

3514  
NOV 18 1924



# AMERIKA

# ESPERANTISTO



## Aug.-Sept., 1924

	Page
What you can do for Esperanto	1
The XVIth Universal Esperanto Congress	2
Amuzajo ĉe la Ardena Kongreso	5
Gems of Esperanto Literature	Herbert M. Scott 5
What Esperanto Means to Me	Symposium 10
Radio News and Notes	11
News and Notes from the Central Office	E. J. Meriam 14

# AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION of NORTH AMERICA, Inc.  
a propaganda organization for the furtherance of the study and use of the  
International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto.

Yearly Memberships: Regular \$1.00; Contributing \$3.00; Sustaining \$10.00; Life Members \$100.

## CLUB DIRECTORY

This department is conducted solely for the benefit of our organized groups throughout the country. It furnishes a means of keeping in close touch with the work in other cities, for the exchange of ideas and helpful suggestions, and for the formation of valuable friendships in a united field of endeavor.

**BERKELEY, CALIF.**  
Berkeleya Esperanta Rondo.—Vinton Smith, Secy., 586 Lake Park Ave., Oakland, Calif.

**OAKLAND, CALIF.**  
Oakland Esperanta-Rondo.—L. D. Stockton, Secretary, 420 15th St.

**SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**  
Esperanto Association of California, Inc.—Meets first Tuesday evenings, Rooms 309-311 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco. M. D. Van Sloun, Secretary, 1160 Fell Street.

**MONTREAL, CANADA.**  
Montreal Esperanto Association: Meets each Monday evening at 8 in Room 25, 747 St. Catherine St., West, Sek. G. E. Warner.

**OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.**  
La Oklahoma Esperantista Societo kunvenas dimanĉe kun Arto kaj Scienco Klubo, 2501 W. Ave. "G", RR6, Box 156, Oklahoma, Okla. C. R. D. S. Oakford, Prez.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
Kolumbia Esperanto-Asocio, third Thursday October to May; Kabea Klubo, other Thursdays throughout the year, at 8 P. M. Class, Thursday, at 7.30. All at 1918 Sunderland Place.

**CHICAGO, ILLS.**  
La Gradata Esperanto-Societo, Dvorak Park.—Jaroslav Sobehrad, Secretary, 5625 23rd Rd., Cicero, Ill.  
La Esperanto Oficejo, 1669 Blue Island Ave.—Kunvenas 2an kaj 4an sab. ĉiumonate.

**ROCKFORD, ILLS.**  
Scandinavian Esperanto Institute, 1217 7th Ave.

**BOSTON, MASS.**  
Boston Esperanto Society, 507 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.—Meets Tuesdays, 7 P. M. Miss M. Butman, Secretary.

**WORCESTER, MASS.**  
Worcester County Esperanto Society.—Business Institute, every Friday, 8 P. M.

**BALTIMORE, MD.**  
La Baltimore, Md., Esperanta Rondeto meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in month at Md. Academy of Sciences.

**PORTLAND, ME.**  
Portland Esperanto Society.—Mrs. E. C. Flint, Secretary, 16 Sherman St.

**DETROIT, MICH.**  
Detroit Esperanto Office, 2916 East Grand Blvd.—Open daily. Library at disposal of everybody daily, 7 A. M.—9 P. M., except Tues. and Fri. Classes meet Tues. and Fri., 8.10 P. M.  
La Pola Esperanto Asocio, 1507 E. Canfield Ave.—B. Lendo, Sek., 3596 29th St.

Groups are listed for 12 issues of the magazine, at a cost of only 25 cents for the two-line insertion. Extra lines are 10 cents each additional. The heading,—name of city or town—is inserted free. This matter warrants the immediate attention of every club secretary. Group Charter—\$1.00.

**TOPEKA, KANSAS** Esperanto Association. Prez. Capt. Geo. P. Morehouse. Sek-ino, S-ino Lida R. Hardy, 1731 Lane St. Kores-Sek-ino, F-ino Leone Newell, 635 Watson St.

**NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.**  
The New York Esperanto Society.—Miss L. F. Stoeppel, Sec., 63 West 94th St. The Barĉo, or Esperanto Supper, is held on the first Saturday of each month, 6.45 P. M. at Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Ave.  
La dimanĉa kunveno, al kiu ĉiuj estas bonvenaj, okazas je la tria horo, posttagmeze, ĉiun dimanĉon, ĉe la loĝejo de S-ro Joseph Silbernik, 229 East 18th St., Manhattan.

**WEEHAWKEN, N. J.**  
Hudson County Esperanto Society, Box 32, Weehawken, N. J. Headquarters: Room 307 Dispatch Building, Union Hill, N. J. Meetings: The second Tuesday of month. Secretary: Mr. O'Brien, 6 Hageman Place, West New York, N. J. Literatura Klaso, under direction of J. J. Sussmuth, every Tuesday except second, Room 307 Dispatch Building, Union Hill, N. J.

**CLEVELAND, OHIO.**  
The Cleveland Esperanto Society, Hotel Winton, every Monday, 8.00 P. M. S. Kozminski, Sek., 3406 Meyer Ave.

**TORONTO, CANADA.**  
The Toronto Esperanto Society meets every Sunday at 4 P. M., and classes are held every Thursday at 8 P. M., in the school room of the Society of Friends, 113 Maitland Street.  
Honorary Secretary, Sro. A. P. H. Rollason, Box 123, Terminal A, Toronto.

**ERIE, PA.**  
La Pola Studenta Societo, Prof. E. Bobrowski, ing., St. John Kanty College eldonas ½-jaran ĵurnalon, "La Studento," jara abono \$1.00.

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**  
Philadelphia Esperanto Society, Henry W. Hetzel, Sec'y, West Phila. High School for Boys. Barĉo and monthly meetings on third Tuesdays at Hotel Hanover, 12th and Arch Sts. (Barĉo 6.45; business meeting 7.45 P. M.) Centra Loka Oficejo, 133 N. 13th St. (Librovendejo de Peter Reilly, Vic-Delegito de U. E. A.)  
Rondeto de Litovaj Esperantistoj, 2833 Livingston St.  
Esperanto Stelo de Polujo.—Sekr., S. Zysk. Kunvenas mardon vespere inter 8-10 h., 509 N. York Ave.

