

# THE ELNA NEWSLETTER

News of the Language Problem and Esperanto as a Solution

1989 (1)

## Making News This Issue

### Reg Jaderstrom on SFSU

Mr. Jaderstrom, formerly of ELNA's Central Office, describes what advanced students of Esperanto can look forward to at SFSU if they participate in the Supera Kurso, based on his own experience in 1988. If you're debating whether to move on to advanced studies, this personal recount might help you decide.

See Page 7

### Korespondo-Ondo!

Foreign correspondents can help you polish your Esperanto in addition to creating life-long friendships. This issue brings you 21 correspondents from 10 countries—so jump on in! The water's fine!

See Page 11

### Those That Can't, Teach

Just kidding, folks! Seriously, the information we supply to non-Esperantist educators greatly affects their perception of Esperanto and consequently whether Esperanto makes inroads into the educational system. A new handbook has just appeared that makes it all easy.

See Page 9

### In This Issue

Report from the C.O. 6

Perez de Cuellar & Esperanto 6

Letters from Our Readers 8

And Much, Much More to Delight and Inform You!

## Oomoto & Japanese Culture

# Inside Japan

By Joel Brozovsky

[Jen mallonga artikolo de Joel Brozovsky, junulo el Spokane kiu bicikle veturis kaj jonglis tra Eŭropo kaj Orienta Azio dum tri jaroj, uzante nur Esperanton. Kelkaj el vi memoros lin pro lia prelega rondvojaĝo en Usono en 1987. Nun li jam revenis al Azio por labori ĉe la centro de Oomoto. Via redaktoro konfesas apartan ŝaton por tiu japana religia asocio; estis de Oomotano, parolanta al klubo en Danlando antaŭ 29 jaroj, ke li la unuan fojon aŭdis Esperanton parolata! Nun Oomoto proponas novan servon por esperantistoj.]

How much do you know about Japan? That after its defeat by allied forces in World War II, the country was exhausted and largely destroyed, yet now, some 40 years later, its economic might seems to be overtaking that of the US? How could that be?

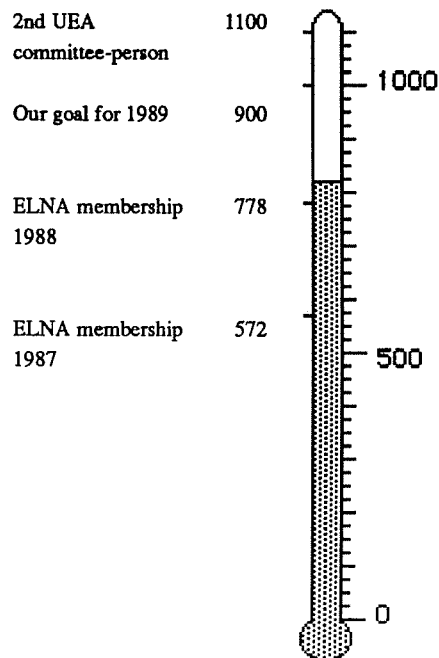
During that time, Japan has had close ties to the US. But how well do you understand Japanese culture, Japanese art, Japanese thinking? For most Usonans, the essence of Japaneseness remains in the realm of mystery, in spite of the abundance of superficial information about Japan.

This lack of meaningful understanding of Japan, in a situation of increasing competition, can lead to dangerous misunderstandings and animosity. Enmity between the two economically most powerful countries in the world is a waste the world cannot afford!

Continued on page 5

## THE MEMBERSHIP THERMOMETER 1989

The stippled area shows total 1989 paid ELNA membership at the end of February, 1989; this is compared with four milestones/targets: total paid membership for 1987, total paid membership for 1988, the "magic number" 900, and the number needed to add a second person representing ELNA to the UEA Committee. Let's bust the thermometer in 1989!



# E D I T O R I A L

Antaŭ kelkaj jaroj mi decidis surpaperigi miajn impresojn pri diversaj Esperanto-libroj, kiujn mi legis. Tiuj simplaj impresoj evoluis al recenzoj, kiujn mi ofte proponis al Cathy Schulze, tiama redaktoro de la Novaĵletero; ŝi afable elektis publikigi kelkajn el ili, kaj eble vi mem foje legis unu-du. Mi esperas, ke ili kontribuis al via intereso pri la Esperanta literaturo.

Tamen, multaj el miaj simplaj recenzoj ne aperis, grandparte pro unu kialo: estas gvidlinio por la Novaĵletero, ke ne aperu recenzo pri libro, kiu ne estas havebla en la stoko de la ELNA Libroservo. Mi nun proponas foje devii de tiu gvidlinio pro jenaj kialoj.

1) Povas esti, ke la Libroservo ne stokas difinitan libron, timante ĝian nevendeblecon; kaj la Direktoro de la C.O. ja havas devon eviti financan perdon, interalie per neaĉetado de libroj, kiuj dum jaroj ŝimos sur la bretoj de la Libroservo. Sed multaj bonaj libroj, se ne reklamitaj (ekz. per recenzo) ne vendiĝos. Mi verkis recenzon pri vera juvelo inter libroj, la **Kvin Noveloj** de F. Tuglas, kaj ĝi neniam aperis, ĉar la tiama Direktoro verŝajne supozis, ke la libro (el Estonio) ne estas vendebla; nur lastatempe la C.O. komencis stoki tiun verkon. Laŭ mi, ELNAanoj rajtas ricevi informon pri la ekzisto de tiaj libroj.

2) Aliflanke, ekzistas libroj, pri kiuj la ELNAanoj estu avertitaj, eĉ se ili neniam havos okazon aĉeti tiujn de la Libroservo. Ekzemplo de tio estas konata romano, verkita de Nobelpremiitino en suda Eŭropo kaj tradukita Esperanten (kaj eldonita) de samlandano pli kore bonintenca ol lingve kapabla. Mia averta recenzo neniam aperis—eble pro tio, ke la libro ne troviĝis en la Libroservo de ELNA.

3) Ĉiuokaze, la ELNA Novaĵletero, kvankam organo de ELNA, ankaŭ havas respondecon, kiel la unusola tutnacia Esperanto-organo en Usono, prezenti la Esperantan literaturon en sia aktuala stato, ne nur al la loke izolitaj ELNAanoj, kiuj ne disponas ekz. pri loka bulteno aŭ internacia revuo, sed ankaŭ al la neesperantistoj, kiuj fojfoje legas la revuon. Do necesas, ke ni ne hezitu vastigi niajn

horizontojn preter la finance kondiĉitaj limoj de la ELNA Libroservo, kaj proponu recenzojn ankaŭ de libroj, kiuj (ankoraŭ) ne estas haveblaj pere de tiu libroservo. Tion ni estontece faros, kelkfoje kaj sub difinitaj kondiĉoj.

Sed por recenzoj bezoniĝas recenzantoj. Mi esperas, ke kelkaj el la legantoj volos proponi recenzojn pri siaj plej ŝataj lastatempaj literaturaĵoj. Se jes, bonvolu sendi ilin al la redaktoro (mi). Ili prefere estu laŭlongeco de 2000, 4000 aŭ maksimume 6000 karakteroj.

