lanto,
Kun delico, sub sovaĝaj montetoj de l' vespero!
Kiom altas la nopaloj brunverdaj,
Nopaloj egaj kvazaŭ arboj makabraj.
Kiom senhomas la veprejo, la spacoj praaj.
L'iro de l' aŭtobus' estas naŭto stranga,
Naŭtado en regnon alian de la sonĝoj.
Irado estas pluen, ĉiam pluen,
En la plurajn ombrojn misajn.
Ho vespero! Ho vespero de sinistro rara,
Ne facile vi forlasos min.

The poem describes an evening bus ride to Zacatecas, Mexico. "Nopaloj" are treelike cacti. "Veprejo" is a place full of thorny brush.

Here are the English and Spanish versions:

The Road to Zacatecas

The road to Zacatecas:

how it twists on with slowness,
with delectation, beneath the savage hills
of an uncanny evening!
The brown green nopales grow most high
like macabre and otherworldly trees
possessed of an ancient vigilance.
This is a world beyond Man.
The vast thorn brush speaks of other creation,
of martian and limitless solitude.
We navigate dream time in the dusk,
we go ever onward into sinister and crepuscular shadows.
Do not abandon me, gothic evening!
Do not abandon me, oh road to Zacatecas!

El Camino Hacia Zacatecas

¡Cuán largo es el camino
hacia Zacatecas!
Sinuosa avanza con lentitudes,
con delicias, bajo los cerros salvajes
del crepúsculo raro.
¡Cuán altos son los nopales pardos!
Altos, cual árboles macabros,
por entre los espacios milenarios.
Presencia acechante,
por entre el enorme matorral.
El progreso del autobús:
esto es una navegación extraña,
un desplazarse por un dominio
de ensueños pergrinos.
Hacia adelante marchamos,
hacia adelante siempre.
Avanzamos por entre sombras
torcidas.
¡Oh tarde! ¡Oh tarde, siniestra como ninguna!
Jamás tu huella borrarás.
Tu huella, en mi profunda ribera.

Tommy's Story

by Tommy Grano

I first heard about Esperanto in the *Guinness Book of World Records*. It was listed under "fewest irregular verbs in a language", for Esperanto has none. It briefly explained that it was an artificial language devised in 1887 by a Polish oculist, Zamenhof, and that it has an estimated two million speakers. I just assumed that these speakers lived somewhere together as a tribe and spoke the language from birth. That assumption left me with the question of how it was initiated that a group speak an artificial language, but I did no further research. I haphazardly came across the language again in a book called *Languages of the World*. Esperanto had its own section, along with a more detailed explanation of how it is used today, not in some tribe, but as an international language, plus a bit more on the ease of the grammar in the language. This article interested me enough, that I, out of curiosity, searched for AOL members with "Esperanto" in their profiles. Over a hundred came up. I randomly chose one toward the top, which belonged to a man named Enrique. In it, he said that he would answer questions about Esperanto, and that he was very enthusiastic about the language. I e-mailed him and asked what Esperanto has done for him, and how it is being used effectively today. He e-mailed me back telling me how Esperanto has allowed him to travel all over the world, and how it helps people from all over the world communicate with each other. After exchanging further e-mail with him, I

finally decided to start learning the language. I started by checking out an old edition of *Teach Yourself Esperanto* from the library. This was in the summer of 1997. I started learning the language, and completed the first few chapters. Unfortunately, however, this was the same summer in which my interest in language flourished, and I was hastily trying to learn several national languages at the same time. I became overwhelmed, and began feeling that studying Esperanto was a chore, only done so as not to let down Enrique, with whom I still corresponded. Eventually, I stopped altogether nonetheless.