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**  
Esperanto Sec., Academy of Science and Art.—J. D. Hailman, Sec., 310 S. Lang Ave. Fridays, 8 P. M.

**MILWAUKEE, WISC.**  
Hesperus Esperantists.—S-ino B. H. Kerner, Sek., 629 Summit Ave., 3rd Tuesdays, 8 P. M.

# Amerika Esperantisto

ORGANO

de la

ESPERANTA ASOCIO DE NORDA AMERIKO

507 Pierce Bldg., Copley Square

Boston 17, Mass., U. S. A.

---

Vol. 33.

August-September, 1924.

No. 4.

---

## WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR ESPERANTO

October first is the beginning of the fiscal year of E. A. N. A. Accompanying the bills for membership dues which are being sent out is a letter with suggestions of the various ways in which Esperantists can help the movement. For the information of our readers who are not yet members of the Association we quote a portion of the message hoping it will appeal to them.

You can help us

1. By renewing your membership promptly
2. By urging other Esperantists to join the Association
3. By interesting radio fans in Esperanto
4. By forming groups where Esperanto may be taught and spoken
5. By securing additional subscriptions to Amerika Esperantisto
6. By contributing to our treasury to help in the general expense

We need YOU: please tell us in what ways you will help.

Note: As we go to press we learn that the Swiss Esperanto Society at its annual meeting in Biel, August 28, 1924 invited the XVIIth Kongreso to meet at Geneva, August 3, 1925.

## THE XVIth UNIVERSAL ESPERANTO CONGRESS

Although the Sixteenth Congress, at Vienna this year, opened on the 10th and closed on the 13th of August, the related activities, and the special Conventions in which Esperanto was used, occupied each day from the 6th to the 14th of August.

Despite some errors of judgment and resultant criticism the Congress was exceedingly profitable and successful. More than 4,000 had purchased Congress tickets, and of these more than 3,400 were actually present at the Congress. Dr. Minibeck, Austrian State Counselor, was elected President. In his opening address he spoke of the temporary set-back which the world war had given to the International Language movement, and added:

“But really we meet to celebrate with gratitude wonders which recall the day of Pentecost in the Bible. And indeed if in these days pastors and orators and actors can address an audience of more than forty different nations and their words are understood by all, and evoke the same response in all hearts, then in truth God’s spirit is poured out on us, and above the world sorrow, above the struggle of life, above every sort of misery, we feel a little of the glory of that peace which is promised to men of good will.”

Six governments sent official representatives, and the International Red Cross Commission was represented for the fourth time at the Congress. It was announced by Mr. Horner, Red Cross delegate, that the Y. M. C. A. had set aside a place for an Esperanto Secretary and would send delegates to the next Esperanto Congress.

A general Congress is more an affair of encouragement, acquaintance and inspiration, than of accomplishment. The best talkers are not always the wisest men. Yet the “Deksesa” is to be credited with at least one important accomplishment: the doing away with the need and the opportunity for long discussions regarding details of organization, concerning which not one in a hundred wishes to speak and not one in fifty wishes to hear.

The so-called “Contract of Helsinki” is now ratified, and is unalterable, except by agreement of the representatives of National Societies, known as the Konstanta Reprezentaro, and of the U. E. A. By this much-talked-of contract it is provided that the official Esperanto organization henceforth shall consist

1. Of a Konstanta Reprezentaro to be elected by the National Societies, each society having one representative, with a voting power proportioned to the number of members for which it pays its assessment into the K. K. treasury (at present ten cents annually per member).

2. Of the individual Esperantists who are associated with the Universala Esperanto Asocio.

3. Of the technical and professional society groups organized to extend the use of Esperanto in special circles.

It is further provided that the Konstanta Reprezentaro and the U. E. A. shall together elect a Centra Komitato of six members, with terms of three years—two members to be reelected each year. This committee is to care for the general interests of the movement, and receive donations and dues of the National Societies through their representatives, and a grant from the U. E. A.

The Lingva Komitato is independent; but National and Special Societies, and the U. E. A., may present the names of candidates.

The Centra Esperanto-Komitato will decide regarding the time and place of Universal Congresses, and delegate the local arrangements to the local committee. Rooms will be provided for the sessions of technical meetings, but the Central Committee will not undertake to provide for religious or political meetings.

To the last clause the Congress added the word "klasbatalanta."

The effect of the adoption of this "contract" is to do away with the K. K. K. (Konstanta Kongresa Komitato) by taking from it all its former duties. This caused some feeling among the members of that committee (J. M. Warden of Edinburgh Prez.) who felt that the older Esperantists, who had borne the heat and burden of the day, were being pushed to one side. The presiding officer by his fairness and courtesy made the transition as little disagreeable as possible, and the Congress adopted the following resolution:

"La XVIa Kongreso dankas al la estintaj membroj de la Konstanta Kongresa Komitato, kaj speciale al Generalo Sébert kaj al Sro. Warden, pro la ĉiama helpemo kaj pro la multegaj laboroj kaj tempo kiujn ili dediĉis al la afero."

One of the best accounts that we have seen of the Congress as a whole is contained in the August-September issue of "Marto," the organ of the German Esperanto League of Checko-Slovakia. Commenting on the fact that the Congress closed with a deficit, "Marto" suggests that the costs of future Congresses be so arranged that those should pay most who belong to no Esperanto Society and so do not aid financially in the extension of the movement; that those who belong only to some National Society should pay a smaller sum and that those who in addition belong to the U. E. A. should pay least for attendance at the Congress.

