

KARTOGRAAF JA LIVONIA: ESTEETILINE JA AJALOOLINE RETK

I. EEL-KRISTLIK KUNI KESKAEGNE AJALUGU

Babüloonlased arvatavasti olid esimesed, kes märkisid üles kujutusi universumist. Istanbuli muuseumis on säilinud ühe linna katastrikaart, ca. 2200 e.Kr. Plaani-tegija Khonsa oli tähtis jumalus Egiptuses. Egiptuse kullakaevandusest on leitud papüürusele joonistatud kaart, ca. 1320 e.Kr.

Ptolemaios, 150 p.Kr., esineb hiiglakujuna muistses maailmas. Tema astronoomilisi teooriaid peeti ainuõigeiks kuni aasta 1500; mil Newtoni teooriad nad lõpuks kõrvaldasid. Ptolemaios'e teeneks jääb laiuskraadi ja pikkuskraadi nimetuse ja kasutuse tutvustamine.

Üksikud Ptolemaios'e antud nimed (hõimud, jõed, jne.) jäävad äratuntavaks läbi sajandite. Kahtlemata on mitmed hõimud, kellest Ptolemaios kirjutab, ammugi hääbunud, näit. Galinded ja Sudeenid. Varasel Keskajal oli üld-ettekujutus Põhja-Euroopa kartograafiast hõre ning valgustamata. Idrisi, araabia teadlane ja normanni kuninga Roger II sõber, mainis omas raamatutes esimest korda Qolūwany linna, s.t. Tallinnat, 1154. aastal. Venekeelne Kolyvan on tuletatud mainitud nimest. Sellel näitusel esineb Tallinn Revel'ina, ja Tartu Derpt'ina. Põlise Livonia alal asuvad tänapäeva Eesti ja Läti.

II. TRÜKKIMISE ARENGU ALGUSEST

Esimesed trükitud maakaardid tulid saksa trükikojast 1472. a., millele järgnes Ptolemaios'e Geographia trükkimine Bolognas 1477. aastal. Sellega algas kartograafia õitseage. Kaarditegemise oskus põhjenes osaliselt informatsioonil mida meremehed, sõdurid, palverändurid, kaupmehed ja teised rändurid pakkusid. Kaarte täiendasid kaasaegsed linnavaated ja kohaliku rahva elu ja riietuse kujutused.

Maakaartide trükkimise kolm tähtsamat tehnikat:

1. Puugravüüre kasutati algaastail. Tähed ja kontuurid valmistati reljeefis.
2. Vaskplaadid olid märksa kallimad ja nende valmistamine oli komplitseeritum. Tähed ja kontuurid olid intaljos, s.t. sisse lõigatud vaskplaati, tint pandud uuretesse. Arvestatakse, et ühe ruuttolli uurendamine oli päevatöö. See meetod sai alguse Itaalias 16. saj. ning levis üle terve Euroopa, jäädes peamiseks vahendiks kolmsada aastat.
3. Litograafia (kivitruk) sai alguse 19. sajandil. Tähed ja kontuurid joonistati otse kivile; sellega säästeti aega ning raha.

Itaalias hakati huvi tundma klassilise geograafia vastu 16. sajandil. Üsna pea viisid kaubateed kaartide produtseerimise Atlandi mererannikule. Antwerpenis avaldas Ortelius oma kuulsat atlase esimese väljaande 1570. aastal. Sellega algas Madalmaade sajandipikkune kõrgperiood. Silmapaistvamad kartograafid olid Abraham Ortelius, Gerard de Jode, Gerard Mercator, Jodocus ja Henry Hondius, Willem Janszoon Blaeu ja Jan Jansson. On ehk ülearune mainida Mercatori Mercatori projektsiooni leiutajana.

Nicholas Sanson'iga algas kartograafia hiilgeaeg Prantsusmaal 17 saj. alul ja kestis 18. saj. lõpuni. Inglismaa õitseage oli 19. saj., samaaegselt inglise kaubaduse kasvuga.

Lõpuks võiks veel mainida Adolf Erik Nordenskiöldi panust. Soomes sündinud Nordenskiöld (1832-1901) oli haruldane maade ja merede uurija, kes purjetas ümber Aasia aastail 1878-1880. Kartograafia uurimisele pani alguse tema raamat Facsimile-Atlas to the Early History of Cartography with Reproductions of the Most Important Maps Printed in the XV and XVI Centuries (Stokholm 1889).

Selle ajaloolise retkega oleme proovinud tutvustada üht väikest maad ja rahvast üle neljasaja aasta jooksul. Eestlased ja lätlased on aastatuhandeid siin asunud ja nende olelusvõitlus kestab praegugi edasi vaenulikus maailmas.

Sooviksime tänada kogujad, kes on ülima lahkusega laenanud oma kaarte ja gravüüre: Anton & Maret Truuvert, Jaan & Siiri Lepp, Evald Raid, Asta, Käbi & Aino Lokk, Peeter Einola, Roland Amolins & Lea Kõiv. Sooviksime tänada Emil Eermet, kes aitas seda näitust korraldada.

R.E.A. ja L.M.K.

THE MAPMAKER'S LIVONIA: AN AESTHETIC AND HISTORICAL JOURNEY

I. PRE-CHRISTIAN TO MEDIEVAL HISTORY

Babylonians are credited with producing the earliest recorded representations of the universe. A cadastral plan of a city, ca. 2200 B.C., is preserved in an Istanbul museum. Khonsa, the plan-maker, was an important deity in Egypt. A papyrus map, ca. 1320 B.C., gives the sketch of an Egyptian goldmine.

We subsequently come to Ptolemy, 150 A.D., who stands like a colossus astride the ancient world. For fourteen centuries the astronomical theories set forth by Claudius Ptolemeus held undisputed sway and were only finally dissipated by Newton. Ptolemy introduced the method and names of latitude and longitude.

Only a few of Ptolemy's proper names (tribes, rivers, etc.) have remained recognizable throughout the centuries. There is no doubt that quite a number of the Baltic tribes to which Ptolemy refers are long since extinct, e.g. the Galindai and the Sudenoi. Otherwise, the Northern European cartographic scheme of the early Middle Ages remains sparse and unenlightened. Idrisi, Arabian scientist and close friend of the Norman King Roger II of Sicily, mentions the city of Qolūwany, i.e. Tallinn, for the first time in his books in 1154 A.D. The Russian Kolıvan is derived from Qolūwany. In this exhibit, Tallinn appears as Revel; Tartu as Derpt. Modern day Estonia and Latvia form part of the ancient Livonia.

