

esperanto USA

1992(5)

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

Making News This Issue

A Helping Hand

For some years, it has been the custom of several of the more affluent European national Esperanto organizations to help Esperanto societies in less fortunate parts of the world. ELNA Board Member William R. Harmon suggests that ELNA do likewise.

See Page 2

Chicago Schools

Since 1991, Esperanto has been an object of study in several Chicago elementary schools. Seymour Rabens reports on Esperanto at Alcott School in this issue.

See Page 6

San Mateo Schools

Chicago is not the first school system to introduce Esperanto in this country. Doris Vallon-Wheeler describes her experiences teaching Esperanto in California.

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And Much, Much More to
Delight and Inform You!

Hot off the Press

Being Colloquial in Esperanto

Jordan, David K.: *Being Colloquial in Esperanto, A Reference Guide For Americans*. Lanham: University Press of America, 1992. ISBN 0-8191-8645-7 (cloth—*not available from ELNA*), -5 (paper). 267+ix p. Cloth/paper. At ELNA: Code BEI001, price \$16.95 (non-members)/\$16.10 (members).

Many people, having completed the ten-lesson course or *Teach Yourself Esperanto*, wonder where to go next. *Step by Step* is much more complete than either of these, but that would involve starting over—a rather dispiriting process. David Jordan here provides a different alternative—a reference guide to Esperanto usage, for the individual who knows all the basics but wants to learn how to improve his speaking and writing.

The first of two sections, "Esperanto Grammar," goes over the grammar of Esperanto in detail. Grammar is, of course, an intrinsically boring subject for many of us, but Jordan makes it bearable by loading the text with examples, some Zamenhofian, many humorous (e.g., in a discussion of *sia* on p. 34, "Si ordonis al li donaci sian salajron al la movado por vestigi katojn"). Furthermore, Jordan includes under the general rubric of "Grammar" a number of topics that have very little to do with grammar: capitalization, place-names, letter-writing, where and how to put decimal points, international writing of dates, etc. These are all important topics that are invariably overlooked in textbooks that concentrate on purely linguistic topics, usually addressing them in local or national terms. The discussion of transitive and intransitive verbs (pp. 87-99) and the thorough description of all official and some unofficial affixes (pp. 101-134) are very useful. Incidentally, Jordan includes in the former section lists of the most common and troublesome transitive and intransitive verbs, and in the latter section he includes a table of *mal-* synonyms, along with (in his opinion) their current

status in actual use.

Of equal utility is the second section, "Potentially Troublesome Words," pp. 145-254. This includes, among other things, many false friends and paronyms. Here we find many words that cause trouble to Americans, listed in alphabetical order, each with one or more alternative choices, many with long explanations of why they should not be used in the way that Americans would naturally want to use them. Jordan also describes the evolution in use that has accompanied some of these words over the last 100 years (e.g. *sati*).

Naturally I have a few quibbles. Jordan dismisses the distinction between *estas* *Xa kaj Xas* as unimportant (p. 35); in fact, the two forms are translated the same way, but this is a fault of English, not an identity of meaning in Esperanto. He similarly ignores the difference between adjective root + *-eco* and adjective root + *-o* (p. 114), and indeed the distinction is usually one of nuance, which many Esperanto speakers prefer (incorrectly, I think) to ignore. He correctly delineates the distinction between "lerni" and "studi," identifying the differences in usage throughout the world, but somehow omits a problem even more common to Americans, the distinction between "lerni" on the one hand and "ekscii, informiĝi" on the other. The lack of an index in this, a reference work, is annoying; but the topics are well-enough organized and the table of contents sufficiently complete and well-indexed that it is relatively easy to find any particular topic, even without a complete index.

And that is about the extent of my quibbles. Overall, I would say that this is a book which should be on the shelf of every serious American (and other English-speaking) Esperantist, and I cannot recommend it highly enough for those who want to move from the status of beginner to that of expert.

Don Harlow

GUEST EDITORIAL

PRI TIU BELA ECO DE ESPERANTISTOJ: HELPI LA HELPINDULOJN

de William R. Harmon

[Jen gastredaktaĵa propono fare de s-ro William R. Harmon, ELNA Estrarano kaj Ĉefdelegito de la Universala Esperanto-Asocio en Usono. Ĝi aperas kaj en Esperanto kaj en la angla, por helpi al tiuj, kiuj ankoraŭ ne sentas sin tute komfortaj en Esperanto. Tiuj, kiuj volas komenti rekte al s-ro Harmon, povos kontakti lin ĉe: 1016 King Drive, El Cerrito CA 94530, Usono]

Tra la multaj jaroj de mia esperantista vivo, mi konvinkiĝis ke ĝenerale Esperantistoj montras pli ol ne-Esperantistoj la ecojn malavaremo, sincera intereso pri la opinioj kaj stato de aliaj gentoj, larĝmenseco, kaj la emo kompati kaj helpi la subpremitajn kaj deprimitojn de la mondo. Sendube tio estas natura rezulto de Esperantistiĝo kaj utiligo de Esperanto por pli intime koni la mondon ekster niaj propraj landlimoj.

En kelkaj mondlokoj, mankas rimedoj por Esperanta organizado pro longaj jaroj de subpremiteco. Kiel povas la relative pli fortaj Esperanto-organizoj helpi al tiuj, kiuj batalas por nura ekzisto? Estas tre malfacile apliki "institucian" solvon, kiel bone lernis UEA. Rimedoj ne sufiĉas por ĉiuj, kaj se grava helpo iras al unu petanto, aliaj plendas pro nericevo. Kiel decidi prioritatojn? Kvankam organizo, kiel UEA devus ludi gravan rolon en la afero, tamen ĝi ne povos sola sukcesi. Konstateble estas grava rolo por naciaj organizoj en la afero. Ili havas avantaĝon povi elekti unu aŭ pli indajn ricevontojn senĝene; UEA ne facile tion povas.

Mi venas al propono al la Usona Esperantistaro. ELNA jam montris pretecon helpi alian, pli malfortan organizon materiale kiam ni okazigis la jarkunvenon de ELNA en Meksikio. Kaj ELNA kaj la Meksikia movado gajnis. Mi do proponas alian tian projekton: "Adopto" de la Albana Esperanto-Ligo.

"Kial Albanio?" vi eble demandas. Politike, Albanio statas hodiaŭ kie Usono statis antaŭ pli ol 200 jaroj. La Albanaj Esperantistoj meritas nian helpon, kaj la Albana popolo meritas nian moralan subtenon dum ili serĉas novan demokratian vivon.

Albanio estas ankaŭ la lasta regiono kie Esperanto estis sovaĝe subpremita. S-ro Gafur Muĉo, prezidanto de la "plej juna organizo de Esperantistoj en malnova kontinento", petis ke mi transdonu al la Usona nacia organizo proponon pri interrilatigo, per kiu ili laŭeble ricevu anglalingvajn Esperanto-lernolibrojn kiujn ili uzus por preparo de propraj Albanaj lernolibroj kaj por instruado de la Angla pere de Esperanto. Li ankaŭ sugestas instigon de korespondado inter unuopuloj por reciproke pli bone koni unu la alian. Mi almetas alian sugeston, ke ELNA peru donacojn por aĉeto de UEA-membrecoj por ŝlosilaj Albanaj Esperantistoj, kaj abonoj al ĉefaj aldonaĵoj por la klubaj bibliotekoj.

Kiel vi opinias pri ĉi tio? Mi bonvenigas viajn komentojn.

Through the many years of my Esperantist life, I have become convinced that Esperantists demonstrate, more than others, the qualities of unselfishness, a genuine interest in the opinions and situation of others, broad-mindedness, and the tendency to sympathize with and help the downtrodden and discouraged of the world. Doubtless that is a natural result of becoming an Esperantist and using it to more intimately know the world outside our own borders.

In some parts of the world, Esperanto suffers from the long years of oppression. How can stronger Esperanto organizations help those who are fighting to regain their feet in those areas? It is very difficult to apply an "institutional" solution, as UEA has learned. The funds are insufficient to help everyone, and if any considerable assistance goes to one petitioner, others complain of being left out. How decide the priorities? Although an organization such as UEA should play an important role in the matter, it can never succeed alone. There is obviously an important role for national Esperanto organizations. They have the advantage of being able to choose one or more worthy targets without having to fear negative reactions from others. UEA cannot easily do that.

I come now to a specific proposal for the U.S. Esperantists. ELNA has already show its readiness to help another, weaker organization materially when ELNA held its annual convention in Mexico City. Both ELNA and the Mexican Esperantist movement benefitted. I want to propose another similar project: "adoption" of the Albanian Esperanto League.

"Why Albania?" you may ask. Politically, Albania stands today where the United States of America stood over 200 years ago. The Albanian Esperantists deserve our help, and the Albanian people deserve our moral support as they seek a new democratic life.

Albania is also the last country where Esperanto was savagely repressed. Mr. Gafur Muĉo, president of the "youngest Esperanto organization on the old continent," asked me to pass on to the U.S. national organization a proposal for collaboration, through which they might receive Esperanto texts in English which they would use both for preparing Esperanto texts in Albanian and as a tool for teaching English through Esperanto. He also suggests promoting correspondence between individuals that they may know each other better. I will add another suggestion: that ELNA collect donations for purchasing UEA memberships for key Albanian Esperantists, and subscriptions to the major publications for the club libraries.

What do you think? I welcome your comments.