From a "Filmraporto" in "Marto" we take the following:

Sur la estrado sidis la eminentuloj, la reprezentantoj regnaj, komercaj, lerneaj, la gazetistoj kaj la delegitoj de ĉirkaŭ 30 nacioj. Tute modestkaŝite en ia loĝio ŝi—la vidvino de nia kara Majstro. Salutoj, paroladoj, paroladoj kaj salutoj. Belegajojn ni aŭdis. Per parolitaj fantaziaj bildoj S-ro Privat entuziasmigis la atenteman gesamideanaron. Eble alian fojon mi pli detale mencias lian paro-

ladon, kaj la paroladojn de aliaj per kiuj la tempo tiel rapide plimallongigis—sed pli ol 20 naciaj delegitoj ankoraŭ ne estis parolintaj. Bedaŭrindaj delegitoj! Oni devis fiksi por ili paroltempon po unu minuto, dum kiu ili devis paroli unu frazon en sia gepatra lingvo daŭrigante esperante. Nun ekkreskis la lingvaj baroj, pli ol 20—sed disbatitaj ili estis per la sankta amo, nia Esperanto. Ĉu mi devas aparte mencii la diversajn naciojn? Ne, ne estas jam gazetloko, sufiĉas, ke ni imagu: pli ol 20 nacioj. Sed tamen mi ne povas preterlasi mencii la elparolon de bulgarino, kiu diris: “Mi salutas vin el la lando de la rozoj. Ĉiuj vi scias, ke la rozoj nur unufoje floras en la jaro—poste nur restas dornoj—sed la bulgara esperantistaro paŝos, se necese, eĉ sur dorna vojo por atingi la celon.” Latva delegito salutis la “kavalirojn de la verda stelo,” dum pastro Ĉe el Rumanujo honoris la “kavalirinojn”—verdstelajn. Efike parolis la hispana delegito, kiu finis per la belegaj vortoj: “Vivu la tutmonda Esperanto-respubliko!” Impreson faris la itala monaĥo, la aŭstrala, la meksikanino kaj per streĉitaj aŭdsentoj oni sekvis la belegan paroladon de ĉina delegito S-ro Kenn.

Ankoraŭ neniam mi havis la okazon aŭdi nian karan lingvon parolitan de tiom da diversnacioj. Tute mi miregis pri la facila, mirinde klara komprenebleco. Ĉiuj konvinkigis, ke jes, nur Esperanto taŭgas, ke ĝi ne pereos. Plia atesto pri ĝia taŭgeco estis la fakto, ke ĝi estis la sola intertrakta lingvo dum pli ol 30 fakunsidoj.

Pacifista manifestacio sub prezido de ĉarma S-ino Isbrücker, Nederlando. 3000 ĉeestantoj, morala sukceso, la financa eble ne malpli.

Lumbildparoladoj: humorplena pri “Max kaj Moritz;” serioza pri “nasklimigado kaj kulturo,” ĝin faris F-ino Müller-Wien, sed tute mi ne konsentas, ni ja volas, ni ja bezonas esperantidojn multajn multegajn por atingi la dekmilon ĉe nia UEA!

Teatroprezentado de la “Malsparulo.” Lingvoflanke laŭ juĝo de multaj unu el la plej bonaj ĝisnunaj kongresteatraĵoj. Raviga kaj neforgesebla. Vere, la aktoroj brilis “antaŭ la tuta mondo,” tondra aplaŭdo dankis al ili, dankis al la fama tradukinto kolonelo Zwach.

Multo, multo ankoraŭ restas por priskribi, sed sinjoro redaktoro ne nur ne donas honorarion, ja li eĉ ne donas sufiĉan spacon en lia gazeto—do, mi devas fini. Sed antaŭ ol fari tion permesu al mi diri, ke malgraŭ kelkdiversaj kongresaj malperfektaĵoj, mi tamen hejmportis neforigeblan impreson, ke la XVI-a donis al mi tiom da kurajo al nova efikplena laboro,—kaj se ĉiuj 4,000 kongresintoj kuragiĝis en sama maniero, tiam ni ne timu la estontecon, ĉar tiam ni havus tian fortkuragan armeon, ke “rapide kreskos la afero,” ke nepre ni venkos la mondon “per laboro de la esperantoj.” Ulli.

On the house in Vienna in which Dr. Zamenhof lodged for two years during his student life at Vienna was fixed a tablet with this inscription:

Dr. Lazar Ludwig Samenhof  
1859-1917  
dem die Menschheit die Hilfssprache  
Esperanto  
Zu verdanken hat, wohnte in den Jahren  
1886 und 1887 in diesem Hause.

It was explained that the name is spelled in accordance with the German custom.

## AMUZAJO ĈE LA ARDENA KONGRESO

Vendrede vespere la 11a; la "Players' Guild" de Arden havis alian surprizon por ni,—Esperanta traduko de la malnova angluja burleska opero, "Bombastes Furiozo," kiu estis la elstarajo de vespero dediĉita al muziko, deklamoj, kaj kantoj—ĉio en la internacia lingvo. La personaro estis jen:

La Reĝo ..... Frank Stephens  
 Generalo Bombasto ..... Haines D. Albright  
 Princo Buzfuz ..... Donald Stephens  
 Distafino ..... S-ino "Jimmy" Ware

La angla originalo estas sufiĉe ridiga; la Esperanta traduko ŝajnis eĉ plia, inklusive la humoraĵojn kaj vortludojn, kiuj estis iel enestigataj en la tradukon. Sed kio faris la burleskon ridege amuza estis la strangagoj de la "Generalo," kiu elhelpis la memoron de sia parto per tenado antaŭ siaj okuloj la skribitan rolon, eĉ dum duellante kaj minute pliposte kiam li postmorte rimarkigis al sia propra malfeliĉa sorto! La pleja absurdaĵo okazis, kiam la pantolonoj de la "Generalo" ankaŭ rifuzis sekvi la intencon de la verkisto kaj insiste defalis de lia rotunda formo. Imagu lin, ĉe la fermo de la ludo, manplektanta kune kun la aliaj ludantoj en ĝoja dancado kaj samtempe klopodanta elporti lian gravecon apud tia ĝentila aŭdantaro! Kaj iuj supozis ke ĉio ĉi estis parto de la teatraĵo.