Mi povas promesi nenion krom tio, ke vi eble vidos vian nomon kaj verkon en la Novaĵletero. Sed ni foje ricevas recenzekzemplerojn de novaj libroj; kaj se vi montriĝas bona kaj fidinda recenzanto, povas esti, ke vi iam ricevos iun tian libron, senpage, por recenzi—kaj por reteni.

Kvankam mi ne povas, kiel nura redaktoro, paroli nome de ELNA, mi volas kapti ĉi tiun okazon por proponi, ke ni bonvenigu en la vicoj de la Esperanto-organizoj kvar novajn landajn asociojn: tiujn de Estonio, Litovio, Latvio, kaj la Urala regiono de Rusio.

Kiam mi parolis supre pri libroj, mi pensis iomete pri la Esperanto libromerkato kiel la plej libera merkato de ideoj en la mondo. Aliaj tiaj merkatoj estas ofte fermitaj pro la difinitaj sintenoj, kiuj asociiĝas kun la kulturoj, kiujn reprezentas tiuj merkatoj. Ke eĉ la usona-anglalingva merkato ne estas tute malfermita, tion pruvas la fakto, ke pluraj sanktaj bovoj ne estas tuŝeblaj en tiu merkato; demandu, ekzemple, al la verkisto Norman Spinrad pri la malfacilaĵoj, kiujn li renkontis, provante eldonigi romanon, kiu estas iel favora al socialismo.

La kialo por tiu libereco de la Esperanto-merkato troviĝas en tio, ke ĝi havas radikojn en multaj, multaj landoj kaj kulturoj, kaj se ideo ne povas trovi manifestiĝon en unu loko, tion ĝi eble trovos en alia.

Tiu libereco-malfermiteco estas mondskala; sed en difinitaj landoj, la Esperanto-movado ne ĉiam povas ĝui tiun liberecon, pro la neceso akordiĝi kun la enlanda politiko. Mi ne volas ĵeti

ŝtonojn kontraŭ Sovetio, ĉar ni usonaj esperantistoj mem estas kiel la proverba homo, kiu loĝas en oranĝerio; antaŭ iom pli ol 30 jaroj ni suferis politikajn problemojn, kiuj ne lasis la Esperantomovadon netuŝita. Sed estas bedaŭrinda historia fakto, ke la Esperanto-movado en Sovetio devis longe suferi pro politikaj problemoj.

En la nuna momento, ŝajnas, ke en Sovetio troviĝas tri historiaj branĉoj de la movado. Ekzistas la naciaj-etnaj movadoj en kelkaj sovetiaj respublikoj, kiuj povis evolui aparte de la sovetia movado antaŭ la dua mondmilito, sed kiuj poste devis akordiĝi kun la moskva politiko. El tiuj etnaj movadoj naskiĝis la novaj asocioj en la Baltaj Respublikoj de Sovetio. Ankaŭ estas la oficiala movado, kiu en tiu lando ofte funkcias kiel branĉo de la registaro: SEU en la 20aj kaj 30aj jaroj, hodiaŭ la Asocio de Sovetiaj Esperantistoj. Kaj fine estas la Sovetia Esperantista Junulara Movado de la 60aj jaroj, kiu evoluis al la sendependa movado, kiu hodiaŭ funkcias grandparte en la kadro de ASE, sed ĝis iu grado sendepende de ĝiaj gvidlinioj. Verŝajne el tiu lasta grupo naskiĝis la nova Urala asocio.

Dum dek jaroj da ekzistado la ASE faris eksterordinaran laboron, kreante etoson, en kiu intelektuloj en Sovetio povas rekoni, ke Esperanto vere estas studinda lingvo; tion ni en Usono ĝis nun ne sukcesis. Sed iasence ASE, pro kiu ajn kialo, evitis popularigi la lingvon inter ordinaraĵoj. Tio estas maltrafo de la originala celo de Zamenhof; kaj estas ĝuste la etnaj kaj junaj sendependaj esperantistoj en tiu lando, kiuj provis atingi tiun fundamentan celon de la Internacia Lingvo. Ilia nuna sendependiĝo do devas esti des pli bonvena.

Sovetio estas la plej granda lando sur la planedo—pli ol duoble tiel granda kiel Usono—kaj unu el la etne plej diversaj. Jam estas tempo, ke la Esperantomovado ĝuu la fruktojn de tiu grandeco kaj tiu diverseco. Ni do esperu, ke per tiuj nove florantaj naciaj, regionaj kaj lokaj movadoj Sovetio povos preni sian plenrajtan lokon en la tutmonda movado, je la avantaĝo de ni ĉiuj.

Don Harlow

# NEWSBRIEFS

Esperanto in the Media

The English-language edition of the magazine *Soviet Uzbekistan* (August, 1988) has a section "This is Esperanto," which contains lesson two of an Esperanto course and a column "Esperanto News in Central Asia." (sent by Rochelle Grossman)

An article in the Michigan Industrial Education Society's *Journal* (Summer, 1988) recounted an exchange of Esperanto correspondence between architectural students at Cass Technical High School in Detroit and students at the Kazan Engineering Institute in Russia. The students exchanged descriptions of their school systems and personal lives. The correspondence was initiated by Dr. Sylvan Zaft of Westland who teaches at Cass and has been corresponding in Esperanto with Vladimir Vladimirovich Zotov who teaches at the institute in Russia. (from *La Semanto*, bulletin of the Esperanto Society of Michigan)

ELNA member Doug Portmann has a 3-page article "Esperanto for Chemists" in the Indian magazine *Chemistry Education* (September, 1988). After discussing the use of Esperanto in science, Portmann concludes: "In the long run ... English will lose its hegemony [in the field of chemistry]. The percentage of native English-speakers in the world ... is decreasing, since they are concentrated in the developed countries where the birthrate is low. Some developing nations like India, Brazil, and Korea are now publishing chemical papers in large numbers. In a situation where no language has dominance in the natural sciences a neutral language like Esperanto will appear as an increasingly attractive candidate for international scientific communication." (sent by D. Portmann)

"Int'l Tongue Destroys Language Barriers" says Eleanor Castillo, Staff Writer for *The UCSD Guardian* of the University of California at San Diego (September 29, 1988). Ms. Castillo quotes from Professor David Jordan, Dr. Ralph Lewin, and Charlotte and Wallace Millson in this long, illustrated, excellent and upbeat article. (from Cathy Schulze)

"Esperanto Language Translates Into

Unity," says Karen Martin in an article in the Sarasota, FL, *Herald-Tribune* (October 20). The article is based on an interview of Esperantist Maria Murphy, who is teaching the language in the Port Charlotte Public Library, and discusses the purposes and uses of Esperanto in detail. (sent by Maria Murphy)

Jon Carroll, columnist for the San Francisco *Chronicle* (November 28), in an article "How to Play Contract Bridge" mentions that "Bidding is nothing more than an artificial language, sort of like Esperanto only without all those weird apostrophes."??? (sent by C. Schulze)

"Esperanto—a Language for Peace" is the name of a one-column article on the language in the World Peace Council's English-language *Peace Courier* (12/1988). The article quotes at some length from Mark Fettes, editor of UEA's magazine *Esperanto*. (pointed out by John Massen)