As school began, I went through a period of not studying any language, as I was still recovering from that overwhelming summer. When November came, Esperanto started to linger in my mind. I kept thinking about how simple the grammar was, and then the thought began to bud, that if I were to focus completely on Esperanto, and no other language, and if I were to do so enthusiastically, not as a chore, I would be able to progress in the language quickly. Essentially, my reason for taking up the language again was to relax by basking in a simple language after struggling through more difficult ones. This time, I decided to start out right. Instead of borrowing an old, out-of-print book from the library, I went to the bookstore and bought the newest version. I quickly reviewed the chapters through which I had already gone, and continued my studying with joy. My learning was reinforced through practice with other Esperantists via AOL, including Enrique whom I had since recontacted, and I started attending the weekly chats. I remember my first one, when I madly flipped through the Esperanto-English dictionary I had recently bought, to look up every other word. By the third or fourth chat, that need disappeared. As supplements, I started using the book *Esperanto: Learning and Using the International Language*, and a downloaded hypercourse for the computer. I ordered books in Esperanto from ELNA, *La Vivo de Zamenhof* and *La Historio de Esperanto*. It was not until the beginning of the next school year, almost a year after I had restarted my studying, that I contacted the local Esperanto Club and began attending the monthly meetings. They greeted me with open arms, and have aided me in learning of current Esperanto events.

Today, I still chat with Esperantists online, I still attend the local meetings, and I still study the language, trying to perfect my knowledge of it by looking up every word I think of that I don't know. And recently, I have begun teaching Esperanto to a friend at school, which has given me much practice, as I now can use Esperanto everyday at school with him.

So now, I use Esperanto in some way everyday, and I enjoy every bit of it.

Esperanto in the media

Ellen Goodman's *Dictionary of World English reaffirms language's growth* (Columbia Daily Tribune, Sep 12, 1999) generated a letter from Lee Miller (Columbia MO), who "can communicate with individuals in China, Hungary or Iceland, freely and equally, without having to rely on their knowledge of English. Esperanto does not threaten existing languages or cultures; it merely provides a method of communication between and among them." (Columbia Daily Tribune Sep 26, 1999)

"A little known Scottish author who was in the running for the Nobel Prize for Literature has missed out his dream. Bill Auld has written more than 50 acclaimed books but because they are in the international language of Esperanto they have not found a mass audience. [...] Before Thursday's announcement Mr Auld, who lives in the small town of Dollar, Clackmannanshire, played down his chances of victory. However, he did say he believed success would be a long-overdue recognition of the power of Esperanto to unite communities across the world. [...] (BBC Online Network, Sep 30, 1999) *Telicom* (The Journal of the International Society for Philosophical Enquiry) published in its Sep 1999 issue a 5-page article about Esperanto by Marc Vanden Bempt. At the end of this well written article, the author mentions ELNA, as the USA-affiliate of UEA. Thank you Marc for your good work.

In a report (Oct 12) about the 1999 Seoul International Conference of NGOs, Associated Press quotes "Keppel Enderby, representing the Universal Esperanto Association in the Netherlands at the plenary" for whom "what was truly worrisome was the new tendency to bypass the

U.N. Security Council for the bombing of the former Yugoslavia even while the 'Big Five' showed no sign of sharing their power in the 21st century."

"Network communication, like human interaction, moves in a progression from the physical to localized tribal dialects (the LAN) to a limited Esperanto (HTML)." says Christy Hudgins-Bonafield in *Riding the Next XML Wave* in a COMTEX Newswire article dated Oct 16, 1999.

"As every season passes, pop culture becomes the global Esperanto," opines Fenton Bailey, an L.A.-based film producer, quoted in *Los Angeles Times*, Oct 17, p. E2.

"Hoping to foster world peace and universal friendship, Polish physician Ludwik Zamenhof launched the artificial language "Esperanto" in 1887. The communications tool, named for 'one who hopes,' was founded on simplified spelling and basic grammar, and tapped Latin, Romantic, and Germanic languages. Despite its purposed ease, the universal tongue never caught on widely, and English appears to be the strongest contender for worldwide recognition today. (Countdown to the Millennium Desk Calendar (Oct 18, 1999; Andrews McMeel Publishing, Kansas City MO)

"Keppel Enderby, 73, an Australian jurist now serving as president of the Universal Esperanto Association (UEA), said in a recent interview with Kyodo News that Esperanto is meant to be an "auxiliary language" in international communications, not the world's sole lingua franca. Therefore, Enderby said, Esperanto speakers are not distressed by the current trend in which English is fast becoming the world's de facto common language." (*Esperanto Aiming to Find more Speakers; COMTEX Newswire* Nov 3, 1999)

"Esperanto is alive and well" claims ELNA member Allan C. Boschen (Windsor MA) in a lengthy letter published by *The Berkshire Eagle* on Nov. 3, 1999, in which the author describes his experiences with our language.