## GEMS OF ESPERANTO LITERATURE

### GRANDAJ KAJ MALGRANDAJ NACIOJ

Do la grandeco de nacio ne estas ĝia nepra, esenca eco. Tial la fieriĝo de iu nacio pro sia fizika "grandeco" estas same neracia, kiel la fieriĝo de l'ventro pro tio, ke ĝi estas pli granda ol la kapo aŭ la okulo. Certe sen la okulo homo povas vivi, sed tiu vivo en la ĉiama mallumo malmulte valoras. Pro tio nur iu frenezulo povas al si elŝiri la okulojn, kiel sen necesaj.

Io simila estas dirinda ankaŭ pri la homaro. Kiel la homa korpo konsistas el harmonie kunigitaj malegale grandaj membroj, el kiuj ĉiu havas sian funkciadon kaj estas bezona por plena vivo, tiel ankaŭ la homaro konsistas el diversaj malegale grandaj nacioj, el kiuj ĉiu havas sian historian taskon, kaj pro tio estas necesa por plena devmaniera vivo de l'homaro. Do la nenigo de ia ajn nacio, pretekstante ĝian malgrandecon aŭ nekulturecon estas tiel same sensenca krimo, kiel la fortranĉo de ies nazo aŭ orelo je la preteksto, ke tiuj membroj estas ja "malgrandetaĵj."

Dank' al Dio la fortranĉado de homaj nazoj aŭ oreloj estas nun leĝe malpermesita. Sed la distranĉadon de vivaj sociaj organismoj—nacioj la Eŭropa politiko toleras ĝis nun. Ĝi faras eĉ multe pli, permesante al grandaj nacioj forglutadi la malgrandajn, ilin eĉ ne distranĉante. Bela progreso: la individua kanibalismo estas malpermesata, sed en nacia kanibalismo oni vidas nenian krimon, kontraŭe la laŭdindan nacian politikon!

La temo pri grandaj kaj malgrandaj nacioj, estante tre vasta, povus pleniĝi la tutan libron. En mallonga artikolo ĝi estas neelĉerpebla. La supra nia diritaĵo enhavas nur kelkajn ĝeneralajn konsiderojn. Tamen el ili, ŝajnas, oni povas eltiri kelkajn gravajn konkludojn. Ili estas jenaj:

1. La nacioj, ĉu grandaj, ĉu malgrandaj, estas membroj de la tutmonda vivanta homaro.

2. Kiel tiaj, ili havas egalan rajton ne sole ekzistadi, sed ankaŭ esti politike sendependaj, paroli sian nacian lingvon, kredi sian kredon, krei sian literaturon, evoluadi, progresadi kulture, ekonomie k. t. p.

3. Nenia nacio, eĉ la plej granda, havas la rajton perforte sklavigi al si alian nacion, eĉ la plej malgrandan, ĝin "asimiligi," ĝin ekspluati k. t. p. Se ia ajn granda nacio tion farus, ĝi pro tio perdus sian nomon de nacio civilizita kaj fariĝus nacio—barbara, nacio—kanibala.

4. La grandaj nacioj, permesintaj al siaj malgrandaj kondukantoj organizi la grandan tutmondan hombuĉadon kaj fini ĝin per maljustega Versailles'a pactraktataĉo, estas morale grandaj kulpuloj, des pli plendindaj, ĉar ne sentantaj sian kulpcon kaj sin preparantaj al nova hombuĉado.

5. La sensenca **antagonismo** de grandaj nacioj estas la plej granda baro al la deva evoluo kaj progreso de l'homaro. Kiel tia, ĝi devas esti forigita kaj anstataŭigita per la principo de ĉiunacia **solidareco**. Ĝi povos esti atingita nur per la kreo de **Unuigitaj Eŭropaj Ŝtatoj**; al kiuj volonte aliĝus ankaŭ ĉiuj novaj post la mondmilito kreitaj respublikoj.

6. La **Amerikaj kaj Eŭropaj Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj**, kiel tempaj etapoj, alkondukos fine al la lasta ĉiunacia organizaĵo en la formo de **Tutmondaj Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj**. Tiu fina leĝa organizo en la civila sfero ludos rolon analogian al la rolo de la Eklezio en la religia sfero.

7. Per ambaŭ tiuj tutmondaj organizaĵoj estos evidente elmontrita, ke la homaro ne estas ia ĥimero, sed vera kaj viva estaĵo, havanta multe pli da realeco ol ĉiu aparta nacio, eĉ la plej granda.

El artikolo de Prof. A. Dombrovski.



## FOR THE STUDENT

### LARGE AND SMALL NATIONS

So the size of a nation is not its imperative, essential quality. Hence the pride of any nation in its physical extent is as irrational as would be the pride of the belly in that it is larger than the head or the eye. A man, to be sure, can live without an eye, but such a life in eternal darkness is of little worth. By that token only a madman could tear out his eyes as unnecessary.

The like is to be said also in respect to mankind. Just as the human body is made up of a harmonious conjunction of members of unequal size, each member having its own particular function and being needful for fulness of life, so mankind also is made up of various nations of unequal extent, each of which has its own historical task, and is on that account essential to the high full-orbed life of mankind. So the extinction of any nation on pretext of its small size or lack of culture is just as senseless a crime as would be the amputation of one's nose or ear on the pretext that those members are in fact "rather small."

Thank God, the amputation of human noses and ears is now prohibited by law. But the dissection of live social organisms of nations is tolerated by European statesmanship till the present day. It does even worse, in permitting great nations to swallow up the lesser ones even without dissection. Fine progress: individual cannibalism is prohibited; but in national cannibalism no crime is seen,—on the contrary, laudable national expediency!

The subject of great and small nations, being a very broad one, might fill the whole book. For a short article it is inexhaustible. Our above statement contains but a few general considerations. And yet out of what we have said it would seem one may draw several important conclusions. They are as follows:

1. The nations, whether large or small, are members of a world-wide living humanity.

2. As such they have an equal right not only to a continued existence, but also to be politically independent, to speak their national language, hold their own faith, create their own literature, continuously develop and advance in culture, economics, etc.