NEWSBRIEFS

Esperanto in the Media

Tasha Halpert, in her column "Good Earthkeeping" in the Grafton, MA, *News* (May 27, 1992), recommends the ELNA ten-lesson free postal course, and gives ELNA's address and toll-free phone number. (sent by Tasha Halpert)

"Cultural Diversity in the Choral Music of Lou Harrison" is the title of an article by David L. Brunner which appeared in the *Choral Journal* (May, 1992). The article describes two of Esperantist Harrison's works with texts in Esperanto, *Nova Odo* and *La Koro Sutro*, and includes excerpts from the scores of each. The description of *La Koro Sutro* mentions its premiere performance at San Francisco State University in 1972 in conjunction with "the International Congress of Esperantists." (submitted by Timothy J. Tikker)

Chicago Esperantist Kent Jones is represented in the magazine *American City & County* (May, 1992) with a letter responding to an article on AT&T interpreters. The letter points out the value of Esperanto, mentions its current teaching in three Chicago elementary schools, and gives ELNA's toll-free number. (sent by R. Kent Jones)

Rawdon District School in Upper Rawdon, Nova Scotia, is the first school in Canada to take advantage of the new "Mondo-Rondo" geography program, according to a letter in *The Chronicle-Herald* (June 2, 1992) and an article in the *Midland News* (June 5, 1992). Through the medium of postcards in Esperanto, two grade 6 classes are exchanging geographical information with other Mondo-Rondo classes in Belgium, France, Lithuania, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Poland, China, Israel, Ukraine, and even the United States. (sent by Kim Keeble)

In *The Economist* (June 6, 1992), "Our Brussels Correspondent," in an article on economic and monetary union for Europe, says: "Most German politicians continue to back monetary union (Peter Gauweiler, the Bavarian environment minister, who called the ecu 'esperanto money', is an

exception)." Perhaps Gauweiler subscribes to such Esperanto magazines as *La Gazeto*, which already advertise their subscription prices in ecus... (sent by Thomas Kloecker)

"Esperanto: The hope lives," says San Francisco, CA, *Examiner* (July 13, 1992) staff writer Donna Birch, after visiting the summer Esperanto workshop at San Francisco State University. Birch interviewed ELNA president Angela Harlow, workshop coordinator Cathy Schulze, Central Office director Mike Donohoo, and visiting Professor Iona Koutny of Hungary to put together this interesting three-column article. (sent by Maya Kennedy)

Hamlet might have asked it: "To be a councilman or a full-time disciple of Esperanto? That is the question with which Garden Grove Councilman J. Tilman Williams constantly wrestles," says Kimberly Heinrichs in "Palm Latitudes," a column in the Los Angeles, CA, *Times Magazine* (July 26, 1992). The short article describes Williams' involvement with Esperanto and his donation of 20 acres of land to the Esperanto Association of Orange County, the *Oazo de Esperanto*. (sent by Margaret Zarchy)

"More than talk keeps Esperanto alive," says Robin Worthington, Staff Writer for the San José, CA, *Mercury-News* (Aug. 16, 1992) in a long article based on interviews with Esperantists Don Coleman, Angela Harlow, Dr. E. James Lieberman, Art Carlson, Don Harlow, Bill Harmon, and Prof. Jonathan Pool. The article, quite favorable, shows how the Esperanto movement is growing, bulleting a number of supporting points, and gives ELNA's address and 800-number.

Lee Davenport's article "Broadcaster says Cuba, U.S. need relationship" in the Johnson City, TN, *Press* (Aug. 17, 1992), an interview with Cuban visitor Orlando Raola, explains that Raola was visiting the United States to participate in the summer Esperanto courses at San Francisco State University, and describes his multi-year friendship with Esperantist Franklin

Montenegro. (sent by Franklin Montenegro)

"UC-Berkeley offers class on Esperanto" advises Staff Writer Tom Lochner of the Contra Costa County, CA, *West County Times* (Aug. 22, 1992) in a two-column article informing readers about the fall semester Esperanto courses at the University of California.

Although Esperanto isn't mentioned, Gregory Wasson's review of Ofoto scanning software in *MacUser* (August 1992) contains a single illustration—a scan of a classic picture of L. L. Zamenhof, creator of Esperanto.

The Contra Costa County, CA, *West County Times* (Sep. 1, 1992) includes a very good full-page article in its "Lifestyle" section about "Esperanto" by Staff Writer Tom Lochner. The article quotes from ELNA Board Member Bill Harmon, EUSA editor Don Harlow, visiting scholar Chien Ming-chi, Thom Wilkerson, and Jay Leibo. A quarter-page color photo shows Harlow with a colorful collection of Esperanto books, and a smaller photo shows Harlow, Angela Harlow, Chien, and visiting Japanese Esperantist Noburu Hirano. (submitted by Angela Harlow)

In an article advertising the University of California (Davis) *Student Viewpoint*, a publication that gives students the lowdown on courses and teachers, Staff Writer Jubal Kessler of *The California Aggie* (Sep. 24, 1992) uses a hypothetical Esperanto 153, *Studies in Adjectival Participles*, as an example of courses described. He also mentions, among the required course materials, an Esperanto dictionary that retails for \$925. PIV, anyone? (sent by Tom Geller)

Graham E. Fuller, in his book *The Democracy Trap: Perils of the Post-Cold War World*, titles one subsection "Parlez-Vous Esperanto? Bilingualism in America". Mr. Fuller does not otherwise mention Esperanto, and the section is used to attack bilingual education. (Note to Mr. Fuller: your comment on p. 119 that English is "a basic prerequisite of citizenship" for second generation Americans is incorrect. All you have to do is be born here.) (sent by Thomas Kloecker)



REGIONAJ KAJ FAKAJ RAPORTOJ

Esperanto-Agado en Usono

ALASKA

Dum la UNA-USA-Konferenco "Global California '92" la Esperanto-Societo de Alasko stipendiis du studentojn el la Kalifornia Ŝtata Universitato en Sacramento. La du studentoj estis Peetimon Boonswasvi kaj Sandra Gonzales. (Raportis la bulteno de la Esperanto-Societo de Sacramento, sep.-okt.1992) Esperanto-Societo de Alasko, P.O. Box 240557, Douglas, AK 99824, tel. (907) 364-3309.

CALIFORNIA

Dum la semajnfino de 11-13 septembro la Esperanto-Societo de Sacramento enpartoprenis kaj ĉeekspoziciis la Konferencon "Global California '92", kiun kunaŭspiciis ELNA. Inter la ekspoziciantoj estis Steve Belant, Steve Schwichow kaj Ron Selge, kaj esperantisto John Mathews ankaŭ ĉeestis kiel unu el la organizintoj de la konferenco. Informfolioj kaj ekzempleroj de la poŝtkursa unua leciono estis disdonitaj en ĉiuj konferenco-ĉambroj sabaton. Esperanto-Societo de Sacramento, P.O. Box 277164, Sacramento CA 95827-7164, (1 916) 363 5733.

La 15an de septembro EUSA-redaktoro Don Harlow paroladis pri Esperanto en Berklio antaŭ La Societo de Irandevenaj Profesiuloj, laŭ invito de du Esperanto-parolantaj irandevenaj profesiuloj en Berklio. Ligo de Orient-Golfaj Esperantistoj, P.O. Box 324, Berkeley CA 94701-0324, (1 510) 770-1452.

IOWA

Ni estas informitaj, ke fondiĝis Esperanto-Ligo de Iowa. Ni atendas pluajn informojn. Iowa Esperanto League, p/a Darlene Evans, 1008 Pepper Drive, Iowa City IA 52240.

MASSACHUSETTS

La Esperanto-Societo de Nov-Anglio

ĵus elektis novan estraron. Prezidanto: Bob Lidral; Vic-prezidanto: Richard Guillemette; Koresponda Sekretario: Gilman Wilder; Eduka Sekretario: John Devlin; Redaktoro: Karlo Heuer; Kasisto: Paŭlo Morganhall. (el *Verda Lumo*, oktobro 1992) Esperanto Society of New England, P.O. Box 655, Concord MA 01742, Internet: verdalumo@ima.isc.com

NEBRASKA

La Nebraska Internacia-Lingva Asocio estis invitita havi budon ĉe la Tutmonda Vilaĝo en la unua Festivalo de Kredoj, kiu okazis en Lincoln. La N.I.A.-budon kreis June Fritz, kaj ĝia temo estis "Tutmonda Lingvo por Tutmonda Societo". Oni disdonis ELNA-informilojn kaj la senpagan deklecionan perpoŝtan kurson al ĉiuj interesitoj. Proksimume 100 personoj vizitis la budon, kaj 25-50 akceptis informilojn. (el N.I.A. *Novajletero* #15) Nebraska Internacia-Lingva Asocio, R.F.D. 1, Box 29, Wilber NE 68465

NEW YORK

En septembro la novjorkan grupon vizitis Daniel Svedja kaj Saskia Idzerda. Daniel, el Dudweiler, Germanio, estas studento pri ekonomio. Saskia, el Bussum, Nederlando, estas studentino pri matematiko, kaj la nuntempa prezidantino de TEJO. Dum aŭgusto, Daniel vizitis Kalifornion kaj Saskia partoprenis en la 48-a IJK en Montrealo, kiun ŝi ankaŭ organizis. Dum septembro ili kune vojaĝis per trajno. En Novjorko, krom viziti muzeojn, spekti teatraĵon kaj filmon, ktp, Saskia kaj Daniel helpis provlegi la septembran numeron de Novjorka Prismo. (el Novjorka Prismo, oktobro 1992) Esperanto-Societo de Novjorko, c/o UEA, 777 UN Plaza, New York NY 10017, (1 212) 687 7041

TEXAS

La unua kunsido de la Esperanto-

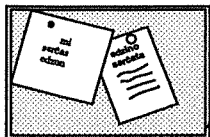
Klubo de Norda Teksaso okazis vendredon, la 28an de aŭgusto, ĉe la hejmo de Joe kaj Anna Burba en Dallas. Ĉeestis 15 homoj el 17 klubanoj; iuj povis paroli Esperanton bonege, iuj povis paroli nenian Esperanton, kaj la ceteraj estis ie inter tiuj du grupoj. La kunsido, kiu daŭris preskaŭ kvar horojn, estis kovrata per ĝoja, optimisma tono. Ĉiuj prezentis sin kaj klarigis kaj sian intereson kaj fonon en Esperanto al la aliaj membroj dum pluraj minutoj. Brick Friedman elektigis prezidanto de la nova grupo. Esperanta Klubo de Norda Teksaso, Southern Methodist University, Dept. of Chemistry, Dallas TX 75075, (1 214) 692 4384

La prestiĝa Modern-Lingva Asocio (MLA) okazigos sian jaran konferencon en Manhattan, NY, de la 27a ĝis la 30a de decembro 1992. Sub la aŭspicioj de la Amerika Asocio de Instruistoj de Esperanto (AAIE) okazos Esperanta sesio merkredon la 30-an de 10.15 ĝis 11.30 atm ĉe la Hotelo Sheraton (7a avenuo ĉe 53a strato, Madison Suite 4). Laŭ peto de Dorothy Holland-Kaup de AAIE, la sesion organizis ELNA Estrarano Rochelle F. Grossman. Sub la titolo *Esperanto: from the practical to the exotic*, jen la programo:

- *Esperanto as the Catalyst for the Romanization of Chinese* (J. Balbin)
- *Esperanto in College: Direct and Indirect Methods* (W. Orr)
- *Esperanto for Gifted Children: a Quick Start on Foreign Language Learning* (R. Glossop)

Aparte invitataj partopreni estas esperantistoj, kiuj estas membroj de MLA.

