

ESF (ESPERANTIC STUDIES FOUNDATION)

Por lingva justeco en multkultura mondo | For linguistic justice in a multicultural world

Ekde 1968 | Since 1968

2017: Jarraporto | Annual Report

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EO: Gilherme Fians, Chuck Smith kaj Trezoro Huang Yinbao en la Pariza sidejo de Unesko okaze de memorfesto de la 100-a morto-datreveno de Zamenhof. ESF donis subvencion por publikigo de Unesco-Kuriero en Esperanto

EN: Gilherme Fians, Chuck Smith and Trezoro Huang Yinbao at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, commemorating 100th anniversary of Zamenhof's death. ESF gave a grant for publication of UNESCO Courier in Esperanto

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Enkonduko: Kvindedek jaroj da “esperantikaj studoj”

Humphrey Tonkin, prezidanto

Sub la ŝildo “Por lingva justeco en multkultura mondo,” Esperantic Studies Foundation (ESF) subtenas programojn en edukado kaj esplorado kiuj antaŭenigas lingvan justecon kaj lingvan egalecon per kreo de medioj en kiuj lingvoj estas traktataj kiel egalaj, kaj komunikado inter kunlaborantoj okazas en etoso de nediskriminacio. La Fondaĵo donas apartan atenton al “esperantikaj” solvoj: solvoj en kiuj neniу etna lingvo ĝuas avantaĝon super alia.

La nuna raporto kovras la jaron 2017. La jaro 2018 reprezentos la 50-an jaron de la ekzisto de ESF. Kvankam estis iom da aktiveco antaŭ la formala registro, la starigo de ESF en 1968 fare de E. James Lieberman, Jonathan Pool kaj Humphrey Tonkin markis la komencon de kvindedek jaroj da senhalta aktivado.

La tiama mondo havis alian aspekton ol la nuna. Temis pri la fruaj tagoj de socilingvistiko kaj tio kion Joshua Fishman nomis la sociologio de lingvoj (lia klasika kompilaĵo *Readings in the Sociology of Language* aperis en 1968; la revuo *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* estis ankoraŭ aperonta en 1974), kaj la studkampo de lingva politiko kaj lingva planado estis tiel formiĝanta (la revuo *La Monda Lingvo-Problemo* [LMLP], frua alvenanto al la kampo, lanĉiĝis en 1969, kaj estis re-formita kiel *Language Problems and Language Planning* [LPLP] en 1977; la revuo *Language in Society* fondiĝis en 1971). Interesiĝo pri lingvaj politiko kaj planado kreskis dum iamaj kolonioj, plejparte multlingvaj, gajnadis sian sendependecon (ekz. Ganao 1957, Niĝerio 1960) kaj dum lingvaj movadoj por sendependiĝo akiris politikan



potencon en establitaj landoj (ekz. la franca en Kanado, la eŭska kaj kataluna en Hispanio, la kimra en Britio). Esperanto kaj esperantistoj ludis signifan rolon el tiu ĉi evoluo.

ESF estis fondita surbaze de certaj fundamentaj principoj: la esenca kompareblo de lingvoj kiel sociaj sistemoj, la interago de lingvoj kaj komunikado trans lingvaj limoj, kaj la nepreco de egaleco kaj justeco, kune kun efikeco kaj produktivo en tiu interago. Kiel supre menciiite, ĉi-lastaj aspekto de la filozofio de ESF neeviteble direktis nin al “esperantikaj” solvoj: solvoj kiuj, kiel la internacia lingvo Esperanto, prenis en konsideron la demandon de lingva egaleco kaj la formiĝantan ideon de lingva justeco.

Iuj personoj interpretas la vorton “Esperantic” (esperantika) simple kiel sinonimo de Esperanto, sed ĝi estas pli kaj ankaŭ malpli ol tio, kovrante ĉiujn elpaŝojn (ne nur tiujn de esperantistoj) kiuj malakceptas la perfornan altrudon de unu difinita lingvo al difinita popolo. ESF ĉiam subtenis kaj subtenas lingvan justecon en plej vasta senco. Samtempe, multaj ĝiaj programoj tamen fokusiĝas je la studado kaj pedagogio de Esperanto.

Antaŭ kvin jardekoj, ankaŭ la Esperanto-komunumo havis alian aspekton. En tiu antaŭcifereca epoko, la Esperanto-movado estis centrigita en plurajn internaciajn organizaĵojn, precipe Universala Esperanto-Asocio. Por plene partopreni en la mondo de Esperanto, nebris membreco en formala organizaĵo se oni volis aliri revuojn kaj kontakti Esperanto-parolantojn en aliaj landoj. Oni sciis, aŭ almenaŭ eldiris, malmulton pri la abundaj

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interagoj kun la pli vasta mondo, kiuj fasonis la Esperanto-movadon ĝis tiu periodo – ekzemple la proleta socialista movado de la intermilitaj jaroj kaj la vanaj klopodoj de germanaj kaj rusaj esperantistoj iel rilati kun la naciismo kiu trablovis iliajn landojn en la 1930aj jaroj.

Dum la Malvarma Milito, kaj spite ties dividojn, Esperanto-organizaĵoj orientaj kaj okcidentaj restis solidaraj, eĉ se foje malfirme kaj rankore. La sento de komuna celo montris, ke, eĉ se la Esperanto-movado malgrandis, ĝi estis nedetrubla. ESF, kiel organizaĵo aparte interesita pri la politika dimensio de lingvoj, estis inter la pioniroj en malfermado de tiu historio al pli vasta kritika ekzamenado.

Hodiaŭ, la situacio profunde ŝanĝiĝis. La cifereca epoko alportis multe malpli firmajn strukturojn sed ankaŭ multajn milojn da homoj kun almenaŭ baza kompreno de Esperanto. Iliaj nombroj vaste superas la membrarajn statistikojn de la organizaĵoj de (ni diru) 1968 kaj antaŭe. Ekzemple, 1,7 milionoj da homoj sin registris en la apliko-kurson Duolingo. La reta ĉeesto de Esperanto estas vasta kaj kreskanta. Dum la internacia utiligo de la angla eksplodis, eksplodis ankaŭ la malrankvilo de multaj homoj pri ĝiaj ofte negativaj rezultoj koncerne lingvan egalecon kaj justecon. La lingvopolitikaj aspektoj de Esperanto estas nun studataj multe pli vaste.