3. No nation, even the greatest, has the right to force another nation, even the smallest, into servitude to itself, to "assimilate" it, exploit it, etc. If any great nation would do that, it would by that token lose its name of a **civilized nation**, and would become a **BARBAROUS nation**, a **CANNIBAL nation**.

4. The great nations, in having permitted their petty leaders to organize the great world-wide massacre, and end it by that outrageous piece of infamy, the treaty of Versailles, are morally great culprits, the more to be censured because they are unconscious of their own fault and are preparing for a new massacre.

5. The senseless antagonism of great nations is the greatest obstacle to the moral evolution and progress of mankind. As such it must be removed and replaced with the principle of pan-national solidarity. This can be achieved only by the creation of **The United States of Europe**, which would be willingly be joined also by all the republics newly created since the World War.

6. The **American** and the **European** United States, as temporary stages, will lead at last up to the final pan-national organization in the form of a **World United States**. This final legal organization in the civil sphere will serve a purpose analogous to the purpose of the Church in the religious sphere.

7. By means of these world organizations it will be palpably demonstrated that mankind is not some chimera, but a true and living creature, possessed of much greater reality than any isolated nation, however great.

From an original article by a Lithuanian.

### Notes

The above extract is taken from an article in **Litova Almanako** (Lithuanian Almanac), a book published by the Lithuanian Esperanto Association to bring world-wide Esperantists into closer touch with Lithuanian literature, thought and life.

The author of the article in question is one of the few living "charter members" of the International Language, having taken up with Esperanto in the very year of its first publication, 1887. His linguistic authority is assured not only by his membership in the Lingva Komitato, but by the fact that a number of his writings appear in the *Fundamenta Krestomatio*, the work issued by Dr. Zamenhof as the criterion of Esperanto style.

**Nepre**: from *nepre*, "inevitably, without fail." Adjectival use of this root is rare. It is generally used as in **Nepre venu**, "Be sure to come." It is one of the few purely slavonic roots in Esperanto, a prefixial contraction of Russian *nepremenno*.—Distinguish, if possible, the synonyms **do**, **tial**, **sekvu**, **pro tio**—**Fierigō**: dist. from *fiereco*, the —ig—implying that the feeling did not always exist. **sia**: by strict grammar this should be *ĝia*. In defence of this usage read *Lingvaj Respondoj*, I, No. 43, and cp. *Fundamenta Krestomatio* p. 53: *ŝi remarkis.... la reĝon de la maro kun SIA krono sur la kapo*; also *Psalmoj* 104, 27: *donu*

al ili manĝon en SIA tempo. The writer is evidently thinking of the logical rather than the grammatical subject of the sentence. The nation is beginning to commit the sin of pride, and this is *neracia* in the nation. The sense of the passage is so obvious that this slight grammatical irregularity had entirely escaped the present commentator until his attention was called to it. Incidentally, even if *ĝia* had been used theoretical demands would scarcely be satisfied, as grammatically its antecedent might be either *fieriĝo* or *nacio*. But in the hands of any master of any language sense, or better, common sense is the final arbiter rather than grammar.—Cp. *racia* with *prudenta*. *Prudenta*, by the way, almost never approximates to Eng. “prudent” (more nearly covered by *saĝa*.)—Cp. *ventro* and *stomako*.—*ĉiama*, of course, practically equals *eterna*.—*sennecesaj*: evidently regarded as a predicative adjective, which in Esperanto, is always nominative. See Fruictier’s *Sintakso*, sec. 62, 63.

*Dirinda*: the ultramodern form would be *direnda*, tho the suffix —end—is not yet officialized, and its utility is in fact questionable.—*kunigitaj*: dist. *kunigi* from *unuigi*, at least in theory (in the former, individuality is preserved, in the latter lost, or rather merged).—*funkciadon*: the—ad—throws stress on the actual working of the *funkcio*. *devamaniĝo*: a coinage most difficult to translate. It is, literally, “in the way it ought (*dev*) to be lived.”—*malgrandetaĵ*: render *malgrandega*.

*Dank’ al*: nothing human is absolutely without exceptions, not even the “Sixteen Rules” of Esperanto. Here we have, not indeed contrary to, but supplementary to Rule 16, a well-established elision of the *adverb danke* (the unelided form appears, e. g., in an article by Zamenhof in *La Esperantisto*, April 1894.) In *Marŝ’*: (*Rabistoj* p. 141) the imperative ending is elided.

*Diritaĵo*: *diraĵo* would seem equally clear.—*ŝajnas*: the subject is so indefinite that it is not expressed (in Eng. represented by antecedentless “it.” Fruictier sec. 104, B.

*Ekzistadi*. . . *evoluadi*. . . *progresadi*:—ad—added to a verb always denotes some kind of continued action, (or being), or emphasizes continuation of the action (or being).—*asimiligi*: the —ig—seems superfluous.—*nacio civilizita*, *nacio—barbara*: note the stressing effect of the word-order and the punctuation, the dash still further increasing the emphasis of the after-placed noun.—*permesintaj*. *sentantaj*. *preparantaj*: note the respective tenses of these participles.—*maljustega Versailles’a pactraktataĉo*: expression, whether in Esperanto or *alilingve*, could hardly be more vigorous. While the present commentator has always been an approver of the treaty in question, at least in its main features, at the same time his Esperanto reading has made him aware that there is very considerable discontent with that treaty in Europe even among the Allied nations. Witness the recent

work "Eŭropo ĉe la abismo," by Ex-Premier Francesco Nitti of Italy (authorized translation in Esperanto).—**deva**: en tio, **kiu devus esti**, practically equals **moral**.—**etapoj**: a military technical term (Fr. **etape**), translatable by "day's march." **Stadio** or even **ŝtupo** would be simpler words.—**organizaĵo**, **organizo**: the former denotes the result, the latter the action of organizing.—**ludos rolon**: of course, lit., "play a part."—**Eklezio**: the author is a Roman Catholic priest, for many years a professor in a theological seminary—**realeco**: Cp. **real**, **efektiva**, **vera**. Words seldom cover exactly the same field.