(modifita de anonco en *Novjorka Prismo*, oktobro 1992)



ANONCOJ

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

La revuo **Language Problems and Language Planning**, redaktata de Probal Dasgupta, Klaus Schubert kaj Humphrey Tonkin, denove estos havebla en 1993 kontraŭ \$80.00 (132 gld.). Tiu internacia plurlingva revuo aperigas artikolojn ĉefe pri politikaj, sociologiaj kaj ekonomiaj aspektoj de lingvoj kaj lingvouzado. Antaŭaj volumoj 1-16 (1977-1992) estas ankaŭ haveblaj kontraŭ po \$60.00 (100 gld) + sendokosto. Adreso: **John Benjamins Publishing Company, 821 Bethlehem Pike, PHILADELPHIA PA 19118, Usono, telefono (1 215) 836 1200, telefakso (1 215) 836 1204. Notu: La guldena prezo estas definitiva; la dolara prezo povas varii.**

La Esperanto-Redakcio de Radio Havano Kubo anoncas la **jenan horaron** kiu validas almenaŭ ĝis la komenco de novembro (horo en UTC, frekvenco en kHz, ondlongeco en metroj, celregiono): 7.00, 9 550, 31, Okcidenta Norda Ameriko kaj Pacifika Azio; 15.00, 11 760, 25, Amerika Kontinento kaj Karibio; 18.30, 17 705, 16, Eŭropo kaj Mediteraneo (prefere en suda Eŭropo kaj norda Afriko); 22.00, 17 705, 16, Eŭropo kaj Mediteraneo; 23.30, 13 710, 22, Amerika Kontinento kaj Karibio; 23.30, 11 760, 25, Amerika Kontinento kaj Karibio; 23.30, 11 970, 25, Amerika Kontinento kaj Karibio. Ne forgesu sendi poŝtkarton post aŭskultado al: **Radio Havano Kubo, Esperanto-Redakcio, poŝtfako 6240, HAVANO, Kubo.**

Nun, vi povas aĉeti novan Esperantan gazeton nomatan *Mono* kiu similas la usonan gazeton *Money* sed apartenas al la tuta mondo. Tio estas produktaĵo de Joachim Werdin kiu instruis ĉe SFŜU pasintsomere. Joachim deziras, ke tiu gazeto estu vendota per reto. Nun li bezonas retperantojn. La kosto por kvar numeroj jare estas \$18.00 Se tiaj mondmonaj aferoj interesas vin, bonvolu kontakti: **C. Libby, 455 Union St. #130, ARCATA CA 95521, Usono.**

Ceud Mile Failte (Cent Mil Bonvenigoj) al vi se vi intencas partopreni la **77an Britan Kongreson de Esperanto** (samtempe kun la 88a Skota Kongreso de Esperanto), 28an-31a de majo 1993, en la Bell College of Technology, Hamilton, Strathclyde, Skotlando. Aliĝilon kaj informon vi povos ricevi de la Kongresa Sekretario: **S-ino Jean Bisset, 47 Airbles Crescent, MOTHERWELL, ML1 3AP, Skotlando.**

En Vraca, unu el la plej aktivaj Esperanto-centroj de Bulgario, okazos la **49a Internacia Junulara Kongreso de TEJO**, de la 7a ĝis la 14a de aŭgusto 1993. La kongresa temo estos Ekonomio kaj socio en ŝanĝiĝo. La kongreson oficiale subvencias la produkt-komerca firmao M & W. Por aliĝilo kaj informoj: **Loka Kongresa Komitato, p.k. 26, BG-3000 VRACA, Bulgario, telegramadreso: Esperanto Vraca, telefono (359 92) 24890, telefakso**

(359 92) 24408, UEA-kodo ijvr-h.

Orrin Winton, in Big Sur, California, who is a beginning to intermediate student of Esperanto, is seeking "skeds" (schedules or nets) with other Esperantists on amateur radio frequencies on voice, CW or packet modes. He has listened on published Esperanto frequencies, to no avail. He is primarily interested in skeds with amateurs in western North America and the Pacific Rim, mainly because we are entering the sunspot "low" and DX will be more difficult. His callsign is WN1Z and you may write to him: **Orrin Winton, General Delivery, BIG SUR CA 93920, Usono.**

Kuba Esperanto-Asocio anoncas okazigon de **Internacia Konferenco Esperanto '92**, de la 6a ĝis la 13a de decembro 1992. Por la konference programo estas planataj prelegoj, kundiskutoj kaj forumo *Strategio de la Esperanto-movado en Ameriko*. Por flugfolio, skribu al: **Kuba Esperanto-Asocio, poŝtfako 2018, C-10200 HAVANA, Kubo.**

REVUOJ PERATAJ DE ELNA POR 1993

Jen listo de la revuoj, kiujn peras ELNA por la kalendara jaro 1993.

| Gazeto | Lando | Abonkosto Aera | Abonkosto Mara |
|--|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Brita Esperantisto | Britio | 22.00 | 18.50 |
| Bulgara Esperantisto | Bulgario | | 18.00 |
| Ekonomia Bulteno | Usono | 10.00 | |
| El Popola Ĉinio | Ĉinio | | 26.00 |
| Esperanto | Nederlando | 32.00 | |
| Eventoj | Hungario | 40.00 | 35.00 |
| Fonto | Brazilo | | 20.00 |
| Franca Esperantisto (Lit. Sup.) | Francio | 22.50 | 15.00 |
| Gazeto, La | Francio | 32.00 | |
| Heroldo de Esperanto | Italio | 37.00 | 26.00 |
| Juna Amiko | Hungario | 9.00 | |
| Kancerkliniko, La | Francio | 27.00 | 24.00 |
| Kontakto | Nederlando | 16.00 | |
| Laŭte | Francio | 20.00 | |
| Literatura Foiro | Svislando | 43.00 | 33.00 |
| Monato | Belgio | 49.00 | 42.00 |
| Oomoto | Japanio | | 9.00 |
| Rok' Gazet' | Francio | 20.00 | |
| Simpozio | Brazilo | 6.00 | |
| Tutmondaj Sciencoj | Ĉinio | | 8.50 |

Ĉiuj menciitaj revuoj estas aboneblaj, je la menciitaj prezoj, ĉe: ELNA, P.O. Box 1129, El Cerrito CA 94530, tel. (510) 653-0998.

ESPERANTO COMES TO ALCOTT SCHOOL

de Seymour R. Rabens

[Seymour R. Rabens is Principal of the Louisa M. Alcott Elementary School in Chicago, Illinois. The following report was taken from the August, 1992, issue of *Saluton*, the bulletin of the Esperanto Society of Chicago.]

During the summer of 1991, two teachers from Alcott School went to San Francisco State University to participate in a class in elementary Esperanto. They returned with the ability and enthusiasm to start an Esperanto class at Alcott in the fall of 1991. There were originally eleven students from the sixth grade selected for the beginners class. The students were recommended by a faculty committee, and parental permission had to be granted for the students to begin. The students meet for a twenty week period three days per week. Before the class the students met with one of the teachers during their lunch period, and they practice conversation in Esperanto while eating lunch. The two teachers also meet for twenty minutes twice a week to plan the lessons. During this first year the students received approximately forty hours of actual instruction.

After only three weeks of instruction, the students were able to demonstrate basic skills to an audience of teachers and interested adults at the headquarters of the Board of Education. Later in the year, the class performed original skits and sang songs in Esperanto in the Alcott School auditorium for an audience of students, parents, and community residents and members of the Esperanto Society of Chicago. The occasion was the celebration of International Friendship Week as proclaimed by Mayor Daley. The event was covered by the press, and an article appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* which described very favorably the teaching of Esperanto at Alcott. The president of the Alcott Local School Council was quoted in the article as being very pleased with the inclusion of Esperanto in our curriculum and was proud that we were being recognized for our efforts.

The students are presently able to use Esperanto converse in basic sentences, read and translate simple articles, use correct grammatical constructions, count through the thousands and perform elementary mathematical functions. The class has received cards from at least twenty countries, and the students are beginning to respond to these cards in Esperanto. There has been a general feeling of accomplishment for the ability to communicate in a language other than English, and the students are already thinking of studying one or more foreign languages after graduating from elementary school. Other students and teachers have shown a curiosity about Esperanto, and the sixth grade homeroom teacher has expressed a desire to study the language so that she would be able to understand what her students are saying when they speak Esperanto.

Next year the present class will be continued and a new class of ten students will begin. The students will remain in

the class for three years, and there will be one advanced class of up to twenty students, and one beginning class of ten students.

Although it is too soon to evaluate the results of the Esperanto instructional program, it is hoped that the students will become more adept in the use of the English language, and be able to read and converse in Esperanto by the time they complete elementary school. It is also hoped that all the Esperanto students will continue the study of foreign languages in high school and college to the point where they are literate in one or more other languages. Another goal that we have for the students of Esperanto is that they learn more about other countries and their people through correspondence. The study of Esperanto has been a very positive experience for the students and teachers who have been involved, and we hope to continue the program as a regular offering at Alcott school and inspire other schools to adopt the program.

LITERATURA SUPLEMENTO

ELNA is planning to publish a new Literary Supplement late in the first half of 1993. The following rules apply:

- (a) All material should be in Esperanto.
- (b) Material may be either original or translated.
- (c) Translated material should be taken from English-language literature, preferably that of the United States.
- (d) We are looking for poetry, short fiction, essays, or excerpts from longer fiction.
- (e) If a submission is a translation of material not in public domain, it is the responsibility of the translator to obtain permission to publish the Esperanto translation (this is usually not hard to get).
- (f) The editor reserves the right to make any necessary grammatical corrections in material submitted.

Please send in your submissions as soon as possible, and no later than April 30, 1993, to: *Esperanto U.S.A.*, P.O. Box 1129, El Cerrito CA 94530.

by Doris Vallon-Wheeler

[Doris Vallon-Wheeler, long-time Esperantist (one of her poems will be found in the *Esperanta Antologio*) and ELNA member, taught Esperanto in several elementary schools of the San Mateo School District during the middle 1960's, along with several other teachers. The following article was originally published in the *California Teachers Association Journal*, May, 1968. I have done some slight editing to change the point of view from 1968 to 1992.]

A children's magazine arrived from Switzerland, containing stories and pictures by youngsters from many countries. Students in my class discovered that children in other lands played the same games they played and drew the same pictures of people and animals that they draw. My students studied a science unit on weather and they exchanged weather charts with students in France and Sweden and Spain.

The common denominator of the people-to-people activities of my fourth-graders at Turnbull School, San Mateo, was Esperanto. Asked by the producer of a television show, "What is Esperanto?" my spontaneous reply was "fun." She then asked, "What is Esperanto besides fun?" I shall try to answer that question.