Kaj ESF reformis sin laŭ tiuj ŝanĝoj. Ekde la komenco, ĝi celis antaŭenigi seriozan, objektivan esploradon, kaj tiu interesiĝo daŭras. Sed hodiaŭ ĝi subtenas ankaŭ la lernardon de Esperanto, la kreskigon de la Esperanto-movado, kaj la konservon de ĝia 130-jara historio.

ESF kunlaboras deproksime kun aliaj organizaĵoj, interalie la Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado pri Mondaj Lingvaj Problemoj (kies sidejo estas en Roterdamo kaj kiu eldonas la revuon LPLP), la Universala Esperanto-Asocio, kaj la Studo-Grupo pri Lingvo kaj Unuiĝintaj Nacioj. Kvankam ĝia fokusopunkto estas Nord-Ameriko, ĝia agado estas tutmonda.

ESF komencis sian historion kun tre limigitaj rimedoj kaj kelkaj signifaj donacoj kaj testamentaĵoj tra la jaroj de ekzemple Jonathan Pool, William kaj Catherine Schulze, kaj Brian Kaneen. Centoj da malgrandaj donacoj pligrandigis ĝiajn rimedojn kaj ankoraŭ tion faras, dank' al

la malavaro de multaj donacantoj. Tiujn rimedojn suplementas aktiva mon-akira agado kaj okazaj subvencioj de aliaj organizaĵoj. La jaro 2017 markis signifan kreskon en tia agado.

La jaro 2017 estis ankaŭ transira jaro. Post pluraj jaroj de efika deĵorado, plej laste el sia hejmo en Montrealo, Joel Amis eksiĝis kiel ĉefdirektoro. La Fondaĵo transiris al nova ĉefdirektoro, Charles O. Mays, el Raleigh, Nord-Karolino, kiu alprenis plenan respondecon en julio 2017. Yevgeniya Amis daŭre okupiĝas pri la monakira programo. Fine de la jaro 2017, nia direktoro pri esplorado, Asya Pereltsvaig, transiris al plentempa posteno ekster niaj rondoj. Angela Tellier fariĝos la direktoro pri esplorado ekde septembro 2018.

Nia anglalingva raporto plene listigas niajn diversajn elpašojn. Ĉi tie ni nur resumos la plej gravajn iniciatojn en edukado kaj esplorado, kaj rilatajn iniciatojn koncerne historion kaj lingvan studadon.

ESF-aktivajoj: Resumo

Edukado

Ni komencu per programo kiun ni nun *ne* subvencias, nome la lingvolernan programon *Lernu!*, unu el la unuaj retaj kursoj en Esperanto kaj tiam la plej granda. En 2018, *Lernu!*, kiu dum multaj jaroj estis subvenciata de ESF, fariĝos komplete sendependa – bona ekzemplo de nova iniciato kiun ESF subtenis ĝis ĝi kapablis sendependiĝi.

La ĉefaj nunaj edukadaj programoj subtenataj aŭ organizataj de ESF estas *Edukado.net* kaj NASK. *Edukado.net*, sub la gvido kaj redakto de Katalin Kovats, liveras instrumaterialon al instruistoj de Esperanto tra la mondo, ligas lernantojn kaj instruantojn en nova interparola programo nomata *Ekparolu!*, administras Esperanto-ekzamenojn, kaj rolas kiel kontaktilo kaj socia medio por lernantoj kaj instruantoj. Ĝi havas 5.000 aktivajn uzantojn en 133 landoj.

NASK, la Nord-Amerika Somera Kursaro, estas intensa somera programo organizita de ESF ĉe la Universitato William Peace, en Nord-Karolino, Usono. Kvankam la lernantoj pagas parton de la kostoj, ESF donas

stipendiojn, dungas instruistojn, kaj traktas kun la gastiganta universitato. En la jaro 2019, NASK festos sian 50-an jubileon.

ESF jam de pli ol 15 jaroj liveras stipendiojn kaj alian subtenon al la Interlingvistica Programo ĉe la Universitato Adam Mickiewicz en Poznano, Pollando. Ni estas aparte fieraj pri nia longdaŭra subteno kaj pri la fakto, ke tiu ĉi programo, sub gvido de prof. Ilona Koutny,

liveras altnivelan postdiploman instruadon al plene internacia grupo de studentoj, kiu ĉeestas intensivajn sesiojn en Poznano plurajn fojojn tra la programo, kaj studas dedistance tra la cetero de la jaro.

En 2017, ESF donis signifan subvencion al la katedro pri interlingvistiko kaj Esperanto ĉe la Universitato de Amsterdamo. La katedro, kiu estis starigita nelonge post la Dua Mondmilito, funkciis laŭkontrakte tra kvinjaraj periodo, ĉefe financata de la Esperanto-movado. Por la venonta kvinjara periodo, de 2019 ĝis 2024, ESF kontribuis \$27.000.

ESF ankaŭ denove financis premion ĉe CALICO, federacio pri komputila lingvoinstruado. Unu el la plej prestiĝaj premioj aljuĝataj ĉiujare de CALICO, ĝi premias novajn metodojn de instruado. La Fondajo donis subvencion al la organizantoj de la Universala Kongreso de Esperanto en Montrealo por helpi pri ilia trejnado, kaj ĝi subvenciis la Universiton William Peace por fortigi ĝian bibliotekon kaj helpi talentajn studentojn pri lingvoj kaj rilataj temoj.

Subvenciojn ricevis ankaŭ somera programo ĉe la Universitato de Kostariko pri lingvopolitiko kaj lingvoplanado. El la tri eksterlandaj profesoroj kiuj kontribuis al la programo, du estis konataj planlingvistoj – Michele Gazzola kaj Federico Gobbo. ESF, pere de CED (vidu sube), pagis iliajn vojaĝkostojn.