Jon Anderson, in an article on "Better Mousetraps" in the Chicago, IL, *Tribune* (December 30), mentions Esperanto as a good idea that has not been accepted. "About 1 million people now speak the language in 60 countries," says Anderson. "It has no future, linguistic experts say." (sent by Ken Johnson)

A two-page article "La espero de Esperanto" by Alexander B. Oliver in Canadian National Railways magazine *Movin* (November/December 1988) gives a good description of the history and current uses of Esperanto. Though the article seems ready to "concede" the post of international language to English (will this be the case in a forthcoming French version of the article?), it also foresees a bright future for Esperanto as a bridge language in computer translation systems. (sent by Rochelle Grossman of the UEA New York office)

"Antoni Grabowski, A Memorial" gives space to Esperanto's early history in this two-page article by Nancy Hamilton in the *Nova Quarterly* (December, 1988) of the University of Texas at El Paso. The focus of the article is Grabowski, his grandson Zbigniew Anthony Kruszewski (a professor at UTEP), and

the latter's reestablishment of a plaque in memory of Grabowski in Warsaw during 1988. The article includes a passage from Grabowski's poem "La Tagiĝo." Among quotes attributed to Prof. Kruszewski: "Despite the emergence of English as an international language earlier in this century, Esperanto has a chance to become a second language that is not bound by political ties to a particular nation or culture." (sent by Rochelle Grossman)

"Esperanto Teacher Goes To Conventions" is the title of a four-column two-photo article on the first page of the society section of the Harlingen, TX, *Morning Star* (January 1). The article describes Prenda Cook's visits to the World Esperanto Congress in Rotterdam and to the Pacific Rim Esperanto Conference in Brisbane, and also advertises Ms Cook's two series of ten-lesson courses beginning in January. (sent by Prenda Cook; see also the letters section)

Julius J. Manson of NY points out how language foul-ups and a lack of translators hindered international efforts after the Armenian earthquake in a headlined letter "Quake Rescue Shows Need for Esperanto," which appeared in the New York, NY, *Times* (January 21, 1989). "Dare we continue to ignore this resource for overcoming linguistic barriers?" Manson concludes. (sent by Bob Mason, Rochelle Grossman and Betty Manson)

In "The dream of one international tongue" in the *Kiwanis Magazine* (January, 1989), Mike Cummings discusses both Esperanto and English at some length; the article's conclusion seems to be that the international language will either be English or none at all. There is an excellent two-column sidebar on Esperanto. (sent by Rochelle Grossman and S. Clark Pyfer)

"Social worker says mutual language could rouse peace" says B. Loomis, Sr. Reporter for the *Daily Nebraskan*, in an article describing a speech by Nebraskan June Fritz to a university Baha'i Association. The article mentions two Esperanto classes now being taught in Nebraska, one in a public school. (sent by June Knudsen Fritz)



# REGIONAL REPORT

## Esperanto Activity in the United States

### BAHA'I

En letero de 2a decembro 1988 de la Usona Nacia Spirita Asembleo al s-ino June Fritz, redaktorino de la BELmonda Letero, la Asembleo anoncis la aprobon de organizado por Usonaj Bahaaj Esperantistoj. S-ro Robert Henderson, la sekretario de la Asembleo, skribis kiel la NSA admiras la agadon de BEL internacie kaj aparte la bonan faradon de BELanoj pri instruado de la Bahaa Kredo, la NSA donas rajton al BEL fari usonan asocion. Nun BEL-membro s-ino Roberta McFarland verkas statuton por la nova asocio. Novajletero estos baldaŭ sendita al usonaj bahaaj esperantistoj kaj aliaj Bahaanoj, kiuj interesiĝas pri la lingvo. La nova asocio planas kunvenon ĉe la venonta ELNA-kontroso en julio, 1989. (el *BELmonda Letero*)

### CALIFORNIA

Forty people participated in the Zamenhof Banquet of the San Francisco Esperanto Regional Organization at Spenger's Fish Grotto in Berkeley on the afternoon of January 15. Participants were regaled with skits by Hal Archibald and a short speech by Charles Galvin. An auction, with UEA Chief Delegate Bill Harmon as auctioneer, gained more than \$200 for the San Francisco State University summer course scholarship fund, as well as \$28 for Agado E3 por Blinduloj in Africa.

From January 5 to February 7, Dr. Ralph Lewin of the University of California at San Diego guided a short seminar course on "The International Language Problem: Can Esperanto Help?" for the Provost of Warren College, UCSD. Eighteen students participated. Prof. David K. Jordan also contributed to the seminar. (reported by Ralph A. Lewin)

### MASSACHUSETTS

On November 28 and 29, the film "The World of Esperanto" with Steve Allen and Bill Harmon, was shown on the local access channel for UA/Columbia Cable in Taunton/Attleboro, MA. (from Richard H. Guillemette)

Esperanto materials were on display in the library of Southeastern Massachusetts University from January 9 through January 31. (from Richard H. Guillemette)

### MICHIGAN

As in past years, Michigan Esperantists gathered at the home of Mary Napolitan in St. Clair Shores on December 4 to celebrate the birthday of Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, the creator of Esperanto. Guests came from as far away as Kalamazoo and Flint to join in the dinner and hospitality and to watch video tapes from the summer classes at San Francisco State and the Midwest Esperanto Conference. (from *La Semanto*, the bulletin of the Esperanto Society of Michigan)

The Society of Esperanto Friends in Flint celebrated its one-year anniversary on December 11 by having dinner at the Oakbrook Inn in Davisburg. In addition to the Flint area attendees, Kietha Carlson and Leslie Share from the metro area were in attendance. (from *La Semanto*, the bulletin of the Esperanto Society of Michigan)

### NEBRASKA

Several Nebraskans, interested in the principle of an international auxiliary language, organized a family picnic for September 24, 1988, at Holmes Park in Lincoln. The agenda for the day included discussion of the need for an Esperanto group in Nebraska. The result was the establishment of the Nebraska Internacia-lingva Asocio. Officers of the new organization are: s-ro Owen Williams, President; s-ro Peter Browne, Vice-President; s-ro Larry Gregg, Treasurer; s-ino June Fritz, Secretary; and s-ino Ruth

Hansen, Public Relations Representative. (from the *NIAnovajletero*)

### NORTH CAROLINA

La 10an de decembro okazis kunveno de la "Esperanto Society of the Carolinas and Virginia" ĉe la Friendship Friends Meeting House apud Elon College en Greensboro. La programo estis vizito al la biblioteko ĉe Elon College por vidi la pli ol 100 Esperantajn librojn. Profesoro Eugene Thompson estis la gvidanto. Poste, okazis Zamenhofa Naskiĝtagfesto kun domfarita supo, kiu estis provizita de Bonnie Parsons kaj domfarita pano, kiu estis bakita de Chuck Mays. La deserto estis bonega karota kuko. (raportis Chuck Mays)

### OHIO

Lundon, la 16an de januaro, Roger Blaine parolis pri Esperanto ĉe la tagmanĝa kunveno de la Kiwanis-Klubo de Mount Vernon. Ĉeestis proks. 80 personoj. S-ro Blaine ankaŭ montris bildojn de sia vojaĝo de 1987 en Eŭropo. La organizanto, Charlie Kilkenny, invitis lin paroli en radio-programo de ĵaŭdo, la 16an de februaro, ĉe stacio WMVO, Mt. Vernon. (el la bulteno de The Esperanto Association of Central Ohio)

### TEXAS

Prenda Cook is teaching a pair of ten-week courses in Harlingen; 42 beginners showed up for the two courses. Ms. Cook also has a dozen intermediate and advanced students. Several of these attend an hour-long session which follows the beginning class on Tuesday afternoon. The rest are members of the Tuesday Morning Breakfast Group, which has been meeting year-round for about two years at a local restaurant. (from Prenda Cook)

## Inside Japan continued from cover

Fortunately, there exists a unique way to get an amazingly thorough introduction to Japanese culture in the space of a few weeks.