II. FROM THE RISE OF PRINTING

The first printed maps came from a German press in 1472, followed by a printing of Ptolemy's Geographia at Bologna in 1477. Thus began the great flowering of cartographer as artist. The mapmaking skills underlying the various works in this exhibition grew out of centuries of prosaic, practical reliance on information supplied by sailors, soldiers, pilgrims, merchants and other travellers. The maps are complemented by contemporary city-views and views of indigenous peasant life and costumes.

Three main techniques of the printed map:

1. The woodcut was used mostly in the early days of map production. The design and lettering were shown in relief.
2. The copperplate was more expensive and involved. The design and lettering are in intaglio, i.e. cut into a metal plate, with the ink lying in the grooves. It has been estimated that to engrave a square inch took a day's work. This technique originated in Italy in the 16th c. and gradually spread over all Europe and remained the main medium for map production for three centuries.
3. Surface printing started in the 19th C. with lithography. The design and lettering were drawn directly onto the specially prepared stone, thus saving time and money over copperplates.

The Italians were first to revive an interest in classic geography in the 16th C. Soon the centre of mapmaking shifted to the Atlantic seaboard, as did trade routes. In May of 1570, Ortelius produced the first edition of his celebrated atlas in Antwerp. Thus, pre-eminence in map production passed to the Low Countries. For roughly a century, from 1570 to 1670, they produced the greatest mapmakers in the world. Some of the more

illustrious names are Abraham Ortelius, Gerard de Jode, Gerard Mercator, Jodocus and Henry Hondius, Willem Janszoon Blaeu and Jan Jansson. It is perhaps superfluous to cite Mercator as the inventor of the well-known Mercator projection.

Nicholas Sanson initiated the great school of French geographers from the second half of the 17th C. through to the latter part of the 18th C. With the rise of English maritime and commercial power, she made the greatest contribution to cartography in the 19th C. Lastly, mention must be made of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld (1832-1901), Finnish-born polar explorer extraordinaire, who, in 1878-1880 made the first circumnavigation of Asia. With the publication of his Facsimile-Atlas to the Early History of Cartography with Reproductions of the Most Important Maps Printed in the XV and XVI Centuries (Stockholm: 1889), the modern historical study of cartography began.

Along this historical journey, we have tried to graphically illustrate a small corner of the world in northern Europe over five centuries. The Estonians and Latvians have lived here for millenia and continue to tenaciously struggle for existence in an overwhelmingly hostile world.

The following collectors have most graciously loaned their maps and engravings: Anton & Maret Truuvert, Jaan & Siiri Lepp, Evald Raid, Peeter Einola, Asta, Kåbi and Aino Loka, Roland Amolins and Lea Kõiv. Emil Eerme has also assisted in the organization of this exhibition.

R.E.A. & L.M.K.

FURTHER READING:

1. Bagrow, L. (Castner, H.W., ed.), A History of the Cartography of up to 1600, Wolfe Island, 1975.
2. Bagrow, L. (Castner, H.W., ed.), A History of Russian Cartography up to 1800, Wolfe Island, 1975.
3. Howse, D. & Sanderson, M., The Sea Chart, New York, 1973.
4. Nordenskiöld, A.E., Facsimile-Atlas to the Early History of Cartography with Reproductions of the Most Important Maps Printed in the XV and XVI Centuries, New York, 1973.
5. Shirley, R.W., The Mapping of the World, London, 1983.
6. Spekke, A., The Baltic Sea in Ancient Maps, Stockholm, 1961.
7. Tooley, R.V. & Bricker, C., Landmarks of Mapmaking, New York, 1976.
8. Tooley, R.V., Maps and Mapmakers, London, 1978.
9. Tooley, R.V., Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers, Tring, 1979.

SIIN MÜÜGIL: UUS KASSETT



KAJA II pühitseb esinemist 4-ndatel Eesti Päevadel ja 3-ndal Rahvapeol, hiljuti ilmunud kassettiga „TULE TANTSI“.

● 12 Pala — kuulamiseks või tantsuks.

UUED VIISID: ESTO'LE (ESTO THEME SONG)

„TULE TANTSI“

SADAM OOTAB, JA TEISI

● Studio kvaliteediga liit. Dolby System



JUULI 14. 1984

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OSVALD PIIL — ESIMEES

ALFRED SEPA

AILI SILM

VAIGE NIITENBERG

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JAAK ROAND

AKSEL VEEDLA

TÖNU TOOME

JOHANNES JÄRVALT



RAHVAPIIDU

Programm

Uksed avatud	5:30 p.l.
Õhtusöök	7:15 õ.
Tants	8:30 õ.
Eeskava	10:00 õ.
Kohv ja tee (\$)	11:00 õ.

Õhtusöök

- tomatimahl
- rukkileib ja või
- eel suupiste
- seapraad ja ploomitäide
- punased ahjukapsad
- herved provencales
- ahjukartulid
- kohupiimakook
- kohv või tee

* Serveeritakse laudadele kandikutega

Söögiaegne meeleolumuusika — „Tule tantsi“ kassett — KAJA II

Eeskava

ESINEVAD: VALVE TALI, OLAF KOPVILLEM,
LINDA SEPP, PEETER KOPVILLEM

Tants

KÕRVALSAALIS — „ORPHEUS“
PEASAALIS i) „KAJA II“
ii) VOLLI GUSTAVSON

ORKESTRIT MÄNGIVAD VAHELDUVALT ILMA VAHEAJATA!
TANTSU AVAB MISS ESTO '84



„Orpheus“ Juhataja: Mehis Vahtra



Kaja II & Meloodika

Juhataja: Allan Liik



Volli Gustavson'i Orkester

"Parem ikka kui paljas vesi!" ütlesid vanad eestlased, kui neile kääritud marjamahla pakuti, "eks ta käi kalja eest, aga ega ta päris-viina vasta ikka saa."

Jutt Eestimaast

Eestimaal, nagu üldiselt teada, koosneb kolmest peaosast — Hiiumaa, Saaremaa ja Suurmaa.