Esploroj

Ĉiujare ESF kontribuas sumon al la Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado pri Mondaj Lingvaj Problemoj (CED) por subteni ties esploran agadon. En 2017, CED siavice subvenciis Xavier Alcalde (Hispanio) kunlige kun projekto pri biografio de esperantista veterano de la Interna Milito Eduardo Vivancos, Guilherme Moreira Fians (Britio-Brazilo) por etnografia studio de la Esperanto-movado,

Ariadna García Gutiérrez (Kubo) por trejnado pri terminologia evoluigo,

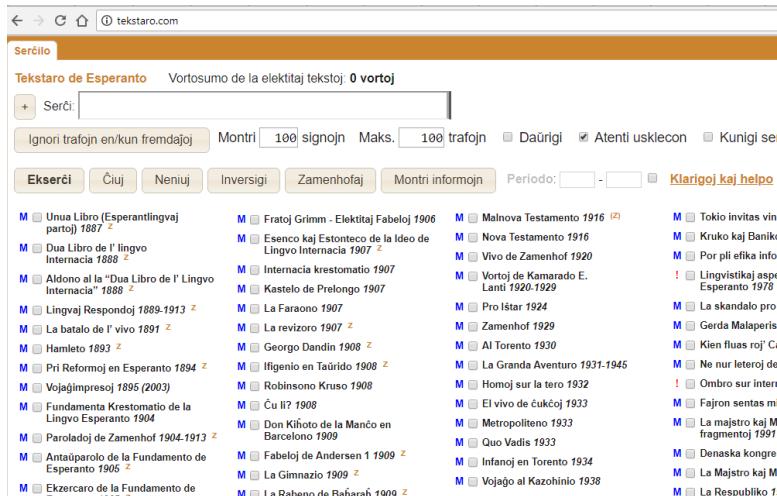
kaj Krunoslav Puškar por prezenti referaĵon en konferenco en Poznano.

Antaŭ kelkaj jaroj, ESF financis tradukon en la anglan kaj

publikigon de mallongigita versio de la biografio de Zamenhof, *Homarano*, de Aleksander Korjennkov. Kunlige kun la centa datreveno de la morto de Zamenhof, ESF financaj publikigaj de versioj ankaŭ en aliaj lingvoj. Jam aperis tiuj de la portugala kaj la itala, kaj aliaj estas en preparo.

La ĉefa plurjara esplorprojekto de ESF estas *Tekstaro*, kompilado de skriba korpuso de Esperanto sub gvido de Bertilo Wennergren. *Tekstaro* ebligas dinamikan esploradon pri efektiva uzado de Esperanto per serĉado de individuaj vortoj, parolturnoj, gramatikaj formoj k.s. Ĝi estas jam uzata de esplorantoj tra la mondo kaj daŭre pliriĉigas laŭ enhavo.

En 2016-2017, sub la titolo Prelegoj Tivadar Soros kaj honore al tiu konata esperantista aŭtoro, ESF organizis serion de anglalingvaj prelegoj en la Urba Universitato de Novjorko pri diversaj aspektoj de Esperanto kaj interlingvistiko. La serio komenciĝis per prelego de Esther Schor kaj finiĝis per prelego de Ulrich Lins. Ĝi okazis sub aŭspicio de la lingvistika fako de la universitato.



Kunlabore kun CED, ESF nun respondecas pri aperigo, en reta formo, de la bulteno *Informilo por Interlingvistoj*. Ĝin redaktas stabano de ESF Yevgeniya Amis kaj la ESF-prezidanto Humphrey Tonkin. En 2017 ESF ankaŭ lanĉis paralelan anglalingvan bultenon *Information for Interlinguists*.

ESF subvenciis denove en 2017 (kunlabore kun la Centro pri Aplika Lingvistiko, Vašintono) la ĉiujaran simpozion de la Studogrupo pri Lingvo kaj Unuiĝintaj Nacioj. Ĉi-jare, la simpozio traktis la temon “Lingvoj, la Celoj por Daŭripova Evoluigo, kaj Vundebaj Homgrupoj” kaj ĝin partoprenis cento da UN-stabanoj, diplomatoj, NRO-reprezentantoj kaj universitatanoj. Poste aperis raporto.

Krome, ESF donis subvencion al la Universitato Princeton por helpi en la preparlaboro por konferenco pri “Lingvo kaj Rifugintoj” kiu okazos en 2019 aŭ 2020. Triparta subvencio al UEA subtenis la Bibliotekon Hodler, helpis lanĉi la *Unesko-Kurieron* en Esperanto, kaj donis rimedojn por ke UEA dungu konsilantojn por faciligi kaj plibonigi la labormetodojn de la Centra Oficejo.

Historio

La Esperanto-movado tra la tuta mondo, kaj precipite en Nord-Ameriko, trairas fundamentajn ŝanĝojn. Librobazita Esperanto-kulturo cedas al rete bazita kulturo; iamaj lokaj grupoj formortas kaj ilin anstataŭas socimediaj rimedoj. ESF sekve lanĉis programon, kunlabore kun la universitataj bibliotekoj de la Universitato Princeton kaj la Universitato de Masaĉuseco por savi kaj konservi tiun heredajon kaj ĝin malfermi al esploristoj. Univ. Princeton lanĉis iniciaton por fortigi sian kolekton de presitaj libroj en Esperanto; Univ. Masaĉuseco lanĉis programon por trovi kaj konservi Esperanto-arkivojn de Nord-Ameriko – individuajn kaj grupajn – kiel fenestron al la socia historio de la dudeka-jarcenta Ameriko. ESF laboras por trovi Esperanto-kolektojn kaj ilin transdoni al la universitatoj. Ĝi donis malgrandajn subvenciojn por helpi pri registrado kaj skanado de materialoj.

Ni jam notis, ke ESF donis subvencion ankaŭ al la

Biblioteko Hodler en Roterdamo. Ĝi donis malgrandan helpon al la Aŭstria Nacia Biblioteko por transporti al Vieno la paperojn de la iama prezidanto de la Akademio doktoro André Albault.

Lingvo

Ni jam notis subvenciojn al UEA por fortigi tiun organizaĵon. Ni notu ankaŭ signifan kontribuon al la organizaĵo Esperanto-USA. Temas pri esence malferma subvencio, kiun E-USA uzos por plifortigi lokan agadon kaj subvencii talentajn lernantojn de la lingvo.

Administrado kaj Financoj

Kiel jam notite, en julio 2017 Charles Mays, antaŭe estrarano de ESF, fariĝis nia nova ĉefdirektoro. Sekve, la oficejo de ESF transiris de Montrealo al Nord-Karolino. Yevgeniya Amis rolis tra la tuta jaro kiel direktoro de monakiro kaj prizorganto de informado. Asya Pereltsvaig estis direktoro de esplorado, kaj estos ekde septembro 2018 anstataŭigata de Angela Tellier, kiu laboros dedistance el Britio.