For the past dozen years, the Oomoto school of Traditional Japanese Arts has organized a special summer seminar for English-speaking people at the Oomoto center in Kameoka, in Kyoto Prefecture in the heart of Japan. The seminar offers an intensive, total-immersion experience, living in a Japanese-style room, wearing Japanese kimonos, and learning several traditional arts, not by studying but by doing.

The arts learned include calligraphy, noh dance, tea ceremony, ceramics, and Oomoto-budo, derived from the martial arts. In addition there is an introduction to flower arranging (ikebana), acupuncture, meditation, and Japanese music.

All of this happens in an appropriate setting—in special tea houses, budo hall, noh stages, etc., on the parklike grounds of Oomoto's headquarters. The seminar includes excursions to interesting places.

Oomoto is a sectarian shinto religious organization, almost 100 years old, which is relatively well-known among Esperantists as one of the strongest supporters of Esperanto among religions of the world. Its semiannual magazine *Oomoto*, published entirely in Esperanto, is one of the best-looking Esperanto magazines in the world.

Oomoto has also long supported the traditional arts of Japan, and now, beginning last year, it has succeeded in combining both interests in one seminar: in addition to the English-language seminar in June, the Oomoto School of Traditional Japanese Arts offers a similar

seminar for Esperantists in September. This year it will be September 10-30.

Due to the limited size of a tea room and other facilities, and to the extent of personal attention for each participant, the seminar will be limited to 8 people. There is no restriction as to age, sex, race, or previous education. However, because of the severe number limitation, it is advisable to apply early.

The entire on-site cost of the seminar, including meals, lodging, and instruction for three weeks, is \$1400. In Japan, this is a bargain—comparable meals alone in a restaurant would cost almost that much.

For more information about either seminar, contact:

Internacia Fako Oomoto  
Kameoka-si  
Kyoto-hu  
Japanio 621

## NEWS FROM ABROAD

**CHINA:** The Second Biennial International Academic Conference on Science and Technology in Esperanto (IAKSTE), held in Beijing on August 10 through 16, unexpectedly attracted 1400 specialists from 23 countries, making it the second largest international meeting to be held completely in Esperanto this year. China will host a Third Biennial IAKSTE in Beijing in May, 1990, as well as the Fifth Quadrennial Pacific Rim Esperanto Conference in Qingdao in the late summer of 1992.

**CHINA:** The Chinese Academy of Sciences is planning to establish an International Esperanto University of Science and Technology in Beijing sometime in the not-too-distant future. The plan has been approved by the Board of the Academy of Sciences, and has the support of the Commission on Science and Technology, the country's highest authority in such matters.

**HUNGARY:** The World Chess Olympics in Greece at the end of November brought extraordinary success to three Hungarian sisters, all Esperantists:

Zsuzsa Polgar (19), Szofia Polgar (17) and Judith Polgar (13). They made up the largest part of the Hungarian women's team, which in the last round succeeded in carrying off the gold medal from the Soviet Union. Judith was the tournament's outstanding player: in thirteen matches, she won twelve and drew the thirteenth. The Polgar sisters are the result of an extraordinary private educational experiment; those interested can find out all about it from an article by their father in *Fokuso*, issue 1987/3.

**POLAND:** Polish-American author Jerzy Kosinski, on his first visit to Poland since his emigration to America in 1956, met with Roman Malinowski, President of the Polish Parliament, with whom he discussed Esperanto. "It was a real pleasure," writes Polish TV director Roman Dobrzynski, who witnessed the meeting, "to listen to the eminent politician and the world-famous author convince each other about the value of the International Language." Kosinski called the stereotypes about Esperanto's artificiality "absurd," and asked—reasonably enough—that if the language is good

enough for Shakespeare and Mickiewicz, "why not for Kosinski?" He declared that he would yield all rights for works of his to be published in Esperanto to the Zamenhof Foundation for the construction of the World Esperanto Center in Bialystok.

**TANZANIA:** A group of refugees from neighboring Zaire and Mozambique, as well as locals, have formed the Kilomanjara Esperanto-Klubo in a refugee camp near Tabora. Teaching materials in French, English, Portuguese and Swahili are needed at: KEK, P.O. Box 669, TABORA, Tanzania.

**VENEZUELO:** La jara asembleo de la Venezuela Esperanto-Asocio okazis la 25an de novembro en Karakaso. La Prezidanto de la Asocio A. Portillo informis la ĉeestantojn pri la agado de la Asocio dum la lastaj 12 monatoj. La ĉefaj atingoj estis la partopreno de AVE en la Internacia Packonferenco en Merida; la fondigo de la Fonduso Esperanto kun celo aĉeti sidejon por AVE; kaj la 4a renkontiĝo de venezuelaj esperantistoj.

# UEA AKTUALE

## PEREZ DE CUELLAR: "Mian Kritikon de Esperanto Mi Limigis al U.N."

Responde al kritikoj pri lia starpunkto pri Esperanto, kiel raportite en lastatempa intervjuo en *Ulisse 2000*, revuo de la flugkompanio Alitalia, la Ĝenerala Sekretario de UN, s-ro Javier Perez de Cuellar, klarigis, ke liaj komentoj estis limigitaj al "la ebla enkonduko de Esperanto kiel laborlingvo ĉe Unuiĝintaj Nacioj". Ne temis (li aldonis) pri "ĝenerala komento pri tutmonda utiligo de Esperanto". Tiu klarigo, en letero

adresita al Universala Esperanto-Asocio, trovis bonan akcepton ĉe la Asocio. "Tio nur konfirmas," diris d-ro Humphrey Tonkin, prezidanto de UEA, "ke ni ne tenas la Sekretariaton sufiĉe informita pri la praktikaj avantaĝoj de la Internacia Lingvo. Se li pli bone konscius pri ĝiaj lastatempaj atingoj en diversaj mondopartoj kaj pri la facileco, per kiu oni povus pretigi ĝin por utiligo en Unuiĝintaj Nacioj, ja povus esti, ke la

Ĝenerala Sekretario ŝanĝus sian opinion". D-ro Tonkin promesis, ke la Asocio renovigos siajn klopodojn liveri al la Sekretariato aktualajn informojn. En la intervjuo oni citis la opinion de la Ĝenerala Sekretario, ke li ne konsideras Esperanton "plue esti praktika solvo". "Cetere," li aldonis, "la multeco de lingvoj ne estas vera problemo en la kadro de la internacia komunumo". (El la *Novjorka Novaĵletero*, Dec.1988)

## FROM THE CENTRAL OFFICE

•Ionel Onet, a recent immigrant from Rumania, has joined the staff of the ELNA Central Office as full time assistant to the Director. Ionel is replacing Robert Smales.