Tehku hiidlased ja saarlased mistahes, aga suurmaalased jagavad oma maad veel kolme ossa — Põhja-Eesti, Lõuna-Eesti ja Mulgimaa. Aga kõikides nendes maades ja maakondades räägiti kord eesti keelt, olgu et mitmes murrakus. Viimasel ajal olevat aga siiasinna rohkesti "jeestlasi" tekkinud, kes kallist maakeelt enam õieti hääldada ei oskavat. Linnades (ehk vana nimega linnustes) olevat asi veelgi hullem — seal elavat päris umbkeelsed Idamaadelt tulnud inimesed, pealinnas juba poole võrra. Kallis maakeel olevat kaduma minemas.

Seda on meil siiski raske uskuda. Kui me siin kaugel Põhja-Ameerika mandril suurtest kaugustest hoolimata iga paari aasta järgi kokku tuleme ja omavahel kallis maakeeles laulame ja teineteisele tervist joome, siis peaks see ka neil seal, suurtest raskustest hoolimata, korda minema. Selles usus täidame klaasid ja joome ühes koos ühe pika sõõmu. Tervist!

"Much better than mere water," said the ancient Estos when offered fermented grapejuice, it will do for cider, but it doesn't quite make it as real booze."

The Esto Story

Estonia, as it is of course universally known, consists of three main parts — the Island of Hiiumaa (Dago), the Island of Saaremaa (Osel) and the Mainland (Estland).

The islanders may divide their islands any way they please, but the mainlanders divide their land into three more parts — the North, the South and the Middle (which is also known as Mulgimaa). Estonian was once spoken everywhere, be it then in many dialects, but lately, one hears, the country is being overrun by "Yestonians". These are people of the East who cannot pronounce Estonian properly. In the cities the situation is supposed to be worse still — these are full of real "furriners" who cannot speak the local tongue at all. In the capital city, Tallinn, they are supposedly already in majority. The "country tongue" is being lost!

We find it difficult to believe that if we here in far-off North America can get together every few years to sing in our mother tongue and toast each other in our many dialects, they cannot manage it too somehow. We shall prevail! In this firm belief, we shall fill our glasses and make a toast. Tervist! (Your health!)



**Official Beer of Esto '84
welcomes you to the
Estonian World Festival**



by Nanou Mateljan

Courtesy of Gallery Jarman

"ENTRE NOUS"



Chateau des Charmes
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white wine

11.5% alc./vol.



vin blanc

750ml

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Veinivabrikul - CHATEAU DES CHARMES Canada's Fine Estate Winery - on au tervitada ESTO 84-ja!

Et väarikalt pühitseda internatsionaalset pidustust, selleks on veinimeister Paul Bosc loonud erilise ESTO 84 segu, nn. cuvée esmaklassilistest vinifera ja prantsuse hübriid viinamarjadest, kasvatatud kõige paremates viinamarja istandustes Niagara poolsaarel.

Kastiviisi tellijatele:

ESTO 84, spetsiaalsegu, punane ja valge, samuti ka Ontario Bicentennial aastakäik - tellimiseks helistada 926-8298, jätta sõnum.

Veini ekskursioonid:

Olete teretulnud külastama meie viinamarja istandusi ja veini-vabrikut, oleme ainult 90 minutit Torontost. Helistage 1-262-4219.

N.B. Ontario Bicentennial veinid on müügil kõigis LCBO viinaärides.

* Winery Tours: You are invited to visit our vineyards & winery, 90 minutes from Toronto, call 1-262-4219

* For Case Lot Orders,

The ESTO 84 special blend, red & white, as well as the Ontario Bicentennial Vintage featured in the picture above, contact: 926-8298. Please Leave message.

N.B.: Ontario Bicentennial wines are also available in all L.C.B.O. outlets.

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Critic's Choice.



Canadian Club
Very Individual. Always Impressive.

Canadian Club
Welcomes you to ESTO '84
TERETULEMAST!

10. *What do the blue-black-white colours mean to Estonians today?*

It is the firm conviction and belief of all Estonians, that their homeland will once again be free and independent. This flag is the symbol of the struggle of our people. All Estonians look forward to the day, when the proud blue-black-white colours will once again fly atop the buildings and farms of a free Estonia.



10 QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ON THE BLUE-BLACK-WHITE FLAG

1984 IS THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE ESTONIAN BLUE-BLACK-WHITE FLAG. This anniversary is being celebrated by Estonians in the free world but it cannot be celebrated in the Estonian homeland. WHY?

1. *Who chose the blue-black-white colour combination?*

Estonian students at the University of Tartu chose the colours in 1881.

2. *What is the significance of the colours?*

They are the picturesque colours of the Estonian landscape: the blue of the sky, the black of the earth and the white cover of the snow in winter. As well, black stands for the sorrowful history of the Estonian people, blue symbolizes hope, friendship and national solidarity and white suggests a brighter future and sincerity.

3. *When was the first blue-black-white flag flown?*

In 1884, the flag was adopted by the Estonian Students Association and was flown for the first time that year.

4. *When were the blue-black-white colours first used as the national colours of Estonia?*

They were first presented abroad as the national colours at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of this century. They were used in America for the first time in 1915.

5. *When was the blue-black-white flag adopted as the official flag of the Republic of Estonia?*

It was adopted by the provisional government of Estonia in 1918. This was confirmed by the Statute of the Flag which was passed by the Parliament of Estonia in 1922.

6. *Why was the Estonian War of Independence (1918-1920) considered to have been "fought and won under the blue-black-white colours"?*

In this war, in which the nation defended her freedom and independence against the Soviet Red Army invasion, Estonian authorities and armed forces displayed blue-black-white flags and for the first time, wore the blue-black-white insignia on their uniforms.

7. *How common was the use of the national flag in independent Estonia?*

The colours became a sacred symbol of a free and independent Estonia. The flag was flown on all buildings in the cities and on the staffs of most farms and country estates in the nation. At international events, including athletic competitions, Estonian contingents always proudly displayed their country's tricolour.

8. *Why is the blue-black-white flag suppressed and bearers of these colours persecuted in post-WW II Soviet-occupied Estonia?*

The blue-black-white symbolized opposition to the Soviet-Russian communist rule in Estonia and now stands for the freedom of the Estonian people. As a result, any display or possession of a blue-black-white flag or insignia is treated as a crime for which severe punishment is administered. For example, in 1982 several Estonian teenagers were arrested and prosecuted for hoisting the blue-black-white atop a flagpole in Tartu, Estonia.