In 1959 a small group of principals and teachers in the San Mateo School District, convinced of the need for an elementary language program that would give our pupils the excitement and reward of real international communication, decided to investigate the possibilities of Esperanto.

Experiments in other parts of the world had given some evidence that Esperanto, with its regular grammar, spelling, and word-building principles, could be learned in only a fourth or fifth of the time needed to attain an equivalent level in most other languages. Some tests even indicated that a logical language like Esperanto, taught for a year or two as an introduction to, say, French or German, gave pupils an increased interest and competence in language learning. The time they spent learning Esperanto was later fully recovered by the quickened pace of achievement on their second foreign language.

These predictions were impressive. We were frankly unwilling to concede to Esperanto such amazing qualities without giving the language a test in our own schools. And even if this language did

prove to be as easily learnable as had been claimed, we wanted to know the answers to other questions.

Would our young American pupils, geographically so far removed from most of the rest of the world, be able to use the language they had learned?

Would they understand, as their European counterparts do, the customs of other nations and the meaning of international contacts?

Would Esperanto be one way out of the dilemma we face in trying to teach a foreign language to those children who have deficient speech skills?

Our investigation began with a single fifth-grade class in Sunnybrae School. Little by little, as we began to gain an impression of the results, we expanded the scope of the project, until Esperanto was being taught in three San Mateo schools, at the fourth, fifth, and sixth grade levels. Finally we taught the language in four 1966 San Mateo summer school classes, with a total enrollment of 150 third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grade pupils.

The work up to now has yielded consistent and satisfactory results. The basic claim of Esperanto's advocates about its rapid learnability has been confirmed. My fourth-grade class, for example, learned enough Esperanto in one and a half school years to correspond with classes in ten countries. They wrote one another about family, school, hobbies, music. They learned to read folk tales in Esperanto from many countries. In a book called "Amuzo per Scienco" ("Fun Through Science"), they read experiments, then performed them, explaining in Esperanto as they demonstrated. They developed poise as they did this for Esperanto-speaking visitors from many lands.

Some of the brighter 9- and 10-year-olds who were beginners at the start of our recent summer school program were writing haiku and cinquain poems in Esperanto five weeks later. Puppet shows and skits were performed by the children for both school and adult programs.

Were our children able to comprehend the use of the language they acquired? We were overwhelmed by the natural understanding they showed of pupils in other lands. The fact that they and their friends abroad had each come half way toward understanding by learning a common language seemed to remove the invidious

distinction between "native" and "foreign" that might have arisen if one group had been using the language of the other. The meaningfulness to the children of their new-found contacts became especially vivid as they took a new, heightened, *personal* interest in geography, a subject that had previously meant little to them.

Exemption from study of a foreign language was no solution to the problem of children with low speech skills. Rather than forget their difficulty, they became more conscious of it when chided by children who were getting foreign language instruction. When Esperanto was first mentioned, several pupils spontaneously asked for the opportunity to learn it. The teacher began to give the children Esperanto lessons in small doses. Within a semester they were enthusiastically, if simply, reading and writing, jibing back at their Spanish-learning friends in a language *they* couldn't understand, and showing a totally new enthusiasm for geography as mail began to arrive from abroad.

About 20 pupils at Terrace Elementary School, Lakeport, were not profiting from Spanish, so the teaching was discontinued. When their teacher introduced them to Esperanto they responded well. Their first guests reported on contacts with speakers of Esperanto in many lands all around the globe, illustrated by slides. For the first time these children felt some importance in the life of the school. [At the time this article was originally written] this project was still too new to determine how such children would respond to other languages later on. But already a sense of achievement had come because of Esperanto.

At one point I had to teach a list of English words ending in "er" and had a difficult time. [A sidebar accompanied the original article depicting] the problem of linguistics that faces a teacher of English, whereas in Esperanto this problem is eliminated by definite grammatical endings.

Something unique happens in teaching Esperanto. The children learn how language functions; the puzzle—or word-building—unravels. They eagerly make use of dictionaries for creative writing as they discover the art of communication.

Daŭrigota sur paĝo 10

LANGUAGE IN THE NEWS

[*The height of folly.*]

Since the 800-foot [Tokyo city hall] opened in April 1991, city officials have spent \$830,000 to change confusing elevator signs. Now they are preparing to change hundreds of English signs that make no sense.

City hall official Norihiko Saeki said the problem arose when the signs were directly translated from Japanese. Garbled or nonsensical English is often deliberately used in Japan, with catchy-sounding phrases thrown into advertisements and conversation. But when correct English is needed, Japanese translators often seem puzzled by nuances and rarely bother to check them.

[*From the West County (CA) Times, Apr. 7, 1992.*]

[*The silence of the lambs.*]

A growing number of Americans speak a foreign language at home, the Census Bureau reports, with significant percentages of big-city residents saying they have trouble speaking and understanding English.

In New York City, for example, 41 percent of residents ages 5 and older speak a foreign language in their homes, and nearly half of those said they did not speak English very well, the Census Bureau reported Wednesday. In 1980, 35 percent of city residents spoke foreign languages at home.

Even more striking is Miami, where nearly three-quarters of the residents speak a language other than English at home, with 67 percent of those saying they don't speak English very well.

Cities in California and Texas ... are likely to show large proportions of bilingual families, but those figures have not been released.

In Paterson, N.J., half the residents speak a language other than English at home; the figure is nearly 40 percent in Santa Fe, N.M., and Hartford Conn.; 30 percent in Providence, R.I.; and 26 percent in Boston.

[*From the San Jose (CA) Mercury News, Apr. 16, 1992; sent by Don Coleman.*]

[*Ah, Margit!*]

The trouble with Luxembourgish is that most Luxembourgers speak it but few of them read or write it.

Luxembourgish is a mostly German concoction heavily influenced by French and spoken with an accent resembling Dutch.

Few people read the poetry, plays and literary novels that have long existed in Luxembourgish. Lex Roth, government spokesman and defender of the language, says these works cannot provide a stable diet for the young. "There have to be some sausages," he says. "We can't always eat lobster."

So Roth translates comic strips into Luxembourgish. Luxembourg's first hero, "Superhjemp," a dumpy crusader who draws his strength from feasting on local beer and cheese, first burst onto the scene in 1988.

In his latest best-selling adventures, published last year, he confronts and defeats an evil-doer who is trying to have the world's literature translated exclusively into Luxembourgish so that only he can understand it.

Although Luxembourgish has been the official language here since 1984 and is spoken by the 300,000 citizens, few are comfortable reading and writing in their mother tongue. Most locals have studied and worked in French or German or both, and have never been trained to read or write what many regard as little more than a dialect.

Children here learn to read and write first in German, then in French, with Luxembourgish coming in a poor third. Even local history is taught in a foreign tongue, and all of the country's newspapers except one are in German.

[*From the San Francisco Chronicle, Mar. 29, 1992; sent by Cathy Schulze.*]

[*Nothing succeeds like ... ?*]

Tanzania has achieved what few other, if any, African nations can claim: it has bridged the linguistic divisions that often result when empires pull back and former colonies try to assert their own identities.

The widespread use of Swahili, called Kiswahili in the language itself, also is the cornerstone of the government's claim to have achieved one of the highest literacy rates in Africa, at least 90 percent by some official estimates.

In short, the Swahili languages is credited with giving Tanzanians 30 years of relative stability and a sense of national unity—rare commodities on this strife-

torn continent.

Yet some people here are questioning whether Tanzania could be the victim of its success. So pervasive is Swahili as a national language that many are openly lamenting the decline in the standard of English.

[T.S.Y.] Sengo [director of the Institute of Kiswahili Research at the University of Dar es Salaam] said that "most of the undergraduates" at the university cannot write an acceptable essay in English, even though English is still officially the medium of instruction for higher education.

[*From the San Francisco Chronicle Sunday Punch, Apr. 19, 1992; sent by Bill Schulze.*]

[*As she continues to be spoke.*]

From the "Rules on Accommodation Utilization" of the Takamatsu International Hotel, Japan:

...

(3) Not to give annoyance to the others by making a great noise or disgusting behaviors.

(4) Not to carry the followings into the room or the hallway. (A) Animals, Birds, etc. (B) Things with loathsome smell. (C) Items of great quantity. (D) Explosive items such as powder, gasoline, etc. (E) Illegally owned guns and swords.

(5) Not to gamble in a demoralizing manner in this hotel.

(6) Not to bring visitors into the room and let them use the furnitures and fixtures without a sufficient cause.

...

(10) Not to fix other items to the room or the furnitures, or work up to alter those existing situations.

...

The maintenance of your laundries and other items left will be for the period of six months after your departure, providing you haven't given an advance designation.

From the Hotel Regulations of the Shanghai, China, Public Security Bureau, dated July 7, 1987:

...

3. No guest is allowed to up anyone for the night or let anyone use his/her own bed in the hotel.

4. No birds, domestic animals or other unsnairy articles are allowed to be brought into the hotel.

...

From a German tourist brochure published by a certain hotel, not named in the source:

Panorama all around: Flight with a Helicopter. See the beautiful Black Forest from the view of a bird. It makes always feel fine to see the world from a different perspective. Coach Tour to different places. Welcome to the Renaissance of coaches. Enjoy nature and landscape without hurry or hectic. The causy and exquisite interieur reflect the inimitabel elegance of the traditional hotel-cultur of [the hotel]. The magnificent architecture of the [hotel] is sheer predestined to present the most brilliant gala shows in its entrance hall. Journey to the romantic 'Bergische Land' and to the castle 'Burg.' There the ghost hunting will start. Recovery from this fright offers a typical coffee break with specialities of the region, or a hearty meal at the bower of the castle.

Instructions for use of the Graniphyric Jade Healthy Ball, China:

Healthy Ball, according to our country's traditional Craft, is made of natural jade an is finished with exquisite work by craftsmen. It is nice to look and can do you more healthy. On the basis of Chinese medical theory, 'Ten fingers connecting heart,' the main and collateral channels in your hands connects your brain and ciscera, when you move the balls, they can stimulate the passages in your hands, through which vital energy circulates, regulating bodily functions. It does work for avoiding hypertension and chronic disease. If you practice regularly, it can also streng memory, remove fatigue and prolong your life. Way: Put two balls in one hand, move balls with five fingers. At first, you'd better use small size balls, when you become skillful and then you may play with bigger ones, even three or four balls in one hand.

[First two items provided by William R. Harmon; last two from a column by Jon Carroll in the San Francisco, CA, Chronicle, May 25, 1992; sent by Cathy Schulze.]