•Charles Galvin of San Francisco has been appointed "Coordinator of Volunteers" for the Central Office. Charles will be coordinating local volunteer activities that support the work of the Central Office. One of Mr. Galvin's first actions has been to arrange for a group of local Esperantists to participate in a fundraising walk. Funds raised will go to support ELNA's Central Office Volunteer services. For more information on how you can sponsor local Esperantists in the walk contact: Charles Galvin, c/o the ELNA Central Office, P.O. Box 1129, El Cerrito, CA 94530.

•By emergency vote of the ELNA board of directors, the Central Office has acquired a new IBM clone and various supporting software. The switchover to the new bookkeeping/order entry system will take place at the end of the fiscal year while database applications and word-processing are already being used. A donation of Ventura Desktop Publishing software by ELNA Treasurer John Massey will allow the Central Office to pro-

duce up-to-date flyers, brochures, etc. As the appropriated funds were outside this year's budget for office machinery, donations to defray the \$3000.00 expenditure are greatly needed. Donations should be made out to "ELNA" and earmarked for the "Computer Fund."

•The 1989 ELNA Catalog is currently in production and should be in the mail by the end of March. ELNA staff are using the desktop publishing facilities of WordPerfect 5.0 to produce a more attractive, easier to use catalog based on the results of last year's Book Service survey.

•At the time of this writing, ELNA membership was only one member shy of last year's official membership number (see the thermometer) and is ahead of schedule by several months. There is still time to reach our goal of 900 members for 1989. Contact your local or regional organization and ask how you can help.

•The recently initiated "National Talent Bank" is off to a good start. Over 50 forms have been received in the first two weeks and many more are expected in the weeks to come. No matter what your skills, history or interest, all ELNA members are encouraged to complete a form and return it to the Central Office as

soon as possible. If you need a form, please contact the Central Office.

•The "Books By The Pound" sale was far more popular than originally expected and all stock was sold within record time. Over \$350.00 was earned for ELNA's general operating fund.

•ELNA is planning to expand the number of periodicals it offers through its "Periodical Subscription Service." Suggestions as to specific titles will be appreciated.

•Ballots for the 1989 Board of Directors election will be mailed out soon. Last year only 21% of listed members voted. Take an active part in shaping ELNA's future by casting your vote. □

Mark Stephens

ESTRARAJ DECIDOJ: Propono 88/9 (nova komputila sistemo por la C.O.) kaj 88/10 (rajtigo al la Investa Komitato rondumi reinvestendajn depozitilojn ĝis \$1000) estas unuane akceptitaj de la respondintaj Estraranoj.

# Report on the Supera Kurso 1988

By Reginald Jaderstrom

I had my first chance this past summer to attend an Esperanto course at San Francisco State University. I was in the Advanced Course, entitled Topics in Esperantology: Sociolinguistic and Language Planning Perspectives. About 15 other students attended regularly. Our years of experience with Esperanto ranged from under five to thirty or more.

The instructor was Edmund "Kajmo" Brent, Ph.D., originally from Germany and currently a language planner in the Office de la Langue Francaise in Montreal. He is fluent in French, English, Esperanto and German, and is proficient to various degrees in Mandarin, Russian and other languages as well.

Our course focused on problem solving through group discussion. It was originally planned that seven problems would be dealt with over the three weeks; but due to limited time only four problems were formally taken through the ten-step method presented by the instructor. Others were dealt with by lecture or as part of another problem treated more fully.

The class was divided into two groups. Each group had a *gvidisto* (leader), *tabulisto* (who took notes on the chalkboard), *protokolisto* (who recorded the conclusions at various stages), and *dokumentisto* (who was responsible for distributing necessary documents to instructor and students). The two groups were reshuffled halfway through the course, and each student was to get the experience of performing two or more of the four functions described above.

Problems discussed had varying degrees of specificity. Main topics and subtopics included the following: **Plena Ilustrita Vortaro** as a Source of Lexical Information; the Myth of the Nonvariability of Esperanto; Criteria for the Selection of New Language Forms; The Phoneme /h/; Esperanto: Movement or Community? Within the framework of various problems we dealt with the structure of the languages, the lexical origins of words, variations over time and space, transcultural communication problems.

One of Brent's stated goals was to develop within the students a level of

*autonomy* in problem solving: the desire and ability to seek out and make use of sources beyond those specifically presented by a given instructor or leader. Along with this goes a sense of *humanism* and *community*: sensitivity towards the possible sentiments of others and a desire to make recommendations for the general good, in contrast to doing research as an ivory-towered academic exercise.

In addition to the time spent in class and in doing independent study were two sessions of *Lingvokliniko* (Language Clinic). For about one hour each on two Thursday evenings we, the "experts," were available to answer questions of students in the other courses on a one-to-one basis. For one of my sittings Mr. Seiti Eto of Japan wished to discuss the allegation that Esperanto may be appealing to Europeans but not to Asians. This was of course contrary to his own experience. For the final Thursday night, our class members summarized some of our findings and conclusions—each of us taking a different topic.

Many of us had previously gone through exercises in group-process problem solving, although not necessarily according to the specific ten steps prescribed. As we pooled the resources of our various backgrounds, we basically spoke only in Esperanto—using English or other languages only for specific clarifying examples. I came to realize that this was an opportunity that few native-born university students have in the United States: the chance to discuss concepts at a high, generally technical level using a language other than one's own. This is of course what students with non-English backgrounds must do when they attend a U.S. university. And, judging from the thousands of success stories among these students, the linguistic exercise has certainly not been a detriment.

All of us in the class were at least bilingual (in English and Esperanto). Several of us had varying degrees of fluency in other languages as well. At least three, including the instructor, were non-native speakers of English. Our most multilingual students were Ional Onet, recently from Rumania, and Marianne

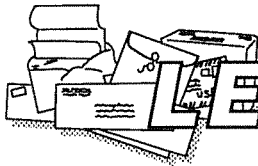
Lee, originally from France. Thom Hess, of the University of British Columbia, was able to share his expertise in linguistics and in various Native American languages.

It was satisfying to note also that the instructor and several of the students had majored in linguistics or at least studied it to some extent. Years ago it was easy to get the impression that Esperantists are one thing and linguists another, and that never the twin should meet. The linguists were the ones making pronouncements about the worth of Esperanto with no skills in the language or with at most very superficial knowledge. With linguist Esperanto speakers (or Esperanto-speaking linguists), of whom our class members were only a small sample, serious research can be done on the language and its social implications by individuals who in fact understand and use it.

This year's advanced course was different from those in previous years in that this time essentially only one instructor handled the class. Usually all three instructors would participate to some extent. Since I did not take courses in previous years, I personally have no experiential basis on which to compare one method with the other. Some time did appear wasted as we struggled to understand and use the ten steps in the problem-solving process. Moreover, the distribution of copies of articles and protocols did not always go smoothly and efficiently. Definition of terms in individual problems was often time-consuming, although the process of trying to get this precision was in itself a useful exercise.