9. *Where is the blue-black-white flag displayed today?*

It is displayed permanently at the Kennedy Centre in Washington, D.C.. It is also displayed by various cities in the free world on the occasion of the anniversary of Estonian Independence (February 24). It is displayed side-by-side with the national flag of the country of residence at all important Estonian functions.

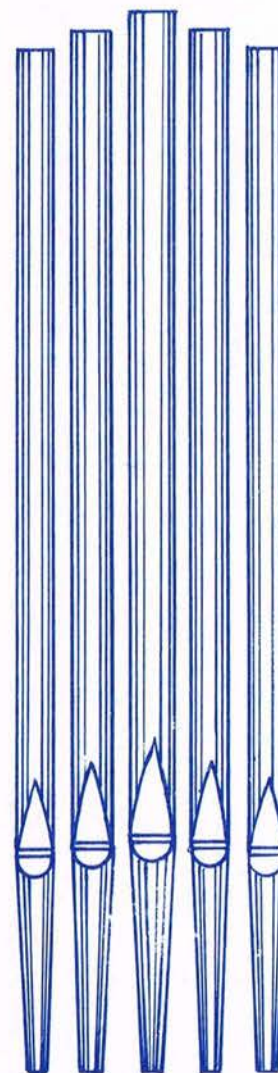
TORONTO VANA-ANDRESE KIRIK

Käesoleva aasta 17. märtsil täitus 106 aastat ajast kui Toronto Vana-Andrese Kirik (Old Saint Andrew's Church) avas oma ukse esimeseks jumalateenistuseks aastal 1878. Kiriku ehitamise algatas ja viis läbi shoti päritoluga Vana-Andrese presbüterlik kogudus (Old St. Andrew's Presbyterian Congregation), kes seda kasutas ja haldas 46 aastat. Aastal 1924 Vana-Andrese presbüterlik kogudus ühines Kanada Ühendatud Kirikuga (United Church of Canada) ja kasutas Vana-Andrese kirikut oma pühakojana 1950-da aastani. Siis ühines Vana-Andrese kogudus Westminster-Tsentraal kiriku kogudusega (Westminster-Central United Church) ja Vana-Andrese kiriku ehitus tuli müügile.

2. oktoobril 1951, Kanada Evangeelse Luteri Sinodi (the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Canada) abiga, Eesti ja Läti luterlikud kogudused Torontos ostsid ühiselt Vana-Andrese kiriku endale pühakojaks. Sellest ajast peale jagavad need kaks kogudust sõbralikult ja kristlikus vaimus üht vanemat pühakoda Kanadas.

1978-dal aastal, kui pühitseti kiriku avamise 100 a. juubelit, paigutati Toronto Vana-Andrese kiriku hoone Ontario valitsuse poolt ajaloolise ehitusena muinsuskaitse alla.

EELK Toronto Vana-Andrese kogudus tervitab kõiki kaasmaalasi Neljandate Ülemaailmsete Eesti Päevade puhul ja annab edasi oma parimad soovid õnnistuseks ja lootusrikkaks tulevikuks meie rahvale armastatud sini-must-valge lipu all.



ORELI KONTSERDID

Toronto
Vana-Andrese kirikus

9, 10, 11 ja 13 juulil 1984

Kell 19.30 ja 21.00

ORELIKONTSERDID VANA-ANDRESE KIRIKUS

Esmaspäeval, 9. juulil
Norman Reintam, Hamilton

Preluudium ja fuuga d-minooris
Vincent Lübeck
Fantaasia in F
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
Preluudium ja fuuga Dooria helilaadis
Johann Sebastian Bach
Finaal sümfooniast no. 1
Louis Vierne

Teisipäeval, 10. juulil
Lembit Aveson, Toronto

g-moll fuuga
Peeter Süda
Ave Maria, variatsioonid vormis
Peeter Süda
Pari intervallid
Arvo Pärt
Eesti rahvaviise orelile: no. 2 ja 9
Edgar Arro

x Kolmapäeval, 11. juulil
Ülo Valdma, Vancouver

Tokata ja fuuga d-minooris
Johann Sebastian Bach
Koraalieelmäng „Wir Glauben alle an einen Gott“
Johann Sebastian Bach
Fantaasia ja fuuga g-minooris
Johann Sebastian Bach
Koraalieelmäng „Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier“
Johann Sebastian Bach
Passacaglia ja fuuga in C

Reedel, 13. juulil
Eva Märtson — sopran, Hannover

Carl Otto Märtson — orel, Hannover
Preluudium ja fuuga
Rudolf Tobias
Benedictus
Helen Tobias-Duesberg
Minu altar
Mihkel Lüdig
Pastoraal
Roman Toi
Palve
Roman Toi
1. osa orelisonaadist
Artur Kapp

TESTAMENT

Viivitame testamendi tegemist ja arvame, et see tuleb teha vanas eas enne loomulikku surma. Kahjuks võib see juhtuda juba homme. Tänapäeva kiire ja pingerikas elulaad tekitab südameatakke. Ka liiklusõnnetused tekitavad surmajuhtumeid. Seepärast on vajalik, et iga täisealine isik teeks oma viimse tahteavalduse testamendis. Seda võib alati muuta või täiendada. Uue tegemise korral hävitage vana. Testamenti võib teha ka eestikeeles. Ontarios ei nõuta testamendi registreerimist. Pärandusmaksu Kanadas ei ole väljaarvatud Quebec'i provints. Testamendi õigusnormid kuuluvad provintsivalitsuse pädevusse. Surmakorral kui teie testamendi ei leita üles või kui see üldse puudub, siis langeb kogu varandus sugulastele õigusnormis ettenähtud viisil. Sugulaste puudumisel läheb kogu varandus provintstile.

Kogemused on näidanud, et Ottawas asuv Vene saatkond oma siinsete agentide kaudu riisugusel juhul tegutseb väga kiiresti. Isegi võltsitud dokumentide varal leitakse okup. kodumaal mõni sugulane, kes tegelikult saab kätte umbes 10% pärandusest. Sama vähe saab kätte ka see isik, keda teie ise olete legaalselt määranud pärijaks okupeeritud kodumaal.