En la komenco de la jaro la estraro de ESF konsistis el Humphrey Tonkin (Usono, prezidanto), Grant Goodall (Usono, vicprezidanto), Derek Roff (Usono, sekretario), Ben Speakmon (Usono, kasisto), Wallace Du Temple (Kanado), Mark Fettes (Kanado), Geoffrey Greatrex (Kanado), Anna Bennett (Usono), Charles Mays (Usono), kaj Esther Schor (Usono). Charles Mays retiregiĝis por fariĝi ĉefdirektoro.

Helpas la estraron konsilantaro kiu konsistas el trideko da homoj – universitataj profesoroj, elstaraj esperantistoj, lingvistoj, komercistoj, k.s. Dum la jaro 2017 kvin novaj konsilantoj aliĝis al la konsilantaro: prof. Bruce Sherwood (Usono), prof. Natalia Dankova (Kanado), Bernhard Tuider (Austria Nacia Biblioteko), Chuck Smith (kunfondinto de Amikumu) kaj Erin Piateski (Lernu.net).

En 2017, la Fondaĵo elspezis \$55,062 je administraj kostoj kaj disdonis \$237,416 per subvencioj.

Introduction: Fifty Years of Esperantic Studies

Humphrey Tonkin, President

Under the banner “For linguistic justice in a multicultural world,” the Esperantic Studies Foundation (ESF) supports programs in education and research that promote linguistic justice and equity by creating environments in which languages are treated equally and communication among partners takes place in an atmosphere of non-discrimination. The Foundation pays particular attention to esperantic solutions: solutions in which no one ethnic language enjoys an advantage over another.

The year 2018 represents the 50th year of ESF’s existence. While some activity antedated the legal incorporation of the Foundation, the formal establishment of ESF in 1968 by E. James Lieberman, Jonathan Pool, and Humphrey Tonkin, marked the beginning of fifty years of continuous activity.

Things were different then. These were early days for sociolinguistics and what Joshua Fishman called the sociology of language (his classic *Readings in the Sociology of Language* was published in 1968; the International Journal of the Sociology of Language was still to come in 1974), and the field of language policy and planning was just emerging (La Monda Lingvo-Problemo [LMLP], an early entrant in the field, was launched in 1969, and reshaped as Language Problems and Language Planning [LPLP] in 1977; *Language in Society* was founded in 1971). Interest in language policy and planning grew as former colonies, most of them multilingual, gained independence (e.g. Ghana 1957, Nigeria 1960), and as



linguistic independence movements amassed political power in established countries (e.g. French in Canada, Basque and Catalan in Spain, Welsh in the UK).

ESF was based on certain fundamental assumptions: the essential comparability of languages as social systems, the interaction of languages and of communication across linguistic boundaries, and the need for equality and justice as well as efficacy and

efficiency in that interaction. As noted above, this last aspect of ESF’s philosophy pointed inevitably in the direction of esperantic solutions: solutions that, like the international language Esperanto, took into consideration the question of linguistic equality and the emerging idea of linguistic justice. Some have seen the word esperantic as just a synonym for Esperanto, but it is both less and more, characterizing all efforts (not just those of Esperanto speakers) that reject simply imposing the use of a given language on a given population. ESF has always stood for linguistic justice in its broadest sense. At the same time, it has focused, at least in many of its programs, on the study and pedagogy of Esperanto.

Five decades ago, things were different in the Esperanto community too. In this pre-digital age, the Esperanto movement was centralized in a number of international organizations, particularly the Universal Esperanto Association. To participate fully in the world of Esperanto, membership in a formal organization was essential to gain access to publications and to make

“ ESF was based on certain fundamental assumptions: the essential comparability of languages as social systems, the interaction of languages and of communication across linguistic boundaries, and the need for equality and justice as well as efficacy and efficiency in that interaction”

contact with Esperanto speakers in other countries. Little was known, or at least little was articulated, about the numerous interactions with the larger world that had shaped the Esperanto movement up to that point. These included the proletarian, socialist movement of the inter-war years and the vain efforts of German and Russian Esperantists to come to terms with the nationalism that swept their countries in the 1930s. During the Cold War, and despite its divisions, Esperanto organizations, in both east and west, held together, sometimes precariously, and not without rancor. This sense of common purpose demonstrated that the Esperanto movement might be small, but it was indestructible. ESF, as an organization particularly concerned with the politics and policies of language, was among the pioneers in opening up this history of co-operation to wider critical examination.

Today, the situation has changed profoundly. The digital age has brought much looser organizational structures but also many thousands of people with at least a basic understanding of Esperanto, and in numbers that dwarf the membership statistics of the organizations of 1968 and earlier. For example, 1.7 million people have registered for the online Duolingo course. The web presence of Esperanto is vast and growing. While the international use of English has expanded exponentially, so has concern about its often negative effects on linguistic fairness and justice. The language-policy implications of Esperanto are now studied far more widely. And ESF has shifted accordingly. From the beginning it promoted serious, objective research, and such interest continues. But today it also supports the learning of Esperanto, the growth of the Esperanto movement, and the preservation of its 130-year history.

ESF works closely with other organizations, among them

the Center for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems (based in Rotterdam and publisher of the journal LPLP), the Universal Esperanto Association, and the Study Group on Language and the United Nations. While its focus is on North America, its activities are worldwide.

ESF began with very limited funding and with significant gifts and bequests along the way from Jonathan Pool, William and Catherine Schulze, and Brian Kaneen. Hundreds of small gifts have added to its resources and continue to do so, thanks to the generosity of numerous donors. These funds are augmented by an active development program and occasional grants from other organizations. The year 2017 saw a marked increase in ESF's funding activities.

The year 2017 was also a year of transition. After several years of effective service, most recently from his base in Montreal, Joel Amis resigned from the position of executive director and a transition began to a new executive director, Charles O. Mays, of Raleigh, North Carolina, who assumed full responsibilities in July 2017. Yevgeniya Amis continues to oversee the Foundation's development program. At the end of the year, the Foundation's director of research, Asya Pereltsvaig, moved on to a new full-time position. Angela Tellier will become the director of research in September 2018.

This report groups the activities of the Foundation under four broad headings: Programs in Education, Programs in Research, Programs in History, and Programs in Language. The first two, Education and Research, represent the two main foci of our activities. Those labeled as "History" and "Language" are crossover projects that combine both education and research.

Donor testimony: Francisko Lorrain, Canada

“ Among current Esperanto organizations, I think that ESF is the one that, through its various continuous, professional-quality projects, has most concretely and energetically contributed to spreading Esperanto in recent years.