From my own perspective, the course was basically very useful and worth the time spent. I hope that my classmates and I have all developed a greater sense of autonomy, humanism and community in relation to Esperantology and our other usual pursuits. I look forward to having the chance to participate in the summer program at SFSU again in future years, and to profit from whatever course arrangements are setup up at those times. □



# LETTERS

## **Jerry Veit has some words about international guest-host organizations, in and out of Esperantujo.]**

An article in the *U.S. News & World Report*, 12-12-88, in its "News You Can Use" feature, mentions an organization called the U.S. Servas Committee, which offers a service very similar to that offered by TEJO's Pasporta Servo. Members travel nationwide or internationally and have the opportunity to stay in each other's homes as a means of furthering international understanding. The article quotes a participant, who says it's like having "cousins all over the world." The organization's own literature mentions that the name is derived from the Esperanto word "serve" to denote the "spirit of international mutual service which characterizes the movement."

Rather than acting as a competitor to the Pasporta Servo, the group could offer Esperantists the chance to propagate our language among people who may share our internationalist outlook, but who may as yet be unaware of Esperanto as a means of promoting international good will and communication. Interested persons may obtain further information from the U.S. Servas Committee, 11 John Street, Rm. 706, New York, NY 10038.

Jerry Veit

[I've known Esperantists who have used the Servas network as guests and have served in it as hosts. Incidentally, I recently read that the Sennacieca Asocio Tutmonda has established its own international Esperantist guest-host network.]

## **[S-ino Chien Ming-chi en Ŝanhajo ricevis ekzempleron de la Novaĵletero kaj volas komenti pri la someraj kursoj de SFSU.]**

Mi legis ankaŭ "Looking Back at SFSU '88", kiu sufiĉe interesas min ĉar mi jam estis tiea studento dum du someroj! Pri la 4 instruistoj en 1982 kaj 83 mi devas diri, ke ĉiuj havas bonegan posedon de la lingvo, tamen la plej bona instruisto devas esti Prof-ro Cool. Temas pri liaj taŭga metodo por instrui lingvojn kaj plena antaŭa preparado de liaj lecionoj. Ekz. en lia baza kurso ni ĉiutage devis fari skriban ekzercon je 20-30 problemoj aŭ pri gramatiko aŭ pri vor-

tuzado aŭ pri alia lingvo-ekzerco. Certe estis pli da parola ekzercado.

Chien Ming-chi

[Prof. d-ro Jim Cool gvidos la kursaron en la somero de 1989.]

## **[Derek Roff, kiu redaktas la novaĵleteron de la Esperanto-Grupo Intermontara, revenas al la temo de la deveno de la vorto "Usono".]**

Iomete surprizis min la demando pri la deveno de la vorto Usono. Mi opiniis tiun demandon decidita. Mi legis antaŭ eble kvar jaroj diskuton pri tio. Laŭ mia memoro, Bernard Golden verkis ion pri ĝi, kiu supozis ĝin esperantista kreaĵo. Iu verkis respondo, kiu indikis, ke la mallongigo "USONA" (United States of North America) estis famiĝanta mallongiga propono je la fino de la lasta jarcento, kiam Esperanto gajnis sian unuan disvastiĝon ĉi tie. Tiu respondo menciis Frank Lloyd Wright kaj aliajn kiuj uzis ĝin, sed asertis, ke ĝi estis sufiĉe populara, kaj natura elekto de la progresmaj esperantistoj. Poste, oni esperantigis ĝin per o-finaĵo. Kaj USONA malaperis el la cetera socio.

Mi bedaŭras vidi, ke preseraroj multe pli oftas ol kutime [en la Novaĵletero].

Derek Roff

[La artikolon verkitan de Bernard Golden mi ne aludis ĉar, kvankam mi memoris ĝian ekziston, mi ne memoris, kie aŭ kiam ĝi aperis, nek kion ĝi volis supozigi. Intertempe, mi renkontis leteron de la franca esperantisto-pacisto Gaston Moch, eldonitan en The American Esperanto Journal en marto, 1908, laŭ kiu Moch pretendis esti la inventinto, en 1904, de la vorto "Usono", laŭ la sama akronima metodo, kiu produktis "USONA". Mi intencis reprodukti tiun leteron, sed poste eksciis, ke tion faris Charles Power en la ELNA Novaĵletero jam en 1976!]

## **[Prenda Cook continues to promote and teach Esperanto in the area of Harlingen, Texas. Here she has some good advice for those into promoting Esperanto.]**

Although many "look down their noses" at having a newsworthy story about Esperanto on the society page, it usually is a lot easier to get good and lots of publicity in the Society section than in other sections of the paper. Society edi-

tors, themselves, get tired of frivolous subjects and like to have stories of general interest in their sections. But, more important, they often have MORE SPACE available and can give a story more prominence. (My story about the China congress in 1986 was so long that it appeared in two Sunday installments.) Also, while it might not be easy to have a yearly "feature story" on Esperanto, our society editor does publish a story each year which will arouse interest.

PICTURES ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION THAN ANYTHING ELSE. Esperantists should always be alert to take unusual or interesting pictures which include themselves so that the home-town folks can relate to the experience.

Prenda Cook

[Nuff said!]

## **[Chuck Mays is Secretary of the Esperanto Society of the Carolinas and Virginia.]**

Concerning the idea presented by Bernard Golden [in his article "Is a Pan-American Esperanto Magazine Possible?"], I agree that we should pool our resources and jointly publish a magazine as long as it's of equal quality or better than *El Popola Ĉinio*. However, the local newsletters have a different purpose and should not be totally eliminated. One main purpose of a nicely done magazine would be to demonstrate widespread support for Esperanto. The local newsletters, on the other hand, should be a place where Komencantoj could see their stories and poems published, for announcing upcoming events and to maintain interest and communications within the local clubs. A magazine of the quality I have in mind would be much work but in the long term it could be a very valuable tool for promoting Esperanto.

Chuck Mays

[At the meeting of representatives of American Esperanto Associations in Havana in December it was decided to produce a common Esperanto magazine for the Latin American nations. The magazine will be edited in Cuba, printed in Colombia, and distributed from Brazil.]



# RECENZE

## Esperanto Handbook for Teachers

Available now at the ELNA Central Office is the new concise **Esperanto Handbook for Teachers—a Guide to the International Language.**

In March 1988, at the California Esperanto Conference in Sacramento, the California Esperanto Education Commission was appointed to compile such a Handbook which would help any teacher, especially in the elementary schools, to learn and introduce Esperanto in his or her class.

The Handbook includes: a brief overview and history of Esperanto; an explanation of the structure of the language; teaching suggestions; incorporating Esperanto with other subjects; and a long, excellent list of resource materials and their sources (mostly the ELNA office).