Herbert M. Scott

### WHAT ESPERANTO MEANS TO ME.

A symposium that started with an article in the issue for March, 1924, by G. W. Lee. A longer article, by Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, is to appear in the next issue.

From Walter A. Donner, Cleveland, Ohio.

**E** speranto means my esteem for a foreigner  
**S** atisfying my personal desire as a pleasant  
**P** astime in learning his customs and thereby  
**E** vading enmity and helping to gain unfailing  
**R** eciprocal respect useful to all nations in  
**A** malgamating the people of the continents for  
**N** ullification of present barriers in order that  
**T** eamwork will be present which will grasp the  
**O** pportunity to make a better world to live in.

From Prof. Wm. I. H. Knappe, Wartburg College, Clinton, Ia.

Esperantismo fariĝis al mi multvalora:

1. Ĉar ĝi emfazas la principon de neŭtraleco, baze grava en nia mondo de opinia relativeco;
2. Ĉar ĝi celas al tutmonda frateco, tiom necesa pro la ĉiea socia malakordo;
3. Ĉar facile lernebla lingvo, la artefarita de Zamenhof, ĝi ebligas interŝanĝon de intelektaj kulturbonaĵoj pli internacie ol iam antaŭe;
4. Ĉar per nobla idealismo, al ĝi esenca, ĝi estas efika rimedo por rafini la personan kaj popolkarakteron,—malgraŭ multaj miljaroj de kultura influo ankoraŭ tre dezirindaj.

Rimarko: Tio estas al mi nur la ĉefaj punktoj. Ili detaliĝas en multajn subpunktojn nomindajn.

**From Esperanto Department of New Llano, (La.)**

by **L. H. Gorham**

1. A beautiful language to read.
2. The world-wideness of literature.
3. Correspondence with Samideanoj.
4. The ideas of Dr. Zamenhof; his life-urge—PEACE; the very name of the language—the Hoper—has world meaning to me.
5. Esperanto means to me a wonderful pleasure of anticipation, as fore-shadowed by its advanced thinkers—a simplification of all knowledge.
6. It means the making fonetic of all languages.
7. A standardization and decimalizing of all measures of everything.
8. A federation of the world—men reasoning together to measure values and establish a just money system.
9. A systematizing of manufacturing, selecting, and combining of patents.
10. To be used by all the world for the benefit of all—a league of all Peoples, controlling their own finances, banks, natural resources for the benefit, pleasure, and use of all as equally as possible.

### RADIO NEWS AND NOTES

For the benefit of readers who may not have seen the September QST when The American Radio Relay League published its endorsement of Esperanto, we print the full text by permission.

#### A. R. R. L. ENDORSES ESPERANTO

After a two-year's survey of the international auxiliary language situation the American Radio Relay League, subject to the qualification herein set forth, has decided in favor of Esperanto as its official international language, and it recommends that language to its membership.

The subject of an I.A.L. (international auxiliary language) for radio is intimately bound up with the general question of an international language for all purposes, a subject which has occupied the minds of many brilliant men for generations. There was a time in our consideration of the subject when it was not clear to us that this connection existed and we fancied that as radio people we were disconnected from the general trend of I.A.L. development and free to examine the various "competing language projects" much as a prospective purchaser might examine several tools with a view of selecting one for a particular job. As we pro-

gressed in our knowledge of the subject, however, it became unmistakable that this concept was erroneous, and that the degree of success which we amateurs may experience in the use of any I.A.L. is indeed dependent upon the general progress of this most important movement.

As just one illustration of this point we have only to consider that while those few amateurs who find themselves thrust into international relations because of their far-reaching signals may readily enough adopt and master some particular I.A.L. that seems worthy to them, the great majority of us will not find our radio activities alone of enough moment to spur us to the effort; such is human nature. Yet we need this thing, just as all the world needs it. Knowing ourselves as we do, we have to admit that most of us will fail to make the necessary slight effort until the whole world takes up the idea, until some great agency sponsored by the leading nations of the earth gives attention to the I.A.L. matter and causes it to be adopted and put to work all over the civilized globe. This in fact is exactly the goal of the I.A.L. movement to demonstrate by practice such immense benefits in the plan that the governments of the world will be moved to recognition and action, wherein the I.A.L. will become as much a part of one's ordinary education as the mastering of one's native tongue, and as necessary. Then we will have to know it, or be engulfed by the tide of progress. Thus it may be seen that the future of radio in the I.A.L. is directly a part of the general movement.

This being the case, it appears to us that it is the duty of everyone who will benefit by an I.A.L. to lend his aid to the progress of the general cause. To do otherwise would only delay the day when the I.L. may become of greatest service to any of us.

It was with this attitude of mind that we approached the final stages of our examination into the subject. The chief of the auxiliary languages is Esperanto, having by far the greatest number of followers. Indeed it is a practical living language, with an extensive literature and hundreds of thousands of users all over the world. There are other "competing" languages, for the most part based upon Esperanto as improvements or reforms thereof. We have found much that we like and much that we believe good about some of these "improved Esperantos," but after a careful survey of the situation we have become firmly convinced that the time is not propitious to discuss improvements and continual changes in the I.L., because the general success of the I.L. movement is bound up with the advancement of the idea to proportions where the governments of the world will accept it. In fact it is apparent to us that it is nothing short of destructive to the success of the whole movement for the advocates of I.A.L. to split into camps and to attempt to shout the merits of their particular project and to decry the language of the other. The time will come when changes and improvements can be made—when an international tribunal assumes charge of the I.L. In the meantime controversies only delay the day of eventual success.

We do not regard Esperanto as perfect nor do we believe that it embodies all of the good points contained in any I.A.L. We are by no means sure that it is the eventual I.A.L. Its dominating position in the field, however, its position as a leader in the movement, and most particularly the fact that it is already in actual practical use by a number of people many times larger than all other projects combined, have caused us to lend our endorsement to it. To do otherwise at this stage in I.A.L. history would only retard the ultimate success of the whole movement, regardless of

the merits of any of the other proposed auxiliary languages.