Programs in Education

Lernu! (lernu.net)



One of the earliest on-line courses in Esperanto, Lernu!, which has attracted hundreds of thousands of learners, was largely financed in its

development stage by ESF.

Recently it has undergone a major redesign and relaunch, completed in July 2016 with ESF support, and offering what is essentially a new Esperanto course with hundreds of exercises, illustrations, and a large searchable library. It continues to expand. The site has been extensively modernized so that it is fully compatible with new browsers and web technologies which didn't exist when Lernu! was first launched. The course contains abundant exercises, illustrations and audio, and it follows the guidelines of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. The new course also includes a detailed Esperanto grammar and a revamped forum system, dictionaries, and translation function.

Lernu! is on course to spin off from ESF as a fully functioning independent operation in 2018. This is a major success story for the Foundation and a good example of what can be achieved by international and multilingual cooperation. Lernu! is now based in Germany and operates in 35 languages.

Edukado (edukado.net)

Edukado has been supported by ESF from the very beginning of the project in 2001 and is a primary resource for teachers and learners of Esperanto. It is also supported by a network of individual donors who appreciate its value as a go-to location for educators and students. In addition to being a source of countless materials that can be used for teaching and learning of Esperanto, Edukado is also a living and thriving Esperanto community with

approximately 5,000 active users from 133 countries. The website has numerous activities in the field of Esperanto education (both online and offline) and is organized and managed by the website's editor, Katalin Kovats. ESF continues to support Edukado with a monthly honorarium to its editor and provided a much needed new laptop in 2017, along with other assistance. The main Edukado activities in 2017 were:

Ekparolu: The program Ekparolu!, which links beginning Esperanto speakers ("nephews and nieces") with more experienced speakers ("uncles and aunts") started in 2017. In 2017 there were 700 sessions, including 103 nephews and nieces along with 58 uncles and aunts from 41 countries. Some nephews and nieces took as many as 10, 20, or even 30 sessions.

Klerigejo: Edudako's second important program in 2017 has been the strengthening of the working relationship with ILEI (Internacia Ligo de Esperantaj Instruistoj) and launching several intensive online training courses on the education part of the website (KLERIGEJO). The courses will end in 2018 following residential training and exams in Madrid, Spain, and Cotonou, Benin.

Risko: The RISKO educational game has blossomed in 2017 and has had several players who have played every day for more than 1200-1300 days, which is three to four years!

Offline courses and trainings: The website's editor, Katalin Kovats, organized or participated in over ten offline courses across the globe including NASK in the U.S., courses in various places in Europe (Poland, Netherlands, France, Germany), and a course during the World Esperanto Congress in South Korea.

Exams: Edukado and its editor continued to administer Esperanto examinations according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages. The exams have been taken by 2012 persons, with 161 successful examinees in 2017.

For more information
(Esperanto only) click [here](#).



Interlinguistics Certificate Program, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań



The year 2017 was a significant year for the Interlinguistics Certificate Program in Poznań, Poland. This unique and prestigious program in Esperantology and Interlinguistics celebrated its 20th anniversary. The program is taught by some of the world's best-known Esperantists, in one of the largest and most respected universities in Poland, Adam Mickiewicz University.

Eleven students from the previous group successfully graduated and, in September 2017, a new group of record size (21 participants from 12 countries) started. For the first time, among the students were participants from Asia, including China and Korea. The September interlinguistics session was complemented by the 4th Interlinguistics Symposium whose main topic was the role of international languages from Zamenhof to today's multicultural world (Rolo de internaciaj lingvoj ekde la epoko de Zamenhof ĝis la nuntempa multkultura mondo). 2017 commemorated both the program's anniversary and the Zamenhof Year of 2017. Among the teachers in the September session was ESF President Humphrey Tonkin.

ESF has provided tuition support to the program for over 15 years. Today, the Foundation annually matches the first \$5000 donations received from members of the public, alumni, and other supporters. In 2017, with facilitation by Katalin Kovats and Edukado.net, ESF collected a record of approximately \$8500 to support the

program. This money is used for tuition scholarships and other needs.

North American Summer Esperanto Institute

NASK (Nord-Amerika Somera Kursaro de Esperanto), the North American Summer Esperanto Institute, is a program directly operated by ESF and currently based at William Peace University in Raleigh, North Carolina. The program continues an unbroken series of intensive university-level summer Esperanto programs, beginning in 1969, and including several decades in San Francisco. NASK currently attracts more than fifty students, eager to learn from an international faculty of specialists in Esperanto and interlinguistics.

The need to provide top-level, intensive instruction in Esperanto to North American and international students was first addressed in 1969 at North Adams State College (now Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts) in a program organized by Allan Boschen. Catherine Schulze began coordinating the program in 1970 and guided its growth at San Francisco State University for more than thirty years. Subsequent locations have included the School for International Training in Vermont, the University of San Francisco, the University of California at San Diego, the University of Texas at Dallas, the University of Victoria in British Columbia, and William Peace University. The list of luminaries who have taught in the program include William Auld, Duncan Charters, Claude Piron, Michel Duc Goninaz, Katalin Kováts, Bertilo Wennergren, and many, many others. Ellen Eddy and Lee Miller have led the coordinating team for more than a decade.



In 2017, NASK again joined forces with Kino-Teatro-Festo (KTF), the Esperanto Performing Arts and Film Festival, adding a cultural and creative element and offering additional language practice in an active, collaborative context. More than fifty students from the US and Canada took part, joined by an unusually small international group, limited by visa issues and the US political climate. Students prepared and presented an extensive musical evening involving a large and small chorus and various ensembles of singers and musicians. A second evening of performance included a quiz show, standup comedy, and an original modern dance choreographed by a young pair of students.

The instructor team at NASK consisted of Katalin Kováts (Hungary/Netherlands), teaching at the advanced level, Sylvain Lelarge (France/Netherlands) at the intermediate level, and Lee Miller and Thomas Alexander from the US at the post-basic level. Brian Harmon coordinated the non-class activities and the production of the daily magazine NASKa Fasko.