[Dead to rights!]

Signs were put up at the Santa Fé Airport which were bilingual—English and Spanish. This was to make Spanish speakers feel at ease. That was not the result, though, when the English message "Violators will be prosecuted" was trans-

lated by a supposed equivalent in Spanish, which actually meant "Violators will be deceased."

[Report on radio station WLW, Kentucky, on May 30, 1992; reported by Fr. Mubarak Anwar Amar.]

[William Shakespeare, please meet Dr. Dolittle.]

The clearest, most straight-forward English is spoken in barns. It's the language used by a farmer when talking to his cow, according to a group of researchers at Cornell University, who analyzed the language of modern communication.

The most incomprehensible piece of English the researchers found was a 1960 article in *Nature* magazine title "Histochemical localization of the human term, placental 17 beta Oestradiol dehydrogenases: implications for the transhydrogenase reaction."

The researchers gave a rating of zero to newspapers such as *The New York Times*, then rated everything from highly technical journals to children's books as more or less difficult to understand. Here are their ratings:

Nature magazine's Histochemical article: 55.5

Science magazine, 1990: 28

New England Journal of Medicine, 1991: 23.4

Newspapers: 0

Adult fiction: minus 19.3

Ranger Rick, children's nature magazine: minus 22.6

TV cartoon shows: minus 32

Fiction for children ages 9 through 12: minus 32.1

Adult-to-adult conversations, no children present: minus 41

Farmers talking to their cows: minus 59.1

[This article from the Star, June 30, 1992, was provided anonymously.]

[We love it, too!]

Teachers and Francophiles all over Britain are registering their concern for the embattled circumflex, which is under threat of extinction from the *Académie Française*, the body that lays down rules governing the French language. Diplomats at the French embassy in London have been mystified by a deluge of letters on spelling reforms agreed by the *Académie* last month. Yesterday the embassy called a press briefing to reassure schools and examining bodies that the

old spellings were not about to become out of date.

[Undated clipping from a British newspaper, sent by Reg Reid.]

[How fortunate that no one here has anything to learn from Europe...]

Hopes for the survival of Europe's minority languages are being pinned on a model developed in Welsh schools. Although there are 50 million speakers of minority language in the 12 European Community countries, the EC realises that the classroom is where the long-term battle will be won or lost.

Wales realised this more than 30 years ago, and established a pattern of bilingual education that is the envy of other communities. Today 70,000 pupils are being educated in Welsh, and a further 2000,000 are studying the language at school, so it is not surprising that committed multi-culturalists such as the Spanish are following suit. Nor is it surprising that countries hostile to mother-tongue tuition, such as France, are doing their utmost to keep minority languages out of the classroom.

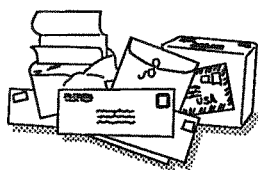
[The remainder of this long article discusses individual cases in detail, ranging from the Catalonians in Spain to the Sorbs in Germany. The French government's opposition to Occitan and Breton teaching is particularly emphasized.]

[From *The Times of London*, June 17, 1991; sent by Rob Hardy via Reg Reid.]

[Spaced out!]

"And the rest of the international partners [in Space Station Freedom] are concerned about language," [anthropologist Mary] Lozano says. "English will be the official station language. The Japanese are having the most difficulty with it, not that others are finding it easy. Everyone worries about mastering technical language and whether Americans will be sensitive to their not knowing slang. We know that's a problem in space, because a Czech cosmonaut who spoke perfect Russian still felt he was treated like an outsider because he had trouble with idiomatic slang."

[From an article "Stereotypes in Orbit" by Judith Stone, originally published in *Discover*, reprinted in the *San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner*, July 26, 1992; sent by Maya Kennedy.]



LETEROJ

[Note: The letter column is a free-speech forum for members of ELNA. Views expressed are not necessarily those either of the editor or of the Esperanto League for North America, Inc. Comments for publication may be sent either to the address of ELNA or to Don Harlow (EUSA), P.O. Box 551, Pinole, CA 94564, 72627.2647@compuserve.com.]

Saluton. Mia nomo estas Jeanette Carlsson kaj mi loĝas en Svedio. Mi estas 24 jara kaj havas filinon kiu estas 4jara.

Mi nun studas Esperanton en la popolaltlernejo en Karlskoga (Svedio) sed la kurso finiĝos en decembro.

Mi volas volonte trovi iun lokon, kie mi kaj mia filino povas loĝi kelkajn monatojn kaj labori kontraŭ manĝaĵo kaj loĝejo + paroli Esperanton tiel ke ni lernos tion perfekte.

Se vi povas helpi min, mi fariĝos tre ĝoja.

Mi petas vin respondi la leteron rapide tiel ke mi scios ĉu tion eblas aranĝi.

Jeanette Carlsson
Tobaksvägen 22
12357 FARSTA
Svedio

En *Esperanto U.S.A.* 1992(4) vi aludas al libro *Right Now* de Olaf Egeberg, kaj la noto estis "provided by the ELNA Central Office". Sed mi tute ne povas konfirmi la ekziston de tia libro, eĉ per la vasta OCLC-komputila sistemo de bibliotekoj, kaj Books In Print, Forthcoming Books, ktp.

Ĉu vi povus informi min pri la loko, dato, kaj eldonejo de tiu libro? Ĉu ĝi estas eble projektata libro, kiu ankoraŭ ne aperis?

Estas io, kio ĝenas min pri *Esperanto U.S.A.*: kial vi ne presas en ĝi la monaton de eldono? Kiam mi rigardas la pasintajn numerojn (ĉar mi ne ĉiam havas tempon por legi ĝin tuj) estus tre valore scii, kiam ili estis eldonitaj. Ŝajnas, ke la sistemo de nur cifero en parentezoj apud la jaro servas por kaŝi eventualajn prokrastojn de la eldonanto. Sed ĉu ne estus pli bona politiko honeste agnoski la efektivan

eldon-daton?

Roger Blaine

[*Mi ne havas en la mano la informon pri Right Now, sed laŭ mia memoro temis pri fotokopio de paĝo el jam eldonita libro, kun aldonita manskribita noto pri la verkinto kaj titolo. Pri la eldonindikoj de EUSA: unue, ĝuste pro tiaj eventualaj prokrastoj (kiuj sufiĉe oftas—ankaŭ la redaktoro estas volontulo, kun aliaj prioritatoj en la vivo) ni forigis la eldondatojn; kaj due, post livero al la C.O., prokrastoj en presado, prokrastoj en la poŝto... la eldondato ofte ne estis aktuala eĉ kiam ni strebis efektiviĝi ĝin. Por scii, pri kiu dato temas, plej ofte sufiĉas simple kontroli la rubrikon "Newsbriefs"—la fina artikoleto en la rubriko kutime portas la daton plej proksima al la eldondato de la revuo.*]

Mia nomo estas Joseph Truong kaj mi havas 15 jarojn. Kiel junulo, estas bedaŭrinde, ke ne ekzistis organizo por esperantistoj. Sed, nun, mi ĝoje anoncas, ke estas organizo! Ĝi nomiĝas Usona Esperantista Junulara Organizo kun sia nuna centra oficejo ĉe la adreso [malsupre]. Ni volas helpi esperantistojn ĉi tie, kiuj havas 14-26 jarojn.

Fakte, ĝi estas tre nova kaj tre juna. Do, ni bezonos helpon de ĉiu! Mia amiko el Houston, Thomas B. Gray, telefonis min hieraŭ. Li diris, ke vi bonvole donas al ni unu paĝon de *Esperanto U.S.A.* Ĉar li estas universitata studento, li petis min skribi leteron al vi.

Miaopinie, estas bonega ideo! Ĉu vi povas eldoni pri nia nova organizo? Mi inkluzivas leteron pri nia organizo, kaj mi esperas, ke vi eldonos ĝin (esperante kaj angle) baldaŭ. [*Ĝi aperos sur alia paĝo.*]

Antaŭdankon pro via helpo.

Joseph Truong
Sekretario de USEJO
624 Second Street
Lancaster PA 17603-5114
tel. (1 717) 393 4273

[*Por informoj pri USEJO, oni turnu sin rekte al s-ano Truong.*]

Daŭrigata de paĝo 7

Another by-product of learning Esperanto is the easy learning of grammatical principles.

In addition to these rewards, we found for the teacher one other important, though unanticipated, benefit in Esperanto. We found a language manageable enough that we could actually learn it ourselves, step by step, before teaching it to our pupils. That, in fact, is the way all of us in this project did learn the language. But we recommend to anyone planning to teach Esperanto that he or she study it in advance, for example, at San Francisco State University's Summer Esperanto Workshop, or at other courses or with materials about which ELNA or the American Association of Teachers of Esperanto can provide information. If necessary, however, we felt that most teachers *can* learn the language along with, and slightly ahead of, their pupils.

There is still much ground to cover. Among the priority items on the agenda should be some rigidly controlled educational experiments designed to test the learnability and usefulness of Esperanto for advantaged, average, and disadvantaged children. The development of better audio-visual aids for Esperanto instruction is also an urgent necessity. Meanwhile, however, we have confidently added our experiences to the positive results obtained in other countries.

Unbelievable as it may seem, Esperanto can be learned four or five times faster than other languages with which we are acquainted. Elementary school pupils, even as low as the third grade, *do* engage in meaningful communication and cultural exchanges with children abroad while learning the language. And Esperanto *does* appear to be one possible solution to the problem of teaching language to pupils with low speech skills.

Needless to say, the usefulness of Esperanto to schoolchildren does not cease with their graduation. If they go on to learn other languages, Esperanto seems to provide a valuable grounding, similar to that enjoyed by the many pupils who once studied Latin. It is a living second language, with a growing original and translated literature and with speakers in nearly every country. It is a language which today's and tomorrow's students can use as they travel widely around the globe. Through Esperanto, many of our pupils maintained their end of a constant two-way international traffic in good will and understanding.

REPORT ON THE SECOND ANNUAL SUMMER ESPERANTO COURSES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD

by D. Gary Grady

Those of us with limited vacation time have long lamented being unable to participate in the three-week-long Esperanto classes at San Francisco State University. Now a relatively new program at the University of Hartford offers a comparable level of instruction in a one-week course. Three weeks are no doubt better than one, but one week is better than nothing.

Thirty students, ranging from teenagers to retirees and from beginners to long-time speakers, took part in the University of Hartford's second annual set of Esperanto classes held July 13-18. While most of them were from Connecticut and bordering states, one came all the way from Australia.