In thus adopting and recommending Esperanto, the American Radio Relay League wishes it to be understood clearly that it does not regard that language in its present form as necessarily the one which should come unchanged into world-wide recognition, and that it stands ready to adopt such modification of Esperanto or whatever other language may eventually be agreed upon by an authorized international agency of the great nations of the world. We believe it is essential to the eventual success of I.A.L., that some language of this kind become a world-wide vehicle of expression, after which authorized agencies can make such rectification as then may seem desirable. We believe that our members may accept Esperanto in the expectation that it will be one of the factors taken into account in the formation of the eventual I.A.L., if not indeed the chief support thereof.

We have communicated on this subject with, we believe, all of the national amateur radio societies of the world. All of those which expressed an opinion in favor of any artificial language recommended Esperanto, for reasons directly akin to our own. We may know, then, that our amateur correspondents in other countries are of similar mind and in all probability will take similar action in the near future.

Esperanto societies exist in most of the large cities of this country, where classes in the language are conducted and where textbooks may be obtained. The language is extremely simple in its composition and may be learned in a remarkably short time. We earnestly commend it to our membership and suggest that all amateurs endeavor to become acquainted with it at their earliest opportunity. Lists of inexpensive textbooks, information on local Esperanto societies, etc., may be had by writing to the Esperanto Association of North America, 507 Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston 17, Mass.

—K. B. W.

Reprinted from the September, 1924, issue of QST.

Although RADIO NEWS came out definitely in July for the acceptance of Esperanto as the International Auxiliary language, in a spirit of fairness it has published in subsequent issues correspondence received for and against Esperanto.

Mr. D. P. Coates, the director of CKY, Winnipeg, has given several articles on Esperanto over that important broadcasting station of the Manitoba Government Telegraph System. This has been followed by Miss C. Playfair, and Mr. Newell Boyd, the latter telling of his experience in using Esperanto with people of nine different nationalities during the war. Beginning in October lessons are to be broadcast from this station. The Western News Agency has ordered a generous stock of books to take care of the demand which is sure to follow.

On October 22nd, Mr. D. E. Parrish will give the second of his Esperanto talks from WGR, Buffalo.

Stanley Kozminski spoke from Station WHK, Cleveland, September 11 on "Esperanto the Language for International Radio Communication."

RADIO BROADCAST, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. is planning an elaborate series of international broadcasting tests during the week of November 24-30, to which this Association has been invited to contribute Esperanto programs. It is expected that WGR Buffalo, WJAX Cleveland, WGY Schenectady, WRO New York and Washington, KGO Oakland, WGY Schenectady, CKY Winnipeg and WEEI Boston will contribute to this program. London and Geneva and probably Paris will furnish Esperanto programs at the same time. For further details watch the Radio programs or write to the Central Office.

### NEWS AND NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL OFFICE

Stanford University (Calif.) gave full language credit to one of the graduates of the Montezuma Mountain School for boys, Los Gatos, who entered this fall with a credit in Esperanto.

The University of Minnesota is fortunate in having three of its Faculty who are active Esperantists. As a result of the activities of Dr. Lehman Wendell, Professor James C. Sanderson and Professor Edwin L. Clarke, a course is being given this year by the Extension Division. Though it does not yet carry university credit, the students pay a fee of \$10.00 and make the course a dignified thing academically. Prof. Clarke's class numbers twelve; they will use Kellerman's Complete Grammar and Tra la Jaro.

The Cleveland Esperanto Society has organized its work very early this year. Mr. Kozminski, the Secretary, was one of the most enthusiastic kongresanoj at Arden, and the inspiration he received from meeting Esperantists during his trip was helpful in starting the activities at home. Large classes there and also a class in Akron are already started.

The Manitoba Free Press (Winnipeg) is publishing a course of Esperanto lessons. This, in addition to the broadcasts over Radio Station CKY brings Esperanto much in evidence in that section. It would be appreciated if Esperantists would write to the Free Press and Radio Station CKY, both at Winnipeg, commending their attitude toward Esperanto.

We regret the omission of the following names in the Congress list in the last issue of the Magazine:

\*Mr. H. I. Keyes, Uniontown, Pa.

\*Mr. Stanley Kozminski, Cleveland.

\*Mrs. Rose Kozminski, Cleveland.

Mr. Virgil C. Dibble, Columbia, S. C.

\*Present



## LEAGUE OF NATIONS OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES ESPERANTO

The following represents the official recognition of Esperanto by the League of Nations. On September 20, 1924, the Second Commission of the League of Nations voted the following recommendation to the Plenary Session of the League.

"The League of Nations recommends to the States, Members of the League, that they accord to Esperanto the treatment and tariff of a plain language in the telegraph and radio-telegraph service as a practical auxiliary language of international communication side by side with the national tongues in use."

This was adopted by the full session.

### ESPERANTO FOR EVERYBODY

#### Two Lessons a Week for All Pupils of Hungarian Public Schools

Budapest, Oct. 21—Esperanto is to be taught, two lessons every week, to all pupils of Hungarian public schools, by order of the minister of education. Members of the Hungarian Esperanto clubs have volunteered to furnish the teachers.

At the meeting of the Modern Language Teachers Asso. of Phila., June 4, Mr. H. W. Hetzel spoke before a group of thirty, all teachers in the public schools, on the topic of "The International Language." Much interest was manifested and many pieces of literature distributed.

The Boston Esperanto Society were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. Shibley Malouf (Ester Terruso) Arlington, for the September Barco. In the late afternoon guests began to arrive and joined in general chat and exchange of vacation experiences, while the Publications Committee of E. A. N. A. held a long session in Rev. Malouf's study.

At seven o'clock the most bounteous refreshments were served, followed by a period of addresses, and general discussion. Rev. Malouf spoke of the need of Esperanto in Syria; Dr. Lowell presented a plan for class work this Fall; President Lee

remarked upon the continuance of the last Tuesday of the month for social evenings; Miss Meriam read an important letter from Mr. Parrish written to Mr. Gernsback, Editor of "Radio News." Vice-President Hastings spoke of the winter program of the Birmingham, England, Esperanto Society; Mr. Frost of his interest in completing an Arabic-Esperanto Key. The meeting proved to be most pleasant and instructive, and will be remembered as one of the very enjoyable Esperanto occasions of 1924. The next Fifth Saturday Barĉo will be November 29th, at 507 Pierce Building.