Two pages of *The Berkshire Humanist* (1/1000, Jan 2000) were dedicated to Esperanto thanks to the efforts of the same Allan C. Boschen. *An Esperantist Examines Stead's Motives* announces *NewsStead* (A Journal of History and Literature) (Number 15, Fall 1999) William Harmon's one-page article about William T. Stead's relation with our language. Congratulations, Bill, for a great article!

We received a clip from an unidentified publication with a column titled *The Last Word* signed by Brian Miller. Among the "Electronic gifts not yet available in the United State" Miller lists the "Esperanto Translator". Says Mills: "Carry on fluent, simultaneous conversations with all your Esperanto-speaking friends, thanks to scientists at the United Nations' special NWO program. (That's merely an acronym for "Nikta Wonbu Ordnung," the favorite children's Esperanto nursery rhyme; we don't know where those other rumors got started.) Act now, while you still have a full year before the metric system, unified global currency, and Esperanto become mandatory in this country, per the recent WTO agreement. Remember: Esperanto is the language of the future! Or else.'

"It used to be easy to pinpoint a car's nationality. But not anymore. Consider, for example, the quartet of medium-sized sedans we tested for this month's report – the Subaru Legacy, Volvo S40, Nissan Altima, and Saturn LS1 – interesting examples of automotive Esperanto." (*Consumer Reports* Jan. 2000, p. 52)

Junularanguleto

Post feria somero plena de vojaĝado kaj spertado, ni ĉe USEJ denove komencas labori. Jam okazis kelkaj interesaj kaj instigaj aferoj, sed ankaŭ aliaj malfeliĉaj. Bedaŭrinde, nia prezidanto, Chris Culver, ne plu povos labori kun ni dum kelkaj jaroj, do li kaj lia entuziasmo mankos al ni ĉiuj. Mi esperas, ke nur pro lia foresto USEJ ne malaktiviĝos, kaj aliaj aktivuloj ja agados. Alie, ni ĉiam bezonas novajn ideojn kaj kunlaborantojn – se vi deziras helpi iel ajn, bonvolu kontakti min! Kiel mi antaŭe skribis, ja estas feliĉaj novaĵoj: antaŭ nelonge USEJ ĝemeliĝis kun niĝeria esperantistaro. Dum la pasinta jaro, ni volis ĝemeliĝi kun alia junularo por interŝanĝi ideojn, novaĵojn, informojn, kaj ĝenerale plifortigi la “esperantecon” de nia aro. Finfine, ni sukcesis fari tiun aranĝon. Do, *KTP!* fariĝos internacia bulteno: aperos en venontaj numeroj artikoloj el Niĝerio. Ni vidos espereble, dum la venonta jaro, la multajn eblecojn de ĉi tiu ligo. Ĝis la venonta jaro (la nuna – red.)!

Liz RAIBLE, Vic-prezidantino de USEJ

Lake kaj regione

Orlando E. Raola kaj Elsa Torres (Goleta-CA) prelegis la 12an de novembro ĉe Westmont College en Santa Barbara CA antaŭ klaso de ontaj instruistoj.

Looking for teachers of the Free Postal Course

If you are one of the teachers of the paper version of the Free Ten-Lesson Postal Course, would you send me a note by regular mail or e-mail? I would like to make a list of teachers so that when changes are made to the present lessons you can receive the updated materials immediately. Thank you for your continued efforts for Esperanto. Ellen M. Eddy, 11736 Scott Creek Dr SW, Olympia WA 98512; ☎360/786-9175; ✉ eddyellen@aol.com.

Leteru!

Ivanka DEKOVA IVANOVA, str. Vrah Sv. Nikola 15A, BG-7200 Razgrad, Bulgario, 56-jara bulgarino deziras korespondi kun usonanoj.