The instructors were Duncan Charters of Principia College, Jane Edwards of the University of Hartford, and John Wells of London University, assisted by

University of Hartford president Humphrey Tonkin. All, of course, are well-known Esperantists, and two have served as presidents of the *Universala Esperanto-Asocio*.

Each instructor spent time with all three classes (beginning, intermediate, and advanced), and everyone met together for at least an hour each day to hear a talk, to see a demonstration of computer-aided language instruction, or to take a tour across the university's park-like campus.

The variety of teaching techniques used helped to maintain student interest and to ensure that everyone got something out of the courses. In the intermediate group, for instance, Dr. Wells emphasized reading Esperanto literature and pointed out how doing so carefully, paying attention to useful turns of phrase, could improve one's writing and speak-

ing ability. Dr. Charters clarified some points of Esperanto grammar and usage, offering useful practical advice to make seeming difficulties much easier to handle. Dr. Edwards emphasized practical conversational skills and the sorts of things strangers meeting for the first time at an Esperanto congress are likely to chat about.

Outside of class, the Southern New England Esperanto Society organized optional evening activities, including a river cruise and a picnic. A number of interesting places to visit are nearby, including Mark Twain's house, and there was adequate free time in the schedule. Housing in dormitories was comfortable and inexpensive.

Anyone interested in building Esperanto skills should give serious consideration to next year's University of Hartford courses.

[* = Issues a regular or occasional bulletin or newsletter. + = Participates in information-requestor exchange program with ELNA.]

Alaska: John M. Weeks, P.O. Box 93029, Anchorage, AK 99509, tel. (907) 563-3412

+Alaska: E-o-Societo de Alasko, P.O. Box 240557, Douglas, AK 99824, tel. (907) 364-3309

***Arizona:** E-o Soc. of AZ, 1620 N. Sunset Dr., Tempe, AZ 85281

Arizona: E-o Club at ASU, c/o Angelina TAREMI, 2151 East Southern Ave. Apt. 2023, Mesa, AZ 85204, tel. (602) 926-9364

***California:** E-o Assn. of Los Angeles, 1112-7th St. #811, Santa Monica, CA 90403

***California:** E-o-Klubo de San Diego, Box 288002, San Diego, CA 92128, (619) 528-0880

+California: Inland Empire E-o Group, 22797 Barton Rd. #117, Grand Terrace, CA 92327, (714) 689-5576 or (619) 949-1958

+California: Orange Co. E-o Assn., P.O. Box 1538, Garden Grove, CA 92642, (714) 750-4333

***California:** E-o Soc. of Ventura County, 5968 Joshua Trail, Camarillo, CA 93012-4478, tel. (805) 484-9122

+California: Santa Barbara E-o Soc., 5140 San Lorenzo Dr., Santa Barbara, CA 93111, (805) 967-5241

***California:** San Francisco E-o Regional Organization, 410 Darrell Rd., Hillsborough, CA 94010, (415) 342-1796

***California:** Ligo de Orient-Golfaĵ E-istoj, Box 324, Berkeley, CA 94701-0324, (510) 770-1452

***California:** E-o-Societo de Sacramento, P.O. Box 60860, Sacramento, CA 95860, (916) 485-3116

Colorado: Western Colorado Esperanto Center, c/o Martha Evans, 342 Hill Ave, Grand Junction, CO 81501, tel. (303) 242-0650

***District of Columbia:** Washington E-o Society, P.O. Box 13523, Silver Spring, MD 20911, tel. (202) 363-6197

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

***Illinois:** E-o Society of Chicago, 5048 N. Marine Dr. #D-6, Chicago, IL 60649, tel. (312) 271-8673

***Indiana:** E-o-Klubo de Indiana, p/a William Rleske, 1109 E. First St., Greenfield, IN 46140, (317) 462-1504

Iowa: Iowa Esperanto League, p/a Darlene Evans, 1008 Pepper Drive, Iowa City IA 52240

+Maryland: Baltimore E-o Club, 3218 Shelburne Rd., Baltimore, MD 21208

***Michigan:** E-o Soc. of Michigan, PO Box 3011, Southfield, MI 48037, (313) 646-2965

***Michigan:** Soc. of E-o Language Friends, c/o James F. Hillaker, 6191 Finch Lane, Flint, MI 48506, (313) 736-7652

+Michigan: E-o Club of Kalamazoo, 224 Rose Pl., Kalamazoo, MI 49001

+Michigan: Cereal City Esperanto Friends, p/a Michael Larkin, 3904 Beadle Lake Dr., Battle Creek, MI 49017

+Minnesota: Twin Cities Esperanto Club, 1422 Como Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108

***Missouri:** E-o Association of St. Louis, P.O. Box 69144, St. Louis, MO 63169-0144

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

***Nebraska:** Nebraska Internaci-lingva Asocio, R.F.D. 1 Box 29, Wilber, NE 68465, (402) 821-2027

***Nevada:** Nevada Inform-Centro pri E-o, POB 50113, Reno, NV 89513, (702) 746-0204

***New York:** E-o Society of New York, 777 U. N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017, (212) 687-7041

New York: UN Office of UEA, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, (212) 687-7041

+North Carolina: E-o Society of the Triangle, 5400 Belsay Drive, Raleigh, NC 27612, tel. (919) 781-0553

+Ohio: E-o Assn. of Ohio, 1144 Kingsdale Terr., Columbus, OH 43220, tel. (614) 451-4969

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

+Pennsylvania: E-o Society of Philadelphia, 26 E. Rountort Rd., Philadelphia, PA 19119, (215) 248-0493

Puerto Rico: E-o Society of Puerto Rico, Dr. Tomas Sarramia, Box 22916 U. of Puerto Rico, San Juan, PR 00931

Texas: Esperanta Klubo de Norda Teksaso, Southern Methodist University, Dept. of Chemistry, Dallas TX 75075, (1 214) 692 4384

Texas: E-o Study Group, 1400 Blue Bell Rd. #913, Houston, TX 77038-3041, (713) 931-4903

+Texas: Rio Grande Valley E-istaro, P.O. Box 7167, Harlingen, TX 78550, (512) 423-3056

+Utah: Utah E-o Club, Box 21346, Salt Lake City, UT 84121

+Washington: Seattle E-o Soc., 14833 39th Ave. NE, Seattle, WA 98155

Wisconsin: E-o Society of Wisconsin, 1958 N. 38th St., Milwaukee, WI 53208

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

+Regional (Southern New England): Southern New England E-o Society, 446 S. Quaker Lane, West Hartford, CT 06110, tel. (203) 231-1944

***Regional (South Mid-Atlantic):** E-o Society of the Carolinas and Virginia, Route 5 Box 303, Boone, NC 28607, (704) 264-5580

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

***Special Interest:** American Association of Teachers of Esperanto, 5140 San Lorenzo Dr., Santa Barbara, CA 93111-2521, (805) 967-5241

***Special Interest:** Ligo de Samseksamaj Gee-istoj, 2336 Market Suite 127, San Francisco, CA 94114, tel. (415) 621-6082

***Special Interest:** International Society of Friendship and Goodwill, P.O. Box 2637, Gastonia, NC 28053, (704) 864-7906

SFSU COURSE TO FOCUS ON HISTORY

by Mark Fettes

[Mark Fettes, former editor of esperanto and member of the Executive Board of the *Universala Esperanto-Asocio*, will be one of the three-member teaching team at San Francisco State University in the summer of 1993. For information about dates, course content, costs and availability of scholarships, contact Mrs. Catherine Schulze, 410 Darrell Rd., Hillsborough CA 94010.]

You can pack a lot of history into a hundred years, but what about three weeks? At the next SFSU Summer Workshop we're going to try to do just that. For the first time the Advanced Course will focus on the development of Esperanto, from the personality and social background of Zamenhof right up to the global community of the 1990's. When you consider that the *Encyclopedia of Esperanto* required 600 pages to cover the movement in 1933, while *Esperanto en Perspektivo*'s dense type took up over 800 pages in 1974, you can see we'll have our work cut out for us! In fact part of the course will consist of individual research projects, since we'll probably be coming up with a lot more questions than answers.

How did the world look to the 28- and 23-year-old newlyweds who invested their entire dowry in a utopian language scheme? What principles guided them and their allies through the crucial two decades which followed? What effect did the two World Wars have on (a) the community and (b) the movement? How have other political factors affected Esperanto's development, and what role do they play now? To what extent has ideology influenced the analysis of our historians such as Privat, Drezen, Waringhien, Lapenna, Lins? These are some of the big questions ... but equally fascinating are the small ones. For instance, can you identify the following historical figures of the Esperanto movement?

(a) A blind Russian-Ukrainian musician whose short stories became famous in Japanese and Chinese.

(b) An English businessman who combined the chairmanship of the International Central Committee of the Esperanto Movement with writing light novels in the language.

(c) A French socialist whose insistence on speaking nothing but Esperanto may have inspired his nephew, George Orwell, to invent the Newspeak of 1984.

(d) A Japanese woman who passionately and publicly supported her husband's country, China, when it was invaded by Japan in the 1930's.

(e) A Swiss journalist whose personal friendship with both Zamenhof and Gandhi led him to write Esperanto biographies of both.

There is abundant material in all this for poetry, prose and drama, and in fact we'll be looking at all of these as well as straight historical accounts and original source material. Students will also be encouraged to write a piece of their own, individually and/or as a group. All told it will be a ... well, historical opportunity. Don't miss it!

Anonco pri nova usona junulara organizo
Announcement about a new American youth organization

Saluton, karaj gejunuloj! Mia nomo estas Joseph Truong kaj mi ĝoje anoncas, ke nun ekzistas junulara asocio ĉi tie!

Nomata "Usona Esperantista Junulara Organizo", ĝi kreiĝis por esperantistoj, kiuj havas 14-26 jarojn. Per USEJO, vi povus:

- KORESPONDI kun junuloj en aliaj landoj
- LERNI pri la ekscita mondo de Esperanto kaj la Esperanto-movado
- LEGI pri sportoj, ludoj, novaĵoj, vivo, muziko, ktp., per la organiza ĵurnalo
- INTERŜANĜI bildkartojn, ideojn, poŝtmarkojn, ktp., kun aliaj esperantistoj

- HELPI plibonigi kaj plifortigi la junulo-movadon ĉi tie
- kaj pli!

Tamen, ne eblas fari ion sen via helpo! Ni volas servi VIN, do ni bezonas vian konsilon kaj viajn ideojn. Se vi deziras helpi, bonvole skribu al:

USEJO
 p/a S-ro Joseph Truong
 624 Second Street
 Lancaster PA 17603-5114

Ni esperas, ke vi skribos baldaŭ!
 Antaŭdankon kaj ĝis!