Roger Goodland for many years a member of the Boston Society sailed for his home in England on the Scythia, Sept. 21. The Publications Committee will miss his valuable services, and the Boston Society its most fluent Esperantist. His address is "Goodlands, Ltd.," Taunton, England.

We regret to learn that the treasurer of the E. A. N. A., Mr. B. P. Mann, has been obliged to return to the Homeopathic Hospital in Washington. The good wishes and hopes of all our members go with him.

Congratulations are in order to Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Bye of Moylan, who are rejoicing in the arrival of Doris Lippincott Bye, born August 13th.

### AN APOLOGY

The Publications Committee regrets the delay in this issue. It is expected that the next issue will follow in about two weeks, and that the subsequent numbers will appear regularly.

### NECROLOGY

Announcement has come of the death of W. G. Fleming of Kansas City, Missouri on Sept. 15th. He was for many years a subscriber to A. E. and always keenly interested in the development of Esperanto. Many an inquiry from that locality has been referred to him. Through certain mannerisms in his handwriting our Mr. Dow discovered his profession, and they frequently exchanged messages in the Morse code.

**STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT—A CLASS THEN AND THERE**

**BOOKS and PROPAGANDA** Material of all kinds are on sale at **The ESPERANTO OFFICE**

Drop us a postcard asking for a catalog

**THE ESPERANTO OFFICE**, 507 Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston 17, Mass., Usona

**MISERERE** (Wagnalls) kaj **THAIS** (France)

Po \$ .50.

**La ROZUJO ĈIUMILJARA** (Wagnalls)

**La AKROBATO** de Nia Sinjorino

**BLANCHE**, la Virgulino de Lille (Schubin)

**MIMI**, Rakonto pri la Latina Kvartalo dum la Milito

(Giesy)

Po \$ .35.

La unuaj eldonajoj tradukitaj de

**S-RO EDWARD S. PAYSON**

Prezidanto de la Esperantista Asocio de Norda Ameriko

Aĉetebblaj ĉe la Esperanto Office,

Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., Boston, Mass.

**DEZIRAS KORESPONDI**

Four insertions: 25 cents. Announcement consists only of name and full address. Additional matter: 10 c. per line or fraction thereof.

Kvarfoja anonco: 5 poŝtaj respond-kuponoj. Anonco konsistas nur el nomo kaj plena adreso. Plia linio aŭ parto: 2 r. k. Alex Zubkus, 427 Hanover Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

S-ro V. A. Platnikov, Rusujo, Moskvo, Ordinskij Tupik d. 6, Rv. 19, sendas salutojn al siaj malnovaj korespondantoj kaj deziras renovigi korespondadon kun ili. Ankaŭ deziras korespondadi kun Esperantistoj de ĉiuj landoj. Promesas respondi. Li povas interŝanĝi librojn, gazetojn, jurnalajn, p.k. aŭ leterojn, k.t.p.

S-ro Jan Merta, Forberk 5, Wamberk, Ĉekoslovakia.

Chas. Scanlon, University, Alabama (Usono) kolegia studento deziras studentajn korespondojn. 11

Roy Johnson, 1168 W. 24th Street, Los Angeles, Calif., deziras korespondojn en ĉiuj landoj 11

**FREE**

Health and Success Information

Send name and address now.

**The Hercules Hygienic Supply Co.**

519 N. Central Ave. Chicago, Ill.  
U. S. A.

**To Maintain Your Pupils' Interest During and After the Introductory Course**

**USE**

**A Textbook of the Method Used in Modern Language Teaching**

**SPOKEN ESPERANTO**

by the

**DIRECT METHOD FOR BEGINNERS**

(For teachers and their classes)

91 6x9 printed pages; illustrated; diagrams; metrics; relation to other languages; index

vortoj a nglaj



objekt o e esperanto

The direct way is the shortest way to learn Esperanto

Stiff Paper \$ .50

Cloth Edition

Sent with **LEAGUE of NATIONS** Report on Esperanto (Sept., 1922) and a 'key' for \$1.00

**N. W. FROST**

18 Ash St. Pl., Cambridge 58, Mass.

**ADVERTISE IN ENGLISH — AND IN ESPERANTO**

Reklamoj \$20. po paĝo—¼ paĝaj aŭ pli—10 numeroj sen ŝanĝo \$150. Perantoj skribu, pri rabato.

# STUDY ESPERANTO



**ESPERANTO HAS THE ENDORSEMENT OF EVERY  
REASONABLE INVESTIGATOR**

as the one **PRACTICAL** auxiliary language

**Recognized and in use as such since the World War by:**

The International Red Cross  
The World Union of International Associations  
The French and Italian Associations for the Advancement of Science  
The French Academy of Sciences  
The International Women's Suffrage Alliance  
The International Peace Bureau  
The International Labor Office  
The World Union of Women  
The Catholic International League of Youth  
The Young Men's Christian Association  
The International Bureau of Freemasons  
The International Fairs of Leipzig, Frankfort, Lyons, Paris, Basle,  
Padua, Lisbon, Barcelona, Bratislau, Bordeaux, Vienna, Reichenburg,  
Malmoe, and Helsingfors  
The Centennial Exposition of Brazil  
The Paris Chamber of Commerce  
and dozens of other organizations

**UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY**

By vote of September 21, 1922

## HESITATE NO LONGER

ELEMENTARY and ADVANCED

### CLASSES FOR STUDY OF THE LANGUAGE

are now just forming in all the principal cities of  
NORTH AMERICA

and courses by correspondence may be arranged for anywhere

(If you lack details as to local courses write today to)

**The Central Office of the Esperanto Association of North America**  
507 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., Boston 17, Mass., Hdqrs. for information & supplies