SHEN Chun Hua, Lonh Jing Zhong Xue Ri Yu Zu, Long Jing Shi Ji Vin Sheng, Ĉinio, deziras korespondi por plibonigi sian Esperanton.

Igor GORDEJEV, Uralsk-3, KZ-417003 Dovostrebovanija, Kazahio, 37-jara sportisto ŝatus korespondi pri sportaj temoj.

Ania CZERNY, ul. Piaskowa 4, PL-67115 Bytom Odrzański, Pollando, 21-jara studentino pri medicino ŝatus korespondi pri biologio kaj kemio. Ŝatas muzikon kaj eksursojn.

Adolphe MININGOU, P.A. B.P. 26464, Dakar, Senegalio, 29-jara studento pri elektrotekniko ŝatus korespondi por plibonigi sian lingvonivelon. Interesiĝas pri usona kulturo.

Sergei LEBEDEV (43-jara aviadisto) kaj filo Igor (14-jara) deziras korespondi pri diversaj temoj. Ul. Bobur 67, ab. ya.6881, UZ-700090 Taškent, Uzbekio.

La tradicia Zamenhof-bankedo organizata ĉinjure de SFERO okazis ĉi-jare la 9an de januaro kaj allogis 39 partoprenantojn; la aŭkcio, pli modesta ol kutime, gajnis 257 dolarojn al la Video-fonduso.

NASKangulo

Beginning Esperanto students and those who have already had a few Esperanto lessons will have a chance to experience a new method of instruction by the author of that method, Dennis Keefe. Dennis Keefe is just one of the four instructors who will be teaching during the North America Summer Esperanto Workshop (NASK) at San Francisco State University this year. The Baza Esperanto-Kurso (BEK) has been presented only in Europe before now. This course not only introduces beginning students to the basics of Esperanto, it also introduces the method itself, with the goal that those who want to teach the language but are not professional teachers will be able to use it. If this interests you, contact Ellen M. Eddy at ☎ 360/754-4563 or ✉ eddyellen@aol.com.

Menciinde

✧ La Esperanto-Klubo de Norda Teksaso, unu el la plej freŝaj E-organizoj en Usono, bonvenigas membrojn kaj gastojn. Kontakt-adreso: Phil Dorcas, 1607 El Camino Real #115, Euless TX 76040; ☎ 817/858-0689; ✉ pdorcas@airmail.net.

✧ La 8-paĝa broŝuro akompananta la kompakt-diskon *Música per a dues guitarres* (Ars Harmonica, 1998) de la kataluna grupo Duo Ràfols-Rodríguez estas kvarlingva: hispana, kataluna, Esperanta kaj angla.

✧ Gratulojn al familio Shl(y)afer (San Mateo CA), kies membroj iĝis usonaj civitanoj pasintdecembre.

✧ Adiaŭon al Thomas Goldman (Bethesda MD), forpasinta ĉi-januare.

ZI INGLISCH KORNER

Ideally, alphabetic spelling should represent the phonemes of a language. The reality is much more arbitrary, at least in English. English is full of homophony, where one sound is spelt in several different ways, e.g. *o* in the vowel of the words *so, sow, sew, oh, owe, dough, doe, beau, soak, soul*. There is also polyphony, in which one letter represents many different sounds, e.g. the words *so, to, on, honey, horse, woman, borough*. (Andrew Robinson: *The Story of Writing*, London: Thames & Hudson, 1995, p. 40)

English in China

GL 104 accordion made by special design and is a new produce for children. This instrument is an ideal toy for children. (On the accordion GL104 box. Made in China)

English in Croatia

16th of November is Zagreb's day so along with that, 15th of November has arranged to be the day of niceness (or politeness) in traffic. This action is being organized with goal of promoting tolerated relations among drivers and walkers, in other words, of stimulating of their behavior in every day life – respecting traffic laws. (ZET 12/1999)



At left: Japanglish sign at the Golden Gate Bridge gift shop

From time to time people who are curious about Esperanto and thinking of learning it contact the Central Office asking if there are Esperanto speakers in their area. To protect our members' privacy, we don't give out their addresses or telephone numbers to non-members unless we have good reason to believe that they won't mind (for example, if they are the contact person for a local group).