The cost of printing the Handbook was paid by a generous grant of ELNA (all work of preparing text for printing was donated). The Handbook has been mailed to over 100 Esperanto Clubs and members of the American Association of Teachers of Esperanto. They were asked to personally seek an elementary school teacher in grades 4-6 who does not now know about Esperanto, and persuade that teacher to learn Esperanto and then teach it to her/his class. Additional copies of the Handbook are to be given to principals and others in the same school district, to persuade them to support the introduction of Esperanto into their classes. For anyone who is now teaching Esperanto or who is planning to teach it, this Handbook will be most valuable in justifying and supporting the decision. Principals and fellow teachers will also be interested in reading it.

We are now seeking additional ELNA members, who will secure a copy of the Handbook, and then similarly seek a teacher in whom to arouse interest in learning and teaching Esperanto. If you are interested in doing this, please write to the ELNA office and send your check for \$1.75 (to cover postage cost of \$0.65, plus handling and the cost of the booklet).

The distribution of this Handbook represents ELNA's first effort to systematically promote the introduction of Esperanto into elementary classrooms. This

must not be a one-shot program that ends with the distribution of the 1000 copies of the first printing of the Handbook. Rather, there must be a continuing nationwide effort through the coming years requiring reprinting and revision of the Handbook. A proposal has been submitted to ELNA President Ken Thomson, that the ELNA Board create a standing national committee that will assume continuing responsibility for such a program.

Minerva Massen  
Chairperson, CEEC

## Katalogo de Esperantaj poŝtmarkoj.

Pekino: Ĉina Esperanto-Eldonejo, 1987. 116 p.  
Il. KAT 003, \$3.45.

Esperantist-philatelists will be delighted to know that they now have available a comprehensive illustrated catalogue of all known postage stamps with Esperanto text and all stamps issued to honor Esperanto or Dr. Zamenhof.

This little catalogue contains description, date of issue, denomination, reproduction in color, quantity issued, size, perforation, even names of the designer and engraver when known.

The first item is the issue by the USSR of Oct., 1925, with a picture of Russian engineer A. S. Popov (1859-1905) and the text INVENTISTO DE RADIO—POPOV. Whether or not Mr. Popov invented the radio is open to question, but that need not bother a stamp collector.

From that first issue all subsequent issues are included through 1986, with a supplement for 1987. The catalogue was originally intended to be distributed at the 72nd U.K. but was not ready in time.

Just for fun I checked some of the entries with the Scott stamp catalogue and found several that are not in Scott at all. One interesting item not in Scott is a Soviet stamp of 1930 with the Esperanto text CENTRA TELEGRAFO MOSKVO, which had been hand-stamped in the Ukraine by the German occupation authorities in 1941 for use in various districts. The only catalogue I could find listing this item is the Michel specialty German catalogue.

This little book is a must for anyone

interested in the use of Esperanto on postage stamps and would also be appreciated by any of your philatelist friends, Esperantist or not.

The catalogue is printed on deluxe paper and the color reproductions are excellent. At less than \$4.00, this is a bargain not to be missed.

Hal Dreyer

## Mattos, Geraldo: La Nigra Spartako.

Chapeco: Fonto, 1986 (dua eld.). 56 p.

Ĉi tiu libreto, unua en la serio "Fonto-Kajeroj", estas reeldono de novelego, kiu la unuan fojon aperis en la kvindekaj jaroj, el sub la plumo de tiam preskaŭ nekonata brazila verkisto, kiu nuntempe estas Akademiano. Ĝi estas interesa fikciaĵo de la speco "Historia Fikcio", kaj inter la nuntempaj verkaĵoj, kiujn mi legis en Esperanto, plej similis ĝin laŭ speco la dua parto de la verko Loulan kaj Fremdregionano de Inoue Yasuŝi.

Afrika tribestro Kam Golo, persekutante arabajn sklavistojn kiuj atencis lian vilaĝon, mem kaptiĝas de portugalaj sklavigistoj kaj, kun la bela mulatino Mariana, estas portata al Brazilo de pasinta jarcento. Tie li fariĝas natura gvidanto de ribelemaj nigrujoj, kiuj baraktas kontraŭ la malfeliĉojn de sklaveco, kaj provizore ĝuas iom da sukceso; sed li kaj lia edzino kaj filo devas suferi tragedian finon antaŭ la firma decidemo de la sklavigintaj portugalaj.

La lingvaĵo de la verko estas preskaŭ nekritikebla; Mattos montras stilon, kiu estas simpla, flua, facile legebla, tamen preciza. Mankas la neologismoj kaj nekutimaĵoj, kiuj lastatempe amasas en pluraj verkoj; sed, malgraŭ la plendoj de diversaj kritikantoj pri la Esperanta prozostilo, la verko ne suferas pro ilia foresto. Komparu, ekzemple, la esprimon "La lastaj lumradioj senprecizigis la pejzaĝon" (p. 46), kiu estas facile komprenebla, kun "la luno stompis per sia vualeska lumo la arbustojn kaj arbedojn" (Dorval/Declerck, Nigra Magio, p. 29), kies verbon la ĝenerala leganto devas elserĉi en PIV.

Rekomendata aparte por progresantoj.  
Don Harlow

# Announcements

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

Don't forget: 1989 SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE CLOSING DATE is June 15, 1989!

Al la planoj por la nova Centro Zamenhof en Bialistoko oni povas kontribui diversmaniere. Donacojn de materialoj, libroj, dokumentoj oni povas sendi rekte al Pola Esperanto-Asocio, str. Lipowa 14, PL-15-427 BIALISTOKO, Pollando. Por informoj pri mondonacoj, bonvolu kontakti Fondumo-Zamenhof, str. Krucza 38/42, PL-00-512 VARSOVIO, Pollando.

Por tiuj, kiuj havas intereson pri la Eklezio de Jesuo Kristo de la Sanktuloj de la Lastaj Tagoj (Mormonoj), valora novaĵletero estas la revueto Esperanta Mormonaro de la Por-Esperanta Mormonaro. Informojn petu de Nita W. Jones, 658 E. 600 South, Orem, UT 84058.

La Kultura Esperanto-Domo en Gresillon, Francio—kastelo kaj 17-hektara parko—okazigis plurajn kulturajn aranĝojn en 1989: (1) Internacia Renkonto de Infanoj (1988.03.31-04.07); (2) Internacia Amika Renkonto (1989.06.16-1989.06.30); (3) Prelegoj kaj Kursoj (1989.07.02-07.17); (4) Lernu kaj Praktiku (1989.07.18-07.31); (5) Omaĝo al E. Privat (1989.08.01-08.14); (6) Somera Lernejo (1989.08.14-08.28). Prospekto kaj aliĝilo haveblas ĉe Esperanto-Domo, Gresillon, F-49150 BAUGE, Francio.

Inter diversaj celebroy de la 500a datreveno de la vojaĝo de Kristoforo Kolombo, ankaŭ okazos simila vojaĝo—de sovietia polimarano SPRUT-M laŭ itinero USSR-Hispanio-Kubo-Usono. La vojaĝo estos ekologie orientita—la polimarano estas “ekologie pura ŝtormrezista ŝipo de originala konstruo” inventita de R.R. Rjajkkenen, kaj Esperanto estos unu el la laborlingvoj. Se vi iel volas kontribui/partopreni, kontaktu Dron Lev Vladimiroviĉ Medvedev, Prezidanto de ASE-Ekosekcio, SU-103885 MOSKVO, GSP, K-9, pr. Ka-

linina 14, SSOD, USSR.