Õigusliku staatusega testamenti võib teha kolmel viisil:

- (1) Kirjutada testament loetavalt oma enda käega (püsivaks jääva tindiga või sellesarnase vahendiga) ja kinnitada see oma allkirjaga.
- (2) Lasta kirjutada see kellelgi teisel kas kirjutusmasinal või täidate poest ostetud formulari. Teie allkiri tuleb siis kahel tunnistajal tõendada. Selleks ei või olla testamendis pärijateks määratud isikud.
- (3) Lasete testamendi teha mõnel praktiseerival notaril või advokaadil. Komplitseeritud asjaoludel on see eriti vajalik.

Kindlasti tuleb määrata vähemalt üks või rohkem hooldajaid-testamenditäitjaid. Ka testamendis määratud pärijad (näiteks abikaasa või täisealised lapsed) võivad selleks olla. Samuti tuleb märkida pärijate nimed ja neile määratud pärandusosa või teha seda protsentuaalse osa määramisega kogu oma varandusest.

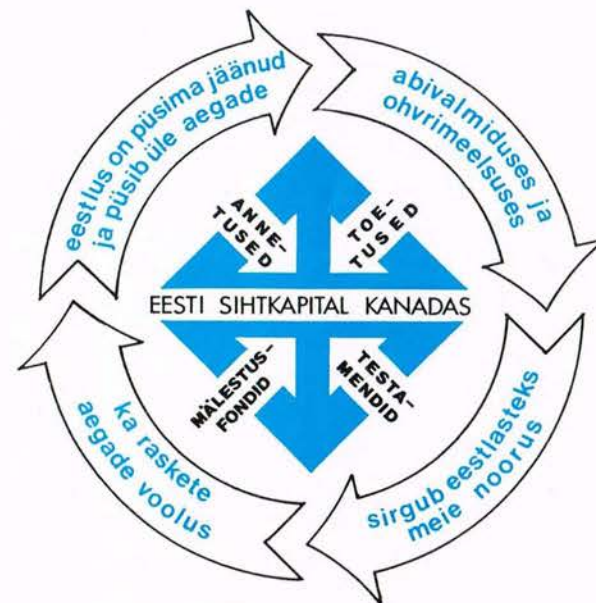
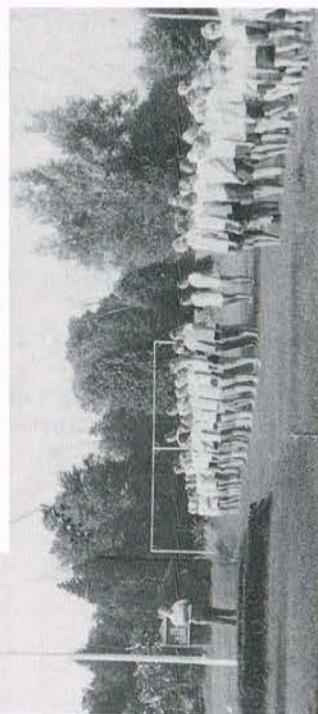
Paljud on teinud Eesti Sihtkapital Kanadas (ESK) juurde omanimelise mälestusfondi või ühekordse erisooviga annetuse eestluse viljelemiseks. Ka pärijaile määratud osa suunamine ESK kaudu võib anda maksusoodustusi pärandajale ja ka pärijale.

HARALD TEDER,
ESK sekretär



Eesti Noorus on meie püsivuse lootsi

Noorte tegevuse ja noorsootöö toetamine on Eesti Sihtkapital Kanadas üheks tähtsamaks ülesandeks.



Ametlik aadress, mida palume kasutada:

EESTI SIHTKAPITAL KANADAS
NATIONAL ESTONIAN FOUNDATION OF CANADA
Estonian House
958 Broadview Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M4K 2R6

EESTI SIHTKAPITAL KANADAS

Eesti Sihtkapital Kanadas on juba kümme aastat eesti organisatsioonide ja meie ühiskonna üksik-liikmete teenistuses. ESK eesmärgiks on aidata kaasa eestlaskonna majandusliku jõu koondamiseks ja suunamiseks rahvuslik-ühiskondliku töö ja kultuurilise tegevuse toetamiseks.

ESK on ülemaalse tegevusulatuslega heategevaks otstarbeks loodud organisatsioon. Eesti Sihtkapitalile Kanadas annetatud summa vastu saab annetaja ametliku kviitungi, mis võimaldab annetuse mahaarvamist tulumaksust. Sama kehtib testamendi-pärandite kohta. Seega lähevad tavaliselt riigile minevad summad seaduslikus korras meie ühiskonna majandusliku aluse kindlustamiseks.

Organisatsioonidele on ESK poolt toetusteks väljamakstud juba üle \$250,000, millest enamik on läinud eesti noortele. Samal ajal on pidevalt kasvanud ESK kapitalifond, kust toetusi antakse ainult selle kapitali kasumist. ESK kaudu on meie ühiskonna majandusliku aluse kindlustamiseks kogunenud nii rahas kui kinnisvaras väärtusi, mis oma kogusummas on juba ületamas \$1,000,000. Tänu kõigile, kes ESK tähtsust meie ühiskonnas hinnates on annud eeltoodu saavutamiseks oma positiivse suhtumise ja väärtusliku panuse.

Võimalused annetuste tegemiseks Eesti Sihtkapitalile Kanadas kas testamendi kaudu või ilma selleta on lühidalt kokkuvõetult järgmised:

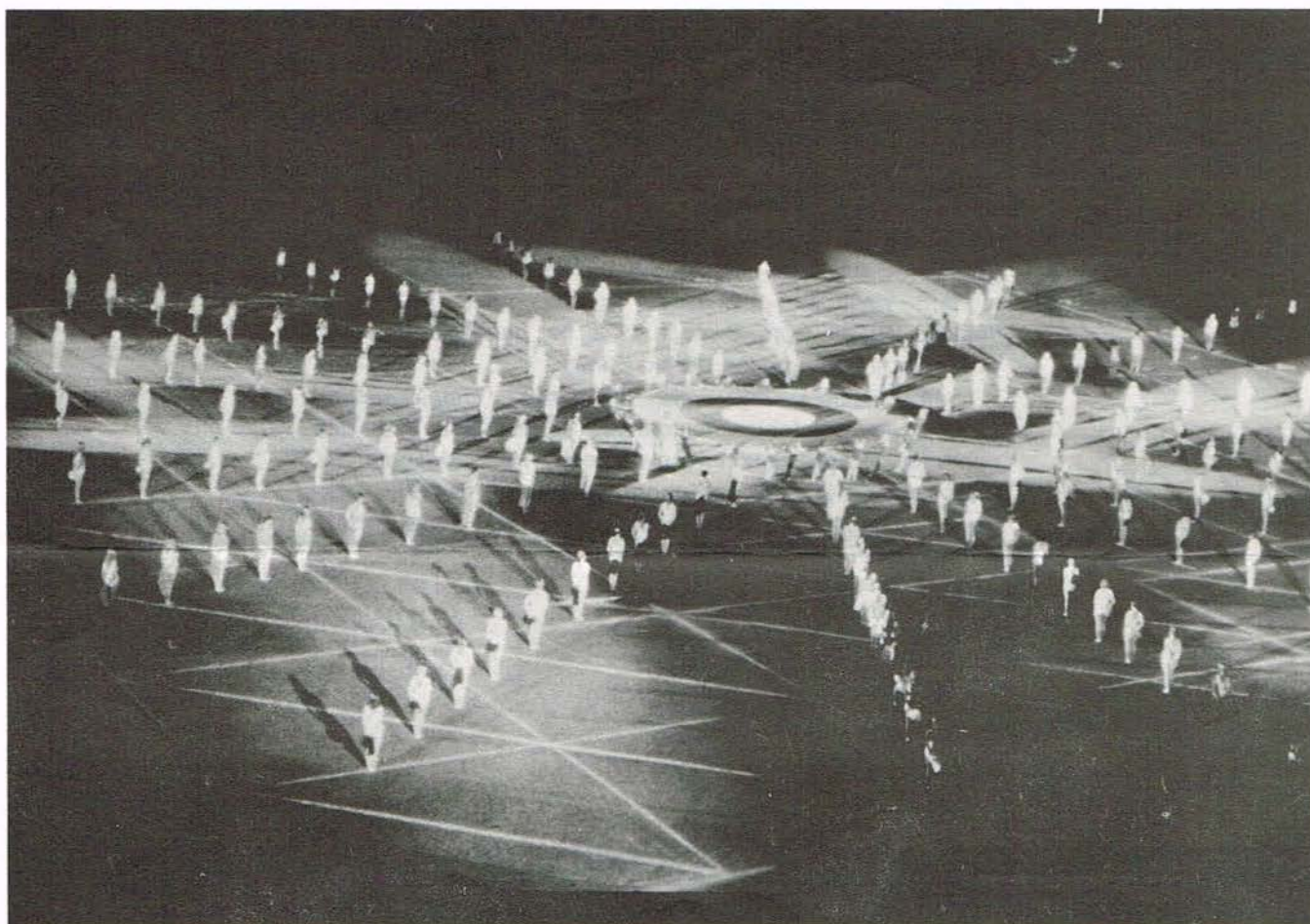
- (1) Eesti Sihtkapitalile Kanadas otseselt tehtud annetus eestluse töö ja olemasolu võitluse üldiseks toetamiseks.
- (2) Andja erisooviga seotud annetus eestluse mõne tegevusala, eriürituse või organisatsiooni toetamiseks. Seaduse nõuete kohaselt tehakse sissemaks Eesti Sihtkapitalile Kanadas, kes täidab annetajate soovi täies ulatuses.
- (3) Annetus andja soovikohase mälestus- või eriotstarbe fondi loomiseks, mis oleks kas ajutise kestvusega või permanentne. Viimasel juhul oleks annetaja nimi ja soovid jäädvustatud alatiseks.
- (4) Annetus ESK juurde juba loodud mõne eriotstarbe- või mälestusfondi täienduseks.
- (5) Annetused Eesti Sihtkapitalile Kanadas otseselt või vastavasse erifondi juubelite, tähtpäevade, sünnipäevade ja teiste taoliste sündmuste erakorraliseks tähistamiseks ning surma juhtumisel lahkunu mälestamiseks. ESK annab annetajale ametliku kviitungi tulumaksu jaoks ja saadab sobiva kirjaliku teate asjaosalisele või lahkunu omastele.

Eeltoodu on ainult üld- ja lühikokkuvõte ESK kaudu avanevaist võimalustest. Lähema selgituse saamiseks palume võtta ühendus Eesti Sihtkapitaliga Kanadas.

J. H. LUPP,
ESK esimees



ESK juhatus: Vasakult paremale istuvad: K. Meipoom, abiesimees; Hans Lupp, esimees; Villem Noolandi, direktor. Seisavad: Henn Mäeste, laekur, praost Andres Taul, direktor; Harald Teder, sekretär.