Hi, friends! My name is Joseph Truong and I am happy to announce that there is now an organization for young Esperantists here!

Named "United States Esperantist Youth Organization," it was created for Esperantists who are between 14 and 26 years old. With USEJO, you can:

- CORRESPOND with young people in other countries
- LEARN about the exciting world of Esperanto and the Esperanto movement
- READ about sports, puzzles, news, life, music, etc., with the group newsletter
- EXCHANGE postcards, ideas, stamps, etc. with other Esperantists here and abroad
- HELP strengthen and better the Youth Movement here
- and much more!

However, we can't do anything without your help! We want to serve YOU, so we need your ideas and your advice. If you want to help, please write to:

USEJO
 p/a S-ro Joseph Truong
 624 Second Street
 Lancaster PA 17603-5114

Hope you write soon! Thanks!

Tristano kaj Izolo

La kato de Izoldo batis lude
 Al la fadenopilko de l' Mastrin'.
 Si ridis; ridis pli Tristan' apude,
 Kaj helpis al ŝi ĉirkaŭvolvi ĝin.

Li sidis kun faden' sur ĉiu mano:
 Ŝi vindis perfadene la amanton.
 Volonte lasis kapti sin Tristano.
 Tra la fenestro iu flustris kanton:

"Kaj en ŝia kapo estiĝis imago:
 Ŝi vidis lin ree surborde de lago
 Post multe da jaroj,
 Kun rufaj la haroj
 Blovataj de vento.
 Kaj flamos la sama amsento."

Kun Marko, ŝia edzo, iris ŝipe
 Al nova lando la amanta par'.
 Kun gusto de la Eliksir' surcipe,
 La trio velis ĝoje sur la mar'.

Kaj inter Paradizo kaj Infero
 Mallumis la vizaĝo de la Sun';
 Noktiĝis la tagmezo de somero
 Sub voĉo de la kanto de la Lun':

"Kaj en ŝia menso firmiĝis l' imago:
 Ŝi vidis lin ree surborde de lago
 Post multe da jaroj,
 Kun rufaj la haroj
 Blovataj de vento.
 Kaj dolĉis al ŝi la turmento."

Dumtage li nur pensis pri Izoldo
 Kaj Marko, amatino kaj amiko;
 Sed en la nokto hantis lin Koboldo,
 Kaj sonĝis li pri Sankta la Kaliko.

Kaj fine eĉ dumtage tiu revo
 Forpelis lin de la antaŭaj celoj.
 Li fuĝis de la amo kaj la devo
 Kun kanto resonora en l' oreloj:

"Kaj en ŝia koro domradis l' imago:
 Ŝi vidis lin ree surborde de lago
 Post multe da jaroj,
 Kun rufaj la haroj
 Blovataj de vento.
 Kaj ploros li triste pro pentoj."

Trans iu fora fremda landolimo
 Li trovis la Kalikon en kaverno,
 Kovritan per la rusto kaj la ŝimo
 De Mort', sen Eliksir' en la interno.

La grizharulo lace ĉion cedas
 Al la Izolo kaj la Sonĝkoboldo.
 Ne scias li ĉu li ankoraŭ kredas
 Eĉ je la dolĉa kanto de Izoldo:

"Kaj en la animo ŝi gardas l' imagon,
 La amon, la vivon, la bordon, la lagon.
 Dum multe da jaroj.
 Jen rufaj la haroj
 Blovataj de vento:
 Tristano. Izoldo. Silento."

William Orr

Some of you may have heard that there was, a year or more ago, a Congress in Oxford, an Esperanto Congress; or you may not have heard. Personally I am a believer in an "artificial" language, at any rate for Europe—a believer, that is, in its desirability, as the one thing antecedently necessary for uniting Europe, before it is swallowed by non-Europe; as well as for many other good reasons—a believer in its possibility because the history of the world seems to exhibit, as far as I know it, both an increase in human control of (or influence upon) the uncontrollable, and a progressive widening of the range of more or less uniform languages. Also I particularly like Esperanto, not least because it is the creation ultimately of one man, not a philologist, and is therefore something like a "human language bereft of the inconveniences due to too many successive cooks"—which is as good a description of the ideal artificial language (in a particular sense) as I can give.

—From "A Secret Vice"

In *The Monsters and the Critics and Other Essays*
 by J. R. R. Tolkien
 Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1984



RECENZE

Steele, Trevor: *Sed nur fragmento.* Chapecó: Fonto, 1987. 448 p. Bindita. Ĉe ELNA: Kodo SED001, prezo \$27.75 (nemembroj)/\$26.35 (membroj)

Inter la epoko de Koperniko kaj tiu de Einstein, la universo estis nete meĥana; oni supozis, ke, provizite de ĉiuj koncernaj donitaĵoj, oni povus antaŭdiri la tutan estontan disvolvigon de ĉio. Post Einstein aperis la kvantumikistoj, i.a. Planck kaj Heisenberg kaj Schrödinger kaj Hawking, kiuj per la Principo de Necerteco lezis tiun meĥanecon. Kaj nuntempe grandparte regas la disciplino de ĥaoso. En iu vera senco, nia kompreno de la universo revenas al siaj radikoj: la mistikismo.

Ĉi tiu romano spegulas la saman evoluadon, sed pere de la vivo de unusola homo: Barono Nikolaj Ivanoviĉ Maklin. En tiuj 448 paĝoj, kaj nur kelkaj jaroj, Maklin progresas de naiveco ĝis politika engaĝiĝo, de seksa neŭtreco ĝis amo, de sciencismo ĝis mistikismo, de frida objektiveco ĝis humaneco ... de sensignifeco ĝis la fina plenumiĝo: la morto.

Kiel juna studento, mistuŝita de la politikaj timoj de la cara registaro en Peterburgo kaj forte influita de unu sola meĥanista verko, *La senenigma universo*, Maklin migris al Heidelberg, kie li trovis sin en la grupo de disĉiploj ĉirkaŭ la fortpersoneca kaj meĥanisma sciencisto Kehl. Poste, dediĉante sian vivon al aldono de eroj al la "granda mozaiko" de la Kehl-a scienco, Maklin pluvojaĝis al "Verda Insulo" (Nov-Gvineo) por tie antropologi, nur poste ekkonsciante, ke la rusa registaro, en la persono de lia mecenato Ĉefduko Dmitrij, volas uzi lin kiel trojan ĉevalon por aneksi la insulon. Ĝuste je lia alveno sur "Verda Insulo" komenciĝas la romano, kiu sekvas lin tra jaro sur la insulo, ekposteniĝo kiel estro de scienca stacio apud Brisbano en Kvinslando, kaj fine denove sur la Verda Insulo, kie li devas trovi ian metodon por protekti la tieajn homojn, kiujn li antaŭe lernis ami kaj—li supozas—kompreni, kontraŭ la imperiismo de la bismarka Germanio kaj la rabemo de la aŭstraliaj homkaperistoj.

Maklin ankaŭ lernas, ne pri virinoj, sed pri siaj propraj reagoj al ili, unue—kaj

fine—en la persono de la bela verdinsulanino Ponigala, sed pli grave per enamiĝo kun Belinda Horne, la amatino de unu el liaj plej karaj amikoj, la juna angla instruisto kaj Kehl-ano Tom Layton. Liaj rilatoj kun la verdinsulanoj, kaj liaj postaj konstatoj pri la situacio de la aŭstraliaj indiĝenoj, kondukas lin de senpartia objektiveco ĝis iu humaneca konduto, kiel bone montras la afero de *Dinosaurius Kalgulamanensis*. Kaj plej grave, lian sintenon al la universo influas diversaj eventoj tute eksteraj al la Kehl-a mondvido, de la terura "nokto de Kodi" tra la meĥanece neklarigeblaj kapabloj de Belinda (kies kompreno pri la naturo de la universo estas konsternante simila al tiu de la recenzanto) ĝis la eksterordinaraj eventoj sub la tendego de la duone analfabeta usona pastro Elmer Zebediah Butler (ĉu "Elmer Gantry"?).

La romano estas multe pli bunta kaj eventoplena ol mi povas ĉi tie skizi ĝin. Mi taksas ĝin unu el la plej bonaj romanoj ĝis nun aperintaj en Esperanto.

Goodheir, Albert: *Enlumigo.* Glasgow: Kardo, 1987. 44 p. + 2 illustrations. Paper. ISBN 0 905149 22 X.

Off the west coast of Scotland, on an island known as Skye, is a little place called Glenbrittle, where you can pitch a tent and relax in almost complete solitude for a week. If you are not attracted by the neighboring peak of Sgurr Alasdair—highest point of the Black Cuilin, a mountain range that resembles the Grand Tetons in shape, and, though it is smaller, is no less intimidating—and you possess a local Ordnance Survey map, you might decide one day to hike south along an almost non-existent trail for some four miles, fording a couple of streams that when they are in spate will guarantee you a soaking, so that, on a rocky and forbidding headland, you can find the remains of a beehive-shaped residence, some three quarters of which is below ground level, built some five thousand years ago. There, in that "chambered

cairn," you can enjoy a quiet lunch in communion with those distant ancestors who built this place, as well as such better-known monuments as Callanish, Stonehenge and Avebury Henge; your peace will be disturbed only by the monotonous low roar of the long grey swells that come rolling in across the Atlantic from America, or perhaps Tolkien's Numinor, and the occasional cry of a wheeling gull.

I mention this because these are memories that several of the poems in this relatively recent short collection evoke—the feeling that those five thousand years are as nothing.

*Pratempe staras
ŝtonoj en rondo,
sorĉe elbaras
la efemeron
de brua mondo—
Naskas en menso
lumhelan sferon
pretertempa penso.*

There are three outstanding poems in this work: "Strofoj pri la interna lumo," "Lumo sur dolmeno," and "Vintraj strofoj." The first and third of these are in the same format: each consists of ten shorter eight-line verses linked by a common ... well, "feeling" is probably a more accurate term than "theme." Each verse is in the form of what Goodheir calls a *norda strofo*, or "northern verse," with rhyme scheme ABACBD CD (as in the above example, from "Vintraj strofoj"), about which William Auld waxes justifiably enthusiastic in the preface. "Lumo sur dolmeno" is written as a series of five-line blank verses, but otherwise shares much of the same atmosphere with the other two poems:

*Kiam la ruĝa suno en subiro
brakumas la amatan terdiinon
ekbrilas la granito de dolmeno,
momente revidebla luma centro
de komunumo preter tempkurteno.*

The reader should be familiar with two or three not-too-common terms: *menhiro* (standing stone), *dolmeno* (two standing stones of equal height, joined by a lintel), *rabdo* (dowsing rod).