Professorship in Interlinguistics and



Esperanto, University of Amsterdam

A number of universities across the world offer regular or occasional courses in Esperanto and interlinguistics, and interlinguistics is often featured as one element in linguistics courses; but there exists only one professorship in interlinguistics and Esperanto at a major university—namely the University of Amsterdam. Currently occupied by the Italian linguist Federico Gobbo, the chair is funded in five-year increments largely

through gifts and grants. A new grant period will begin in 2019. In 2017, the Esperantic Studies Foundation joined with several other organizations, among them the Universal Esperanto Association, Esperanto-Nederland, and Esperanto-USA, as well as numerous individual donors, to provide funding for the period 2019-2024. ESF contributed a major one-time grant of \$27,000. This grant and other contributions will assure the financial future of the program for the next five-year period.

University of Costa Rica Summer School

For the first time, in 2017, the University of Costa Rica under the direction of Prof. Jorge Antonio Leoni de Léon organized a Summer School on Linguistic Policy, Linguistic Planning and Evaluation. The program was notable for its linkage of language planning on the one hand and planned languages on the other. The well-known US specialist in language planning, David Cassels Johnson, teamed up with the Italian specialist in planned languages, Federico Gobbo, and with Michele Gazzola, a specialist in the economics of language. The team worked with Professor Leoni de Léon to conceive and plan the event. The program was also important as a first effort to bring the study of interlinguistics to the Central American region. Recognizing the importance of the seminar, ESF, through the Interlinguistics Support Fund (see below), assisted with travel grants for the participating faculty members.

CALICO "Access to Language Education" Award



In 2004, ESF began sponsoring an annual award for an outstanding language-learning website, in collaboration with the Computer-Aided Language Instruction

Consortium (CALICO). CALICO is one of the two largest organizations in the world focused on computer-aided language learning (CALL). The award is presented to a CALICO member or group for creating innovative language learning resources in any and all languages. Over its history, sites receiving the award have varied from those focused on large languages like Spanish, French, and Russian, to the very infrequently taught Macedonian and Aymara, and to specialized ones, such as the multilingual employment oriented EuroCatering Language Training initiative. As in previous years, the 2017 award was presented during the CALICO Annual Symposium by ESF Board member Derek Roff. The award was accepted by Dr. Julie Sykes, Director of the Center for Applied Second Language Studies at the University of Oregon. casls.uoregon.edu.

CALICO ALE Award webpage: calico.org/1361-2/

Canadian Esperanto Association

The Foundation provided a small grant of \$5000 to assist the organizing committee for the 105th annual World Congress of Esperanto, to be held in Montreal in the year 2020. The grant will help prepare volunteers for the event and provide logistical support.

William Peace University

A grant of \$5000 to William Peace University, Raleigh, North Carolina, the current home of the Summer Esperanto Courses (see NASK above), will help the university develop its library in the field of languages and linguistics and provide support for internships.

Programs in Research Interlinguistics Support Fund

The Fund provides small grants to scholars for publications, conferences, and similar activities and is administered on behalf of the foundation by the Center for Research and Documentation on World Language

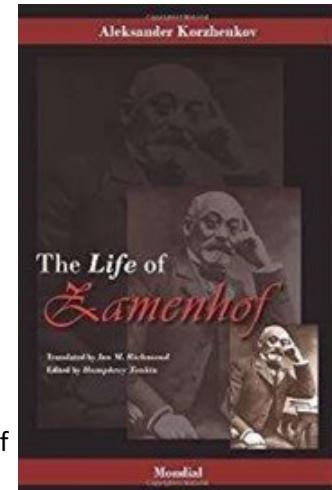
Problems (CED). A small committee makes recommendations on awards under the program.

- In the year 2017, the CED Fund provided grants to the following.
- Xavier Alcalde (Spain) for travel to Canada to interview the Esperanto-speaking veteran of the Spanish Civil War, Eduardo Vivancos, in connection with writing a biography of Vivancos,
- University of Costa Rica for travel to the university by instructors in the Seminar on Language Planning (see above),
- Guilherme Moreira Fians (University of Manchester, UK) for travel to the World Congress of Esperanto in Seoul, Korea (July), in connection with his doctoral dissertation on the ethnography of the Esperanto movement,
- Ariadna García Gutiérrez (Cuba) for assistance in participating in the International Terminology Summer School in Germany (July),
- Krunoslav Puškar (Croatia) for presentation of a paper at the Interlinguistics Conference, Poznan, Poland (September).

ESF's president Humphrey Tonkin continues to chair the Fund's selection committee, which now consists of Jesper Jacobsen (France), Velimir Piskorec (Croatia), and Angela Tellier (UK).

Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Zamenhof

The year 2017 marked the hundredth anniversary of the death of L.L. Zamenhof, the creator of Esperanto. The anniversary was marked by events all over the world, including official recognition of the anniversary by UNESCO.



ESF participated in the anniversary by launching a program to translate into additional languages the abbreviated version of Aleksander Korzhenkov's *The Life of Zamenhof*. Korzhenkov's biography was originally published in Esperanto in 2009 and an

English abridgment was commissioned by ESF and published by Mondial, in New York, in 2010. A grant was awarded in 2017 to the Italian Esperanto Federation for an Italian translation and discussions regarding additional translations are currently underway.

In April, ESF awarded a small grant to assist the Białystok Symphony Orchestra in performing composer David Gaines's *Esperanto Symphony*, a further event in the Zamenhof Year 2017. Zamenhof was born in Białystok, Poland.

ESF also provided support for a special meeting to mark the Zamenhof Year at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris in December.

The screenshot shows the homepage of tekstaro.com. At the top, there is a search bar with placeholder text "Serĉi" and a dropdown menu showing "Sercilo". Below the search bar are several buttons: "Ignori trafojn en/kun fremdajoj", "Montri", "100 signojn", "Maks.", "100 trafoj", "Daŭrigi", "Atenti usklecon", and "Kunigi sercojn". There are also tabs for "Ekserci", "Čiuj", "Neniu", "Inversigi", "Zamenhofaj", "Montri informojn", and "Periodo: [] - []". A "Klarigoj kaj helpo" link is also present. The main content area displays a grid of document entries, each with a small icon, the title, and a date. Some titles include "Unua Libro / (Esperantilingva) parto(j) 1887", "Dua Libro de la Lingvo Internacia 1888", "Aldono al la "Dua Libro de la Lingvo Internacia" 1888 - 1890", "Lingvaj Respondoj 1889-1913", "La batalo de vivo 1891", "Hamleto 1893", "Pri Reformoj en Esperanto 1894", "Vojejmpresoj 1895 (2003)", "Fundamento Krestomatio de la Lingvo Esperanto 1904", "Paroladlo de Zamenhof 1904-1913", "Antaŭparolo de la Fundamento de Esperanto 1905", and "Ekzercero de la Fundamento de".