But what if there is no local group? It would be nice to be able to put these callers in contact with someone who could answer their questions and nurture their interest, if not someone local, at least someone in their region of the country. It wouldn't be necessary to act as a long-distance tutor, only as a friendly contact and someone willing to contact other ELNA members in the caller's area to see if any of them would be willing to help as well.

If you'd be interested in acting as an occasional contact person in your region, contact the C.O. (see page 2) and let us know.

The Schulze Education Fund aims to provide stipends to ELNA members in order to promote the learning of Esperanto in the United States, but not for salaries for teachers or stipends directly to pupils. It is the opinion of the Schulze Foundation committee that one possible use of such a stipend would be to help ELNA members purchase a copy of the videotape *Esperanto: Pasporto al la tuta mondo* in order to help their pupils.

In order to request a stipend, one must send to the chair of the committee a letter which provides the following information: (1) the plans for the project [for example, how you plan to use the videotape], (2) the aims of the project, (3) the duration of the project, (4) a budget for the project [for example, whether you or some friends will provide some of the money to buy the videotape, because it is our preference that the total cost for the videotape not come out of the fund], (5) the names of the persons who will carry out the project, (6) an indication of how many persons the project will help. Of course, one is also able to request other kinds of assistance for the teaching of Esperanto in the U.S. besides the purchase of that videotape. The deadline for petitions is the 30th of April, but of course one can send a request any time before that. The chair of the committee is Ronald J. Glossop, 8894 Berkay Av, Jennings MO 63136, ☎ 314/869-2303; ✉ rglossop@postnet.com. The other members of the committee are Ellen Eddy, Les Kerr, Betty Pagnani, and Liz Raible.

ELNA CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Learn Esperanto in the convenience of your own home through ELNA's Home Study Program. There is no time limit.

Each level is self-contained so that all you need is some spare time and a tape-recorder. In addition, your course will be guided by a qualified instructor of Esperanto who will give you the personal attention you need.

Levels One and Two emphasize development of everyday conversational skills.

LEVEL ONE • Using the textbook and cassette tape for the popular *Jen nia mondo 1* radio course, this twelve-lesson course will guide you to mastery of basic Esperanto.

COURSE MATERIALS: Workbook (32 pages), *Jen nia mondo 1* book (66 pages), *Jen nia mondo 1* audio cassette. **\$42.00** (+ \$1.70 sales tax for Californians)

NOTE: If you already have the Jen nia mondo 1 set, you may deduct \$16.60 from the price of the course. (Californians deduct \$18.00.)

LEVEL TWO • This thirteen-lesson course focuses on a more detailed analysis of Esperanto as a language in its own right, and is recommended for the serious student as a follow-up to Level One.

COURSE MATERIALS: Workbook (53 pages), *Jen nia mondo 2* book (89 pages), *Jen nia mondo 2* audio cassette. **\$47.50** (+ \$2.00 sales tax for Californians)

NOTE: If you already have the Jen nia mondo 2 set, you may deduct \$18.80 from the price of the course. (Californians deduct \$20.25.)

Levels Three and Four, both completely in Esperanto and adapted from two very popular Eastern European textbooks, focus on grammar and Esperanto history. Although they both contain word lists with Esperanto definitions, a good English-Esperanto dictionary would help, especially for translation exercises. No cassette is included in the course materials; however, students are encouraged to exchange tapes with their instructors.

LEVEL THREE • Based on an Esperanto class's adventures and including fables, anecdotes and Esperanto history, this twenty-five lesson course uses progressively more complex texts for expanding vocabulary and polishing grammar. **COURSE MATERIALS:** Workbook (183 pages) **\$53.50** (+ \$1.10 sales tax for Californians)

LEVEL FOUR • In the fourteen lessons of this course the student is exposed to the highlights of Esperanto history and culture, and the fine points of Esperanto grammar, as well as to the art of translation.