ESTO VISIOON

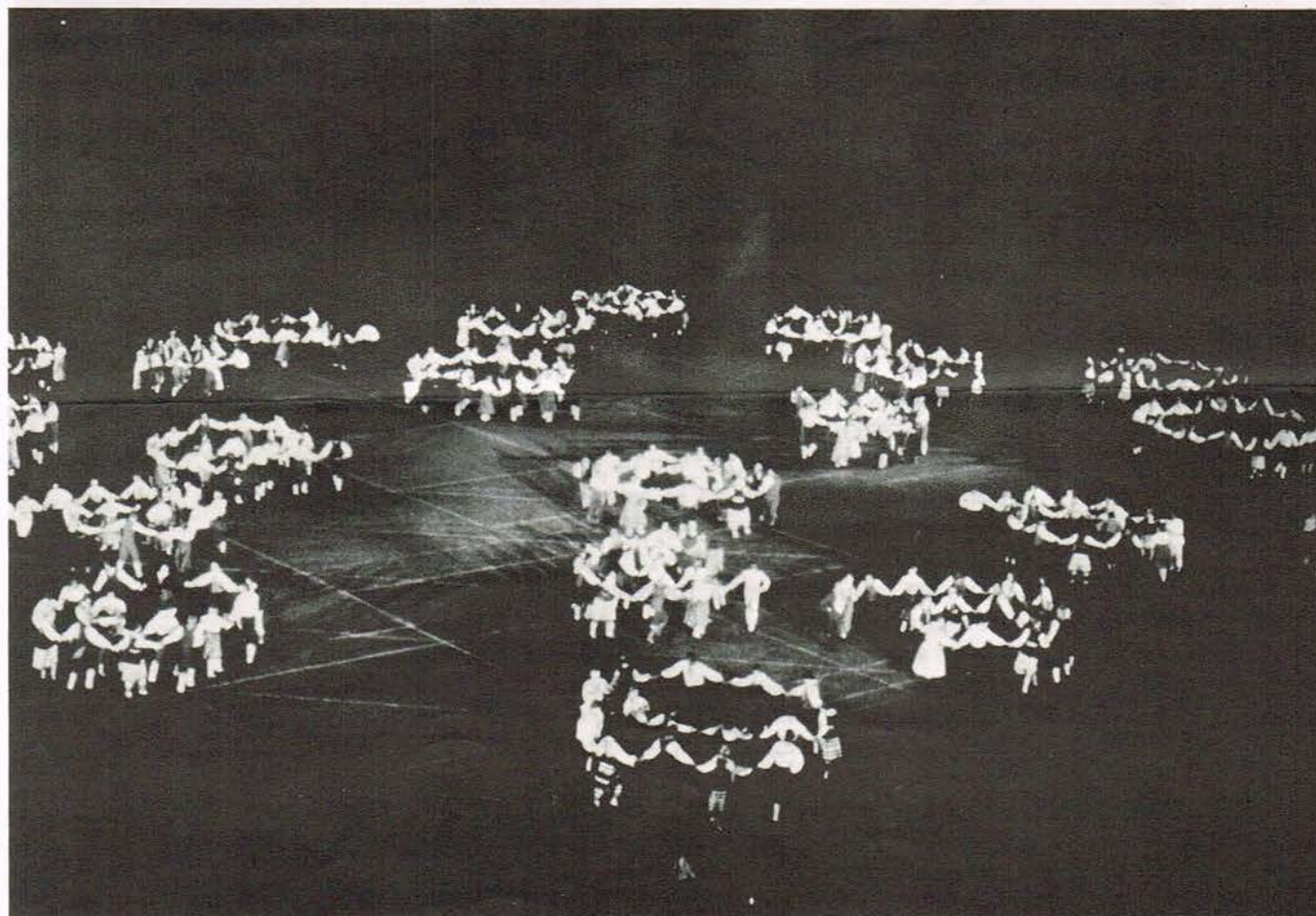
A modern gymnastics and folkdance pageant, is the biggest event of the week-long Fourth Estonian World Festival, ESTO '84, to be held in Toronto from July 8 to July 15, 1984. "ESTO VISIOON" will be presented in Maple Leaf Gardens on Friday, July 13 as an evening performance.

"ESTO VISIOON" can be described in two words — BEAUTY! PAGEANTRY! Beauty is found in the 300—400 beautiful female rhythmic gymnastics performers moving to the rhythm of the music, feeling free as the sea! Pageantry is presented by the 400—500 folkdancers in colourful national costumes of Estonia, filling the spacious Maple Leaf Gardens arena from "wall to wall", performing the traditional folkdances of Estonia dating back several centuries, but still lively and appreciated today. All this pageantry is accompanied by music created by a band consisting of many old and unusual instruments. Both programs are combined into one grand finale.

Over

The word "gymnastics" does not really describe the performance to be given. You have to be a poet to be able to describe in words the beauty and grace of the female body in coordinated movement, set to the beat of the music. The creator of this performance, "*The Sea*" is well-known modern rhythmic gymnastics choreographer and director of Kalev-Estienne, Evelyn Koop. The Kalev-Estienne Gymnasts are world renowned, having toured many continents and introduced the sport in Canada. The internationally famous modern rhythmic gymnastics groups "Idla Girls" and "Malmö Girls" from Sweden, will be performing among groups from Canada and United States.

The folkdance programme "VISIOON" is choreographed from original Estonian folkdances of the 18th and 19th centuries for presentation on stage by Harnald Toomsalu, many years a teacher and choreographer of his native folkdance heritage. "VISIOON" promises to be an equal partner to the previous gymnastics experiences.



WHAT IS KALEV-ESTIENNE?

Kalev-Estienne School of Modern Rhythmic Gymnastics is the oldest school in Canada dedicated to encouraging people of all ages and all ability levels to participate in the sport of Modern Rhythmic Gymnastics. It is a school interested in recreational and competitive participants and the promotion of the sport nationally and internationally.

Kalev-Estienne School of Modern Rhythmic Gymnastics and its gymnasts are world renowned. They have performed at the 1968 Mexico and 1976 Montreal Olympics. They have competed in Gymnastradas in Switzerland and Germany placing among the top ten in the world. They participated in Expo in Montreal and were part of Canada Day Celebration at Expo in Japan.

In fact, Kalev-Estienne technique, style and teaching methods are used by groups all around the world. Kalev-Estienne personnel have spent considerable time in countries such as The People's Republic of China, Mexico and the United States, giving classes, setting up organizations and assisting in the development of the sport. They are truly leaders, innovators and pioneers.

Kalev-Estienne competitors have done well provincially, nationally and internationally. They have always been a part of the Canadian National team and in most instances, comprise more than half of that team.

Kalev-Estienne gymnasts are among the only Modern Rhythmic Gymnasts ever invited to give a command performance for Her Royal Highness, Queen Elizabeth and His Royal Highness, Prince Philip.

WHAT IS MODERN RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS?

Modern Rhythmic Gymnastics is both a recreational and newly instituted Olympic Sport. Gymnasts can participate for the fitness values solely, to perform in situations similar to showbusiness or to compete. It is one of the few sports offering this range of opportunities.

The sport of Modern Rhythmic Gymnastics is based on natural movements such as walking and running. It is a fitness activity that develops flexibility, co-ordination, strength and endurance in a graceful, aesthetic and feminine way. Musical accompaniment contributes to the choreography of the sport and helps develop rhythm and expression. Small hand apparatus such as balls, hoops, ribbons and clubs often accompany these movement patterns and also contribute to the choreography. The music is present both in training and public performances.

It is a beautiful and fun way to get fit, an aesthetically pleasing way to perform on stage and a technically and physiologically demanding and fast moving way to compete.