La Tekstaro (tekstaro.com)

La Tekstaro is the largest language corpus available in Esperanto, comprised of more than five million words from approximately eighty important print sources.

Texts indexed in La Tekstaro begin with Zamenhof's *Unua Libro* (1887) and extend to beyond the year 2000, with selections from the periodicals *Ondo de Esperanto* and *Monato*. La Tekstaro allows dynamic research into Esperanto usage, ranging from single-word searches to complex simultaneous comparisons of grammatical and multi-word lexical expressions. ESF has funded several

phases of development of La Tekstaro, all carried out by the Academy of Esperanto member Bertilo Wennergren. Work in 2017 included adding the remaining critical works by Zamenhof and many important works published between 1930 and 1970. Development for 2018 will include the addition of more detailed linguistic coding and tags, allowing even more detailed searches.

Tivadar Soros Lectures

December 16, 2016 saw the debut of a public lecture series to commemorate Tivadar Soros, Esperanto speaker, whose memoir *Masquerade*, written in Esperanto, recorded his successful efforts to keep his family alive and intact in Hungary during the Nazis' round-up and murder of thousands of Jews. The first lecture was given by Esther Schor (Princeton University), author of *Bridge of Words: Esperanto and the Dream of a Universal Language* (Metropolitan Books, 2016). The series was completed in 2017, with lectures by Michael Gordin (Princeton University) on planned languages and science, Brigid O'Keeffe

(Brooklyn College, CUNY) on the use of Esperanto by visitors to the Soviet Union in the 1920s, Nico Israel (Hunter College, CUNY) on James Joyce's use of Esperanto, and Ulrich Becker (Mondial Books) on publishing in Esperanto. Highlight of the series was a lecture by Ulrich Lins, German historian, on

Esperanto under Hitler and Stalin, the topic of his new book *Dangerous Language* (2 vols., 2016-2017).

The series was made possible by a grant provided by the Soros family to the Esperantic Studies Foundation and was sponsored by the Linguistics Program at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York.

Information for Interlinguists

In 2017 the 100th issue of *Ipl* (*Informilo por Interlingvistoj*) was published. This anniversary issue is an index of the previous 99 issues, which were edited by the late Detlev Blanke, a founder and long-term president of

Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik (Society for Interlinguistics; GIL) and the editor of Ipl at the time of his death in 2016. In 2017, ESF not only took over the editing and publishing of Ipl, but also started a parallel publication of an English language version of Ipl entitled Information for Interlinguists

(IfI). Both newsletters are published three or four times a year and are available on ESF's website. (See the section entitled "Publications.")

Linguistic Policy, Linguistic Planning and Evaluation

A YouTube channel with conference sessions and talks presented at the Summer School on Linguistic Policy, Linguistic Planning and Evaluation (LPLPE17) was created in 2017 and can be found at the following [link](#).

Russian and Latin American Studies

ESF funded a request for travel support for an interlinguistics session at the Conference on Russia and Ibero-America in St. Petersburg in October 2017.



Language and the UN

Study Group on Language and the United Nations

ESF provided financial support for the annual symposium of the Study Group on Language and the United Nations, along with the Center for Applied Linguistics (Washington DC). The symposium, which took place in New York on May 11-12, 2017, addressed "Language, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Vulnerable Populations," bringing together some one hundred academics, diplomats, NGO representatives, and UN staff. Its goal was to examine issues of language and vulnerable populations and their centrality in the development, implementation, and successful completion of the SDGs. Its final report (available at www.languageandtheun.org) stressed that the SDGs fall short in their lack of attention to language, largely because of a more general failure to recognize the consequences, both positive and negative, of linguistic diversity.

Keynote speakers at the symposium were Christine Hélot of the University of Strasbourg, France, and François Grin of the University of Geneva, Switzerland. Papers were presented by scholars from a dozen additional countries. The symposium opened with a panel discussion featuring representatives of the diplomatic corps, UN staff, NGOs, and academe: Ambassador Michael Ten Ow, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the UN; Carole Maisonneuve, Public Information and Multilingualism Coordinating Officer, UN Department of General Assembly and Conference Management; Christina Diez of ATD Fourth World Movement; and Humphrey Tonkin, president emeritus of the University of Hartford.

The symposium was co-sponsored by a number of additional organizations, including the Center for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems and its journal Language Problems and Language Planning and the Universal Esperanto Association. The Universal Esperanto Association is an organization in consultative status with the UN Economic



Nitobe Symposium

Preliminary steps were taken in 2017 to prepare for the next Nitobe Symposium, an international gathering of scholars sponsored from time to time by ESF. The next symposium will take place in Lisbon,

Portugal, in August 2018 on the teaching of Esperanto and interlinguistics in universities and the place of these topics in more general courses on linguistics and language planning. The series, which began twenty years ago, is named after the diplomat Nitobe Inazo, deputy secretary-general of the League of Nations, whose report to the League on Esperanto, while it did not lead to the League's endorsement of the language, was a major contribution to its serious consideration in education and other fields, including the scholarly study of the phenomenon of Esperanto.

and Social Council and is associated with the UN Department of Public Information.

ESF also awarded a grant to Princeton University for preparations for a conference on language and refugees to be held at Princeton in April 2019 in cooperation with the Study Group on Language and the United Nations.

A grant to the Universal Esperanto Association (see below) will assist in the publication of the recently revived UNESCO Courier in Esperanto. This official journal of UNESCO is published in the six UN and UNESCO languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish) plus Portuguese and Esperanto. See below.

Programs in History Library Support

Despite the fact that thousands of volumes have been published in Esperanto over the years, the topic is chronically under-represented in US university libraries. A rise in interest in research on planned languages in general and Esperanto in particular has led to grants by ESF to the Firestone Library at Princeton University and the Du Bois Library at the University of Massachusetts. Princeton plans to augment its collection of printed books and expand its holdings of historically important documents, while the University of Massachusetts is building on its Boschen Collection of printed books and creating a parallel collection of papers and other materials documenting the rise and fall of local Esperanto groups across the United States over the past one hundred years.

In addition to its grants, ESF is assisting in this effort by collecting donations of printed books to be passed on to the two institutions and by tracking down minutes, correspondence, and other materials on local activities by Esperantists of the past.