COURSE MATERIALS: Workbook (98 pages) **\$33.00** (+ \$.75 sales tax for Californians)

ELNA CORRESPONDENCE COURSE REGISTRATION FORM

Return the form with complete payment to ELNA, PO Box 1129, El Cerrito CA 94530

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip Code: _____

Telephone/Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Please enroll me in the correspondence course indicated below [only one, please]. I am enclosing \$ _____

LEVEL ONE

LEVEL TWO

LEVEL THREE

LEVEL FOUR

HELP ELNA ACCOMPLISH ITS GOALS DONATE TO ITS FUNDS

CAPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND: This fund was started with large donations by John Massey and the estate of Ella Gibson. The principal is not available for use without a direct vote by the Board and is managed by the permanent endowment committee. Presently most of the interest has been allocated to operational expenses of ELNA. In 1991, the Board voted to split the fund into its 2 components, The Gibson Fund and the Massey Fund.

CATHERINE L. & WILLIAM H. SCHULZE EDUCATION FUND: This fund was started in 1994 as a three year money raising project to raise \$100,000 in capital. The fund which was initiated to honor Bill and Cathy Schulze for their lifelong dedication to Esperanto education, is also to provide money for ELNA education projects. It is administered by the Capital Fund Committee, in the same manner as the Capital Endowment Fund; only the interest is to be used.

CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD: This fund was created in 1999 when Charlotte Kohrs requested that ELNA accept the balance of money from the organization that she had founded. Only the interest from this fund will be used to continue educational projects for principally elementary level children.

ELLEN LEWIS FUND: The Ellen Lewis Fund was established to honor long time Esperantist, Ellen Lewis. In 1989, the Board, with the consent of the Lewis family, decided that

the interest from this fund should be used for scholarships to help worthy students attend the SFSU Summer Esperanto Courses.

KLARA ZAMENHOF FUND: Fund created by the Board in 1999 to pay first-time membership dues for deserving candidates; see also page 10.

GENERAL FUND: Donations to the General Fund are used by the Central Office for daily expenses.

GLENNY FUND: The Glenn Fund was established to place copies of the Richardson Book into libraries. No guidelines have been established for the use of the fund, therefore the fund will continue to grow until such guidelines are established.

HESTER RENFRO WOOD FUND: The Hester Renfro Wood Fund was created by Margaret Zarchy to honor her mother. The interest from this fund is used for scholarships to help worthy students attend the SFSU Summer Esperanto Courses.

HISTORY FUND: The History Fund was initiated by Gigi Harabagiu to eventually produce a book on the U.S. Esperanto movement.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND: ELNA should not, and does not, spend a life membership fee in the year collected. Rather such fees are held in reserve in this fund, to pay for providing services over the remaining life-

times of the contributing members. Annually, the treasurer tests the aggregate adequacy of the fund, taking into account life member ages and life expectancies.

PUBLISHING FUND: ELNA loaned the fund money for the reprinting of the Richardson book. The loan was repaid from the book's profits by 1993. 50% of the profit from the sale of the books ELNA publishes continue to build this fund, which will be used to finance future publishing projects.

SFSU: The SFSU Fund is used to pay for scholarships to SFSU Summer Esperanto Courses for people from all over the world. The fund is made up of several sections. The main section is simply known as the SFSU Fund. There are also the Ellen Lewis and the Hester Renfro Wood Memorial Scholarships. (see above)

EDUCATIONAL VIDEO-TAPE FUND: This fund was started to produce the Steve Allen video tape. It still exists to fund future video projects. It is now being used to fund the 15 lesson video course *Esperanto - pasporto al la tuta mondo*.

THOMPSON FUND: The Thompson Fund was established when Eugene Thompson donated an amount to provide for travel opportunities for young Esperantists. Since the beginning of this fund, the Esperanto Travel Service has donated a percentage of its profits each year. Lucy Harmon is the administrator. Other donations are welcomed.

ESPERANTO LEAGUE FOR NORTH AMERICA

PO Box 1129 ♦ El Cerrito CA 94530

In Memory of/In Honor of Gift Form

I am enclosing a special gift in the amount of: _____

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Thank you for your donation!