Ĉijare okazos la 29aj Internaciaj Floraj Ludoj en Katalunio. Limdato por sendo de konkursaĵoj, laŭ poŝta stampo, estos la 30a de aprilo, 1989. Regularon oni povas ricevi de la Sekretario de la Konservantaro: Joan Ramon Guinon i Roset, Carrer Vilamari 106-108 baixos interior segona, E-08015 BARCELONA, Catalunya/Katalunio (Hispanio).

En (Orienta) Germana Demokratia Respubliko oni fondis “Junularan Bibliotekon” por junaj esperantistoj de tiu lando. Oni nun bezonas librojn, revuojn, prospektojn, kasedojn ktp. en Esperanto. Se vi havas aĵojn, ĉu novajn ĉu brokantajn, kiujn vi volas donaci aŭ eventuale interŝanĝi, bonvolu kontakti: Junulara Biblioteko, Gerd LUTTER, Hohe Str. 10, Zeulenroda, DDR-6570, Germana Demokratia Respubliko.

Oni planas dusemajnan feriadon por 20 nebone vidantaj infanoj el Pollando kaj 3 edukantoj en julio, ĉe la urbo Leek en Anglio, kaj por tiu celo bezonas subtenon financan, eventuale moralan. Informas Edward Jaworski, ul. Na Ubocz 12/65, PL-02791 WARSZAWA, Pollando. Mondonacojn sendu al s-ro W. H. Simcock, Clayton House, Butterton, LEEK, Staffs, Britio, ST13 7SR.

La Kultura Centro de Montpellier (Francio) proponas al vi lerni aŭ perfektigi vian scipovon pri Esperanto de la 16a ĝis la 23a de septembro, 1989. Profitu samtempe trapasi agrablajn feriojn en marborda ripoza loko, kadre de agrabla familia domo, proksime de Montpellier, Suda Francio. Por informoj, skribu al ESPERANTO, 5 rue du Docteur Roux, 34000 MONTPELLIER, Francio.

La programo de la Internacia Junulara Semajno en Szolnok, Hungario, 8-14 julio 1989, enkludos “gajan, multnacian, ferian etoson kun multaj movadaj kaj malmovadaj programeroj (tradicia balo, folkloro, kinofilmo ‘Mephisto’ kun profesia E-sinkrono, Dinnyes-koncerto, multaj ludoj kaj konkursoj, politika forumo pri Hungario... ktp), kaj ni havos tempon ankaŭ por somerumado, por viziti naĝejon kaj la urbon.”

Informojn petu de LINGVO-Studio, Szilvasi Laszlo, H-1675 BUDAPEST pk. 87, Hungario, tel. +36-1-288258.

Leksikono de Filmo kaj TV-Arto estos la unua tiuspeca libro en Esperanto. Ĝi aperos komence de 1992 kaj aĉeteblos pere de UEA. La du volumoj pli ol 2000-paĝaj enhavos mallongan historion pri kino kaj televido, proksimume 2300 biografiojn de famaj aktoroj el la tuta mondo, proksimume 280 biografiojn de reĝisoroj, kaj la plej elstarajn aŭtorojn kaj filmojn. Ĉiuspeca helpo por realigi tiun verkaĵon bonvenas ĉe la verkanto kaj eldononto: Dušan ADNADJ, Školska ul. 25, YU-56227 BOROVO, Jugoslavio.

La printempa horaro de Vatikana Radio montras, ke oni du fojojn en la semajno dissendas Esperante: 20.00-20.10 UTC dimanĉon je 6190, 6248, 7250, 9625, 9645, 11700 kaj 15120 kHz; kaj 06.00-06.15 UTC jaŭdon je 6248, 7250, 9755 kaj 11715 kHz. Okazas ankaŭ mezondaj kaj f.m. dissendoj aŭdeblaj nur en la regiono de Romo. Horaro haveblas de Radio Vaticana Programmes, Ufficio Propaganda e Sviluppo, 00120 CITTA DEL VATICANO.

If you have a Macintosh computer and hypercard, and are interested in finding correspondents in Esperanto, send a blank 3-1/2" diskette and three dollars for shipping costs to Don Harlow, P.O. Box 551, Pinole, CA 94564. You'll receive a hypercard stack containing more than a thousand cards with names, addresses, ages and interests of individuals and groups from fifty different countries culled from various Esperanto magazines.

**NIA KULPO: On the front page of the September-October number, Bernard Golden was incorrectly described as “Hungarian Esperantist and former U.S. citizen.” This is incorrect. Mr. Golden, a U.S. citizen from New York City, is currently residing in Hungary. We wholeheartedly apologize to Mr. Golden for this mistake.**



# VOLAS KORESPONDI

*Amikeco translimoj*

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

## ARGENTINO

**Elsa VAZQUEZ, Avenida Alem no 62, 2600 VENADO TUERTO.** 11-jara knabineto deziras korespondi kun samaĝaj geknaboj.

## ĈEĤOSLOVAKIO

**Jaroslav KADLEC, OP SOUZ Chelcickeho 1/CSD, 591 01 ZDAR NAD SZAVOU 6.** 37-jara fervojisto-instruisto. Volas interŝanĝi diversajn informojn pri vivo, fervojo, muziko ktp., kolektas bk, pm, glumarkojn.

**Jana VIDENSKA, Plonyru 967, 295 01 MNICHOVO HRADISTE.** 42-jara ŝoforino en aŭtomobil-fabriko, kun edzo kaj du infanoj, volas scii pli pri Usono, interŝanĝos bk, pm, insignojn kaj turismajn suvenirojn.

**KAMENY Miroslav, Lenínova 25, 68001 BOSKOVICE.** 45-jara invalido, edzo kun du gefiloj, interesiĝas pri sporto kaj filatelio, kolektas pm kaj bk.

## ĈINIO

**YE Nianxian, 6 Gongjian hutong, Di-anmen, BEIJING.** 40-jara ano de Ĉina Akademio de Socia Scienco, esploristo en ĝenerala sociologio, teorio, evolua studo, entreprena administrado, studas problemojn de familio, eduko kaj evoluo.

## FRANCIO

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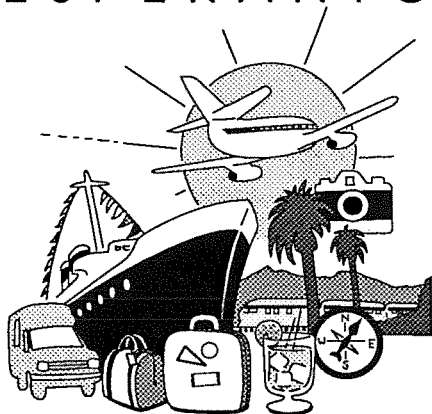
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Skotlando

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

Brighton is the perfect city for a Universala Kongreso (except for the prices). It is large enough to have the conveniences of a city, but is still able to maintain the agreeable atmosphere of a histori-

cal village—with many great tourist attractions near by!

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

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

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

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