ESF also provided a grant to the Hodler Library at the Universal Esperanto Association headquarters in Rotterdam, for general support (see below), and assisted the Planned Language Collection at the Austrian National Library in transporting the papers of a former president

of the Esperanto Academy, André Albault, from France to Vienna for preservation.

Programs in Language

Grants were made to two Esperanto organizations, Universal Esperanto Association (UEA) and Esperanto-USA, to provide organizational assistance. The grant to Esperanto-USA will support local Esperanto activities, attendance at national events, and youth development and training. A grant to UEA will assist the Association in seeking professional guidance on management and administration (\$12,000), funds for the Hector Hodler Library (\$8,000), and funds to assist in the publication of the Unesco Courier in Esperanto (\$5,000).

Operations and Administration Executive Director

The year 2017 saw a transition from Joel Amis as ESF's part-time Executive Director to Charles O. Mays, who assumed full responsibility for administration in July, working an average of 20 hours/week. In order to assume his new role, Chuck Mays resigned from the Foundation's board. The Executive Director works closely with ESF's Operations Committee, which meets twice a month by Zoom. His responsibilities include organizing and documenting meetings, ensuring implementation of Board decisions, keeping track of expenditures and revenue, managing the website, and writing and issuing press releases.

Chuck has strengthened the linkage between Esperanto-USA and ESF and meets most weeks with Filipo Dorcas, the president of E-USA. He continues as the main liaison with William Peace University (WPU) for the NASK program team and is working with WPU to find ways to collaborate more closely with ESF. Chuck provides support to Yevgeniya Amis, the ESF development officer, on fundraising and marketing activities.

Development and Information

The year 2017 was a record-breaking year in terms of donations, with ESF collecting over \$31,000—up from \$27,000 a year before. Much of this success was due to the concerted and focused efforts of our director of development Yevgeniya Amis and of ESF board members, who themselves gave generously. Support came from many regular contributors, and numerous new contributors from many countries joined the call for donations.

ESF continued to be active on Facebook, delivered materials and presentations at the World Esperanto Congress, and communicated with our audience through our newsletter. Beginning mid-year, we started automatically tweeting Facebook posts on Twitter.

Academic Coordination

In 2017, Asya Pereltsvaig, the Academic Coordinator, continued to network with scholars and students interested in different aspects of Esperantic Studies. She completed a state-of-the-art overview of the field which was published in the journal *Language Problems and Language Planning* and is available at www.esperantic.org. She also worked on compiling a handbook on Esperantic studies and set up and maintained an Academia.edu page for ESF. In addition, she regularly updated ESF's Facebook page and website. Her resignation at the end of the year led to a search for a successor and the appointment of Angela Tellier (UK) who will assume her duties in September 2018.

Board of Directors

Humphrey Tonkin (USA) completed his second year as ESF president, Derek Roff (USA) continued as Secretary, and Ben Speakmon (USA) as Treasurer. Continuing as members of the board are Anna Bennett (USA), Wallace Du Temple (Canada), Mark Fettes (Canada), Grant Goodall (USA), Geoffrey Greatrex (Canada), and Esther Schor (USA). As noted above, at mid

-year Charles Mays resigned from the board to assume the role of Executive Director. In addition to monthly teleconferences, the Board met in Raleigh, North Carolina, in July for its annual Board Retreat.

The day-to-day management of ESF was delegated by the Board to its Operations Committee, consisting of Tonkin, Bennett, Speakmon, Roff, and Du Temple, plus the Executive Director ex officio.

Advisory Board

In 2017, we were pleased to add five new members to the ESF Advisory Board: Bruce Sherwood (physicist, North Carolina State University, USA), Natalia Dankova (linguist, University of Quebec, Canada), Bernhard Tuider (Austrian National Library, Vienna), Chuck Smith (co-founder of Amikumu) and Erin Piateski (Lernu.net). At the end of 2017 the Advisory Board consisted of these five new members in addition to the following members:

- Ulrich Becker (publisher, Mondial, New York, USA)
- David Gaines (composer, USA)
- Duncan Charters (Principia College, USA)
- Probal Dasgupta (Indian Statistical Institute, India)
- John Edwards (St. Francis Xavier University, Canada)
- Alvino Fantini (School for International Training, USA)
- Normand Fleury (arboriculturist, Canada)
- Bonnie Fonseca-Greber (University of Louisville, USA)
- Gary Grady (financial specialist, USA)
- François Grin (University of Geneva, Switzerland)
- David K. Jordan (University of California San Diego, USA)
- Sho Konishi (Oxford University, UK)
- Katalin Kovats (edukado.net, Netherlands)
- Jed Meltzer (neurorehabilitation scientist, Canada)
- Lee Miller (ASL interpreter, USA)
- Arika Okrent (author, USA)
- Jonathan Pool (Utilika Foundation, USA)
- Timothy Reagan (University of Maine, USA)

- Ian Richmond (Université Sainte-Anne, Canada)
- Martin Schäffer (Mondo Foundation, Germany and Mexico)
- Klaus Schubert (Universität Hildesheim, Germany)
- Nancy Schweda-Nicholson (University of Delaware, USA)
- Alan Simon (computer specialist, Canada)
- Sebastian Tonkin (software specialist and entrepreneur, USA)

In the course of the year, for efficiency and ease of consultation, the ESF Board decided to divide the group into Academic and Operations advisors.

Finances

Income

Dividends contributed \$113,413 and direct public support was approximately \$31,000 in 2017.

Cash on Hand

As of 31 December 2017, ESF held approximately \$43,758 in cash. These liquid funds are held in USD, CAD and EUR. The USD equivalent is based on exchange rates as of 31 December 2017.

Grants and Charitable Expenditures

In 2017, ESF expended \$237,416 in grants. The largest grants went to Princeton University, University of Massachusetts, William Peace University, Esperanto-USA, Canadian Esperanto Association and the Universal Esperanto Association. Among others, charitable projects included NASK, Edukado, Tekstaro, and the Study Group on Language and the United Nations.

Administrative Costs

In 2017, a total of \$55,062 was spent on administrative costs, including \$26,279 for the half-time executive director, \$7,500 for development and marketing, and \$3,500 for academic coordination.

ESF Equity

The ESF equity corpus increased in 2017 by \$328,335 (from \$3,432,032 to \$3,760,869) owing to good stock market conditions and good advice from our financial advisor.

ESF Equity For 2017