There are other poems in the book, ranging in theme and quality from the one that gave the book its title to such minor works as "Survoje al operacio." Don't worry about them. If you like them—and they did not particularly impress me—they are only frosting on the cake. The three I described above are worth the price of admission. In my opinion, in fact, any one of them would be.

Don Harlow



VOLAS KORESPONDI

Amikeco trans limoj

Noto: Nomojn kaj adresojn ni prezentas dikliteraj; familiaj kaj urbaj nomoj estas MAJUSKLAJ. Komojn ni uzas por montri ŝanĝon inter linioj en adreso.

BELGIO

Louis HOLLANTS, Deurnestraat 170-B36, B-2640 MORTSEL. 69-jara viro.

ĈEĤOSLOVAKIO

Eva KUČKOVÁ, Jívovská 187, 783 06 DOMASOV n. Bystr.. 20-jara handikapitino, ŝatas popmuzikon, korespondadon, ekkonon de aliaj landoj, naturon kaj bestojn, kun gejunuloj.

Helena PORUBČANOVÁ, Karpatská 20, 811 05 BRATISLAVA. 25-jara bankoficistino, ŝatas pentri, legi librojn, aŭskulti muzikon, rigardi filmojn, kuiri, baki, triki, aerobike gimnastiki, kolektas bildkartojn.

ĈINIO

RO Che, Box 35, CHENGDU, Sichuan. 21-jara laboristo en fabriko, ŝatas legi librojn, vojaĝi, vidi fremdan pejzaĝon, konatiĝi kun eksterlandaj moroj kaj vivmaniero.

ITALIO

Chiara BERTELLI, via p. Sterzi n° 7, I-37054 NOGARA (Verona). 30-jara instruistino de mensaj kaj korpaj handikapitoj, interesigas pri kulturaj kaj kutimaj aferoj.

KUBO

José Luis MONTES DE OCA, Calle José M. Sanchez 70, 53000 SANTO DOMINGO V. C. 44-jara teknikisto en bierfabriko, prezidanto de Esperanta klubo "Batalo", ŝatas korespondi, kolektas bildkartojn.

Neris Maria RAMOS ROJOS, Calixto Garcia no. 6, Nemedios C. P. 52700, VILLA CLARA. Nova esperantistino.

NIGERIO

OGU Valentine, P.O. Box 25, Enyioyugu P.O. OWERRI, Iwo State. 19-jara sekretario de Esperanto-grupo, interesigas pri kemio, matematiko, fiziko kaj sporto.

POLLANDO

Barbara KRUSZEWSKA, PL-61-634 POZNAN, Os. pod Lipami 6163. 25-jara virino, interesigas pri trikado,

muziko, Esperanto, korespondado.

RUSIO

Albina GATIJATOVA, ul. Komsomolskij d 1a kv 28, 660118 KRASNOJARSK. 13-jara lernantino, kun sinjoro 20-23-jara, kolektas bildkartojn, kalendaretojn, glumarkojn.

Olja KOBJAKOVA, ul. 9 Maja d. 33 kv. 204, 660118 KRASNOJARSK. 13-jara lernantino, kun homoj 13-70-jaraj, interesigas pri animaloj, kolektas bildkartojn, kalendaretojn, pupojn, poŝtmarkojn.

Natalia VOROBJENKO, pr. Komsomolskij 1a-25, 660118 KRASNOJARSK. 14-jara knabino, kun sinjoro 20-25-jara, kolektas bildkartojn, kalendaretojn, glumarkojn.

KOVALJOVA Marija, ul. Knipoviča d. 38 88, 183039 MURMANSK. 16-jara lernantino, ŝatas vojaĝojn, beletron, kinofilmojn, kolektas bildkartojn kaj kalendaretojn kun aktoroj.

Nataša KURZANOVA, str. Samojlovoj 5-64, 183038 MURMANSK. 16-jara lernantino, ŝatas petri, vojaĝi kaj ŝerci.

Svetlana PETROVA, ul. Ŝmidka 47-53, 183038 MURMANSK. 17-jara virino, pri ĉiuj temoj.

DDJT-Esperanto, prosp. Lenina 63a, 183705 MURMANSK. Preskaŭ 30 gejunuloj, inter ili 6 knaboj, deziras trovi amikojn tutmonde.

Elena MASIUKAS, pr. Lenina 101-26, 183012 MURMANSK. 34-jara kuracistino.

UKRAINIO

Viktoria SAVČENKO, 245110 SHOSTKA-P4C, p.k. N 49. 19-jara virino, ŝatas vojaĝi, foti, kolektas fontoplumojn.

Ferenc TARAS, 293100 ZOŁOČIV, Lvivska regiono, strato Benivska n° 22. 25-jara energetik-inĝeniero, interesigas pri numismatiko, rok-muziko, radioamatorado, fotado, kolektas desegnaĵojn de stelaroj kaj horoskopoj.

POGORELY Vyacheslav, KIEV-35, ul. Urickogo d. 19 kv. 73.

USONO

Christine RESTIFO, 60 New Street, HEW HOPE PA 18938. Virino, Esperante, germane, france, itale aŭ hispane, laŭ via prefero, sed ne angle.

NEKROLOGOJ

† BROEKEMA †

La 21an de aprilo forpasis Gysberta Broekema en Cordova, Alasko. Samideanino Broekema naskiĝis en Nederlando en 1927. Ŝi estis membro de ELNA jam plurajn jarojn.

† DWELLEY †

La 15an de Januaro forpasis Robert R. Dwelley de Rochester, New York. S-ano Dwelley estis ano de ELNA ekde 1986, dirigento kun la Simfonia Orkestro de Rochester, kaj plurfoja studento en la someraj Esperanto-kursoj ĉe San Francisco Ŝtata Universitato.

† FORT †

Kiam antaŭ jaroj esperantistoj de Arizona invitis min al sia ŝtato, unu el miaj afablegaj gastigantoj estis Cleo Fort, eminenta esperantistino.

Bedaŭrinde, ŝi ne plu estas inter ni. Cleo Fort forpasis la 19an de majo 1992.

Cleo sindediĉe laboris rilate al la evoluigo de Esperanto ĝis la lastaj tagoj de sia vivo.

Ŝi feliĉigis nin per siaj helpoj al la movado, kaj feliĉe, feliĉigis sin vivante gaje kaj ĝojplene.

Cleo ricevadis muziklecionojn kiam ŝi aĝis je 86. (Ŝi iradis por aŭdi bonan muzikon en tiu aĝo.)

Feliĉe ŝi ĉiam ĝuis la belecon de la vivo. En la domo kie ŝi loĝis oni sentis la veran vivon, kvankam ŝi loĝis (vivis) tutsola, sed eĉ la meblaĵoj en ŝia domo kriis la vivon.

Dank' al dio Cleo gaje vivis kaj trankvile forpasis.

Ni arizonaj geesperantistoj perdis VALoran juvelon nomitan Cleo Fort, kiu tamen enterne vivos en niaj koroj.

Angelina Taremi

† HAYDEN †

Ni informiĝis pri la lastatempa forpaso de samideano Vincent Hayden de Concord, New Hampshire. Ni elkore kondolencas al liaj postvivintoj.

† NORLUND †

La 20an de oktobro forpasis s-ro Harold L. Norlund de Saratoga, Kalifornio, edzo de longtempa ELNAano s-ino Rose Norlund. Niaj kondolencoj iras al s-ino Norlund.

† PRATT †

Atingis nin simpla informo, sen detaloj, pri la lastatempa morto de Robert W. Pratt, ELNAano en San Francisco.

ESPERANTAJ VOJAĜOJ



77a Universala Kongreso de Esperanto Vieno—1992

It doesn't seem possible that the Universala Kongresoj de Esperanto can be better every year, with a greater program and more atmosphere; but the UK in Vienna outshone many! Over 3,000 Esperantists from 69 nations were there, 63 from the U.S.A. Despite the unusually hot weather, the kongresejo was comfortable and uncrowded. Most of the U.S. delegation took advantage of the services of Esperanto Travel Service and stayed in the conveniently located Tabor Hotel.

After the close of the UK, a group of 34 Esperantists including a number from other countries such as Japan, Holland, Germany and England enjoyed an interesting post-UK excursion through Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Our group met local Esperantists at just about every stop and came home with a lot of interesting stories to tell. Particularly Poprad, with its large and active group of samideanoj, its own school and even small hotel, both in ancient buildings, was among the more fascinating corners of Esperantujo.

5a Pacifika Kongreso

Qingdao, China, hosted 856 participants in the fifth Pacific Esperanto Conference, August 17-22, who came from 17 countries (including four Usonanoj). A successful conference by any measure, it was formal and impressive with all the customary banquets, celebrations and receptions dear to the Chinese, yet familial and heartwarming. Over 600 of the participants were Chinese Esperantists, and most had never attended an international meeting. They couldn't pass up the opportunity to chat with and/or have their picture taken with us!

The sixth Pacific Esperanto Conference will be held in either May or September of 1996 in Vladivostok, Russia. You won't want to miss this one! (Of course Esperanto Travel Service will make all arrangements for you.)

VOJAĜU ESPERANTE EN 1993

Esperanto Courses at SFSU

June 28-July 16
"The best in the World"

ELNA Kongreso

July 17-22—Ioko anoncota

Universala Kongreso de Esperanto

July 24-31—Valencia, Hispanio

Plans for this major event are almost complete. I visited the city, kongresejo, hotels, and the enthusiastic local congress committee last March. The prices in Spain are not cheap, but they are considerably less than in Vienna and Bergen!

Post-UK Tour of Andalusia, Spain

August 1-9. Experience true Spanish atmosphere, cuisine, music, scenery, arts, as part of an Esperanto-speaking group from several nations.

49a Internacia Junulara Kongreso

August 7-14—Vraca, Bulgario
Hopefully there will be increased interest in this Esperantist youth conference among the growing number of young Esperantists here. We plan to have Ionel Onet lead the group.

Aliĝiloj (registration forms) are now available for the UK and IJK from the ELNA Central Office or from Esperanto Travel Service.

Detailed information will be sent in early January to everyone who has traveled with Esperanto Travel Service. If you have moved or are not on our mailing list, please drop us a line or call us to be placed on the mailing list.

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

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

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| | |
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**DEADLINE FOR MATERIAL FOR ISSUE
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