ESPERANTAJ VOJAĜOJ 2000

49a KONGRESO DE ELNA

18-21 majo

Atlanta, Georgia

*** Note change in time of year! ***

ELNA has decided to take advantage of the lovely spring weather in Atlanta. Details will be available soon, but please mark your calendars so that you may take advantage of this opportunity to use your Esperanto and enjoy this delightful southern region of our country.

NORD-AMERIKA SOMERA KURSARO DE ESPERANTO (NASKE)

(ie. 31st annual San Francisco State University Classes)

*** The name change reflects the broader nature of the program. It's not just for or in San Francisco. ***

STILL THE BEST IN THE WORLD

June 26 – July 14

With 4 levels of instruction:

- Welcome to Esperanto (for beginners)
- Gaining Confidence in Esperanto
- Learning and Teaching Esperanto
- Exploring the Social Aspects of Esperanto

Plus addition evening and weekend activities to help you more fully learn and enjoy using your Esperanto.

Our outstanding instructors this year are: Grant Goodall, Spomenka Štimec, Dennis Keefe, and Reza Kheir-khah.

ANTAŬKONGRESA EKSKURSO (16-25 julio)

LA PLEJBONO DE LIBANO, SIRIO, JORDANIO

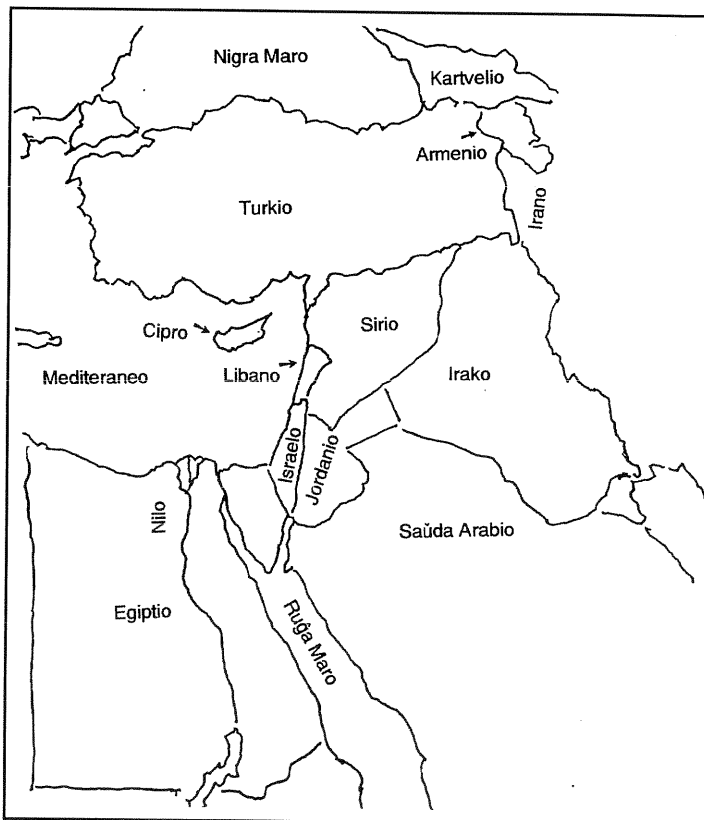
Beiruto-regiono, Ba'albek, Valo Behaa, Cedroj de Libano, Crac des Chevalier, la fama oazo de Palmira, Damasko-regiono, Amman, Jerash, Petra, Madaba, Monto Nebo kaj la Oazo ĉe Morta Maro, antaŭ transporto trans la landlimo inter Jordanio kaj Israelo al la UK

85a UNIVERSALA KONGRESO DE ESPERANTO

25 julio – 1 aŭgusto, Tel-Avivo, Israelo

LA UNUA UK EN MEZ-ORIENTO

*** Notu ke la kongreso komenciĝos kaj finiĝos marde! ***



POSTKONGRESA EKSKURSO (1-8 aŭgusto)

LA PLEJBONO DE ISRAELO

Caesarea, Hajfa, Megido, Nazareth, Tiberisa, kibuco apud Galileo, Betlehem, Jerusalem

ESPERANTO-VOJAĜSERVO, 6104 LaSalle Av, Oakland CA 94611; ☎ 510/339-2001; ✉ lusiharmon@aol.com

Esperanto League for North America
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