EVELYN KOOP



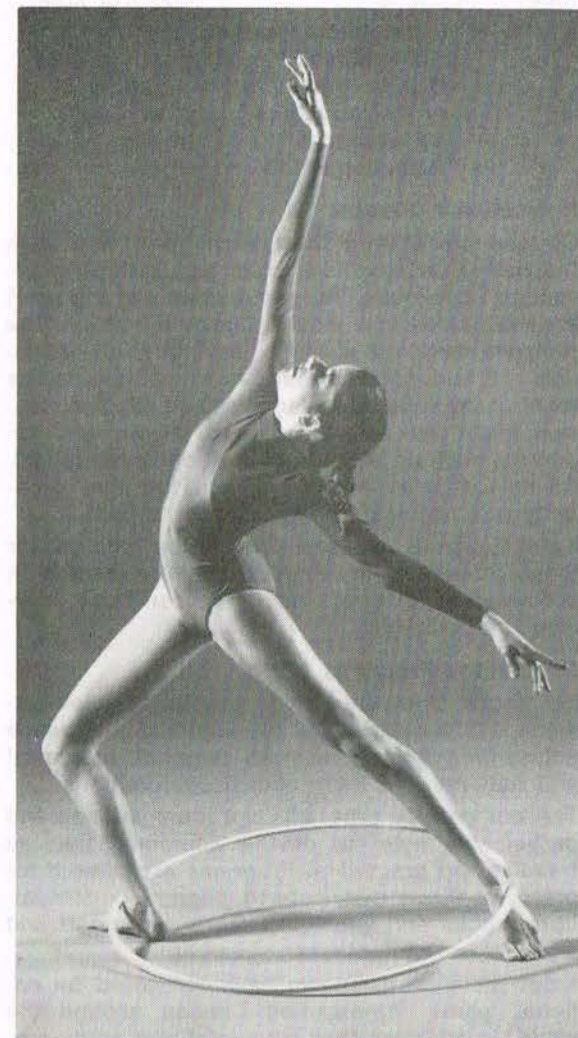
The founder of the School and still active Artistic Director, Evelyn Koop is as known world-wide as the Kalev-Estienne style, technique and gymnasts are. In fact, she is synonymous with Kalev-Estienne and is the driving force behind the school.

Evelyn Koop was the first Canadian to be elected to the prestigious World Technical Committee in 1976. She served the International Federation for four years developing the sport technically to its present status and heights of accomplishment as an Olympic sport.

In addition to having the ambition and enthusiasm to set up a club and serve a world body, Evelyn Koop is known for her creative and choreographic works. During Centennial Year, she choreographed many openings around the city. In 1976, she had input into the choreography of the complete opening ceremonies at the Montreal Olympic Games and choreographed completely the gymnastics section.

She has choreographed half time shows for the Grey Cup and major annual two hour shows at the St. Lawrence Centre solely devoted to Modern Rhythmic Gymnastics.

A woman of many talents, Evelyn Koop has channelled her energies and drive into promoting the sport, teaching, coaching and ensuring above all else that her love for the sport and its values is transmitted to all ages, abilities and interests.



KALEV-ESTIENNE SCHOOL OF MODERN RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS

PROGRAM OFFERINGS

Kalev-Estienne is involved in a variety of areas:

- Instructional Classes
- Competitive Programs
- Clinics, Seminars for a variety of organizations including schools
- Appearances
- Demonstrations

Instructional Classes

Classes are offered that teach everything from the basic fundamentals up to and including advanced techniques. The requirements of the sport are introduced in a playful, feminine fashion. The program develops strength, flexibility, co-ordination and endurance. Natural movements, such as running and walking are emphasized. Self-expression and poise are encouraged. Small hand apparatus such as balls, hoops, ribbons are taught. All classes are designed to suit the age, capability and physical needs of each student.

Kalev-Estienne classes offer opportunities for those interested in fitness, those interested in show-business or performing and for those interested in competing.

Competitive Programs

For those interested in competing, Kalev-Estienne offers classes and training. Kalev-Estienne enters its gymnasts in local, regional, provincial and national and international competitions.

The competitive programs are more intense and participants have to devote additional time to training and practicing. Programs are offered for pre-competitive gymnasts to beginning competitors up to and including more advanced and world class competitors.

Kalev-Estienne gymnasts have competed on national teams representing Canada around the world. In addition, they have captured many provincial and national championship titles.

Clinics, Seminars

Kalev-Estienne is interested in promoting and encouraging the development of the sport.

The School's coaches and senior competitors are prepared to do clinics and seminars in a variety of environments. Such clinics can be designed to suit the needs and requirements of individual groups. These clinics can be for masses of people (hundreds), or can be highly specialized and advanced clinics aimed at the more advanced participant.

Kalev-Estienne is one of the few schools that travels province-wide and nation-wide providing such a service.

These clinics and seminars are presented most widely to schools, recreation centres, Y's and other clubs. Kalev-Estienne has developed a set of lesson plans, books and accompanying materials that are part of this service. Organizations can come to the Kalev-Estienne School for a weekend or evening session(s) or Kalev-Estienne personnel will go to the various environments.

Appearances

The sport of Modern Rhythmic Gymnastics is a graceful, artistic and feminine expression. It is a delightful and pleasing performance at:

- banquets
- luncheons
- conferences
- sports events
- other special events
- television
- high traffic areas such as malls, exhibitions etc.

Kalev-Estienne is prepared to develop presentations for you to suit the individual circumstance and event and to entertain your clients or draw attention to your booth, product or displays. The appearances can range from 15 minute short presentations up to full demonstrations of 1—2 hours. They can be performed to taped orchestral music or to live piano.

Demonstrations

Full programs can be put together and designed for a variety of situations. Half-time, mass demonstrations at football games, opening ceremonies at major sporting and festival events, on-stage, full one to two hour fund raising evenings are among a few of the ways the Kalev-Estienne gymnasts have been known to display their talents.

Kalev-Estienne is always seeking for ways to demonstrate this expressive and exciting sport. One to two hundred gymnasts can participate in these magnificent demonstrations, or in the case of a full stage, theatrical evening, several different numbers involving varying numbers of gymnasts will constitute a full program.

WHO CAN PARTICIPATE?

You can! It is a sport for **all** ages and all ability levels.

Kalev-Estienne has classes for youngsters, teenagers, adults and seniors. Each class is tailored to the needs and conditioning level of the group. There is something for everyone.

Kalev-Estienne is unique in its variety of offerings.

There are three opportunities:

- Recreation or solely for Conditioning, Fitness and Health,
- Performing and show business, and
- Competing,

or a combination of the above.

HOW DO I FIND OUT MORE?

WRITE TO:

Kalev-Estienne School of
Modern Rhythmic Gymnastics

52 Forest Park Crescent
Thornhill, Ontario
L3Y 2M7

CALL:

Mrs. Evelyn Koop
TEL: 889-7889