

U Nur rekte, kuraĝe  
N Kaj ne flankiĝante  
U Ni iru la vojon celitan;  
E Ec guto malgranda  
C Konstanta frapante  
O Traboras la monton  
granitan.

L'espero, l'obstino  
kaj la pacienco,-  
Jen estas la signoj  
per kies potenco  
Ni paŝo post paŝo  
post longa laboro  
Atingos la celon  
EN GLORO.

AMERICAN ESPERANTIST  
Vol. 55  
AMERIKA  
ESPERANTISTO

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LA MONATA BULTENO DE LA ESPERANTA-ASOCIO DE NORDA AMERIKA

Joseph Leahy, General Secretary  
1410 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Central Office  
J.R. Scherer, Pres. Los Angeles, Calif. -- E.G. Dodge, Ch. Exec. Comm. Wash. D.C.

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☆ PREPARU VIN POR OKLAHOMA CITY ! ! ☆  
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INTERNATIONAL  
ESPERANTO WEEK



BE SURE TO DO SOMETHING FOR ESPERANTO

We are glad indeed to announce a new and wider name for the activities of April 20 to 26. After establishing "Esperanto Week" through the United States, the idea grew in our mind, and we invited all the Esperanto associations in South America to observe the same week for kindred activities. Due to the great distance involved, no answer was received before our last issue was printed; so we modestly called April 20-26 "National Esperanto Week" No sooner had we done this, however, than an enthusiastic reply came from the progressive Argentine, from their national society whose name in Spanish is "Asociacion Esperantista Argentina." They not only enthusiastically endorsed the idea but told what they already have done to start the ball rolling. So this is now literally an "International Esperanto Week" which we hope will spread to include this whole hemisphere. We will tell you about other replies as they are received. Sp remember April 20 to 26, 1941, as

"INTERNATIONAL ESPERANTO WEEK."

THIS may be made a time to get articles into the local papers, telling what Esperanto is and what it does to benefit the individual student and the world.

It may be a time to give public talks about Esperanto to clubs, lodges, or church societies.

It may be a time to gather and start teaching a new class of beginners.

It may be a time to donate some good Esperanto books to the local library; and to post for public inspection a list of such books already available on the shelves.

It may be a time for a club or group whose members have grown negligent or have scattered by moving into distant suburbs to have a "get-together" and plan a revival of unified activity.

In one way or another every member of EANA ought to be publicizing Esperanto as much as he possibly can. A new poster has been issued for display in public libraries during April. If you will arrange to have them displayed on bulletin boards in schools, colleges, churches, Y.M.C.A s, Y.W.C.As, and any suitable place where many will see and read them, this will be sowing the seed of a knowledge about Esperanto on a large scale; and out of such a seed-sowing there are always some seeds that germinate and grow.

Posters for this purpose may be obtained without charge by writing the General Secretary, stating the number you can use effectively.

BE SURE TO DO SOMETHING FOR ESPERANTO

DO NOT LAY THIS ASIDE-and forget it-until you have read the important items; as the ones above; "La Plej Grava Jaro"; "Nudpiedo"; "Geografio Kaj Esperanto"; "Oklahoma City News"; "Easy But Not too Easy"; "Esperanto"; "Atendu Pacience ĝis Majo"; etc., etc.

"EASY" BUT NOT "TOO EASY."

It is notable in how many departments of life the rule of the "Golden Mean" is a wise one to observe. For example, one of the strong arguments for Esperanto is that it is very easy in comparison with the national languages so overgrown with idioms, irregularities, and exceptions. Sometimes we forget that it is also a good argument for Esperanto to point out that it is not too easy. To gain a fluent and correct mastery of it does require study and it affords a valuable mental discipline.

Esperanto could have been made even somewhat easier than it is by doing away with such simple grammatical forms and rules and usages as Dr. Zamenhof saw it wise to give it, in order that it might be not merely fit to serve as a tongue for hotel porters, commercial bartering, telegrams, or newspapers without distinctive style or value. A language of absolutely minimum difficulty would tend to be also a language of only minimum value, a good example of such being the Pidgin English (of the "No can see" and the "Me sabe loast chicken variety) which grew up spontaneously on the China coast and has long served a certain sort of practical purpose, but which would never aspire to parity with the more cultured tongues as a medium for oratory, for philosophy, for poetry, for treatises on various sciences, for international radio, for international gatherings of educated people, for the niceties of diplomacy, or for a worthy interpretation of the Bible as known to the western religious world. Esperanto has proved itself capable of effective service in every one of these roles. Not just a "code" to get some naked ideas across under emergency conditions, but a true and flexible and dignified language adaptable to all forms of human circumstances. Naturally it is several times easier than either the English or the French or the Spanish or the Italian, because it carefully avoids those features which are the occasion of a majority of the difficulty in the historic languages. It can serve well for the purposes for which those languages serve. And besides that, it has a distinct educative value which is peculiarly its own.

In the magazine article: "Esperanto, Instrument of Mental Training," in the magazine "EDUCATION" for January, referred to in our last number, Ernest G. Dodge of the EANA staff emphasizes that important educative value of Esperanto wherein it does even more for the mental unfolding of the student and for his finer appreciation of his native English than does the study of the foreign languages generally taught in our schools.

Our central office has received a number of orders for the reprint of this article, in lots of five and ten copies, but there still are copies available. EANA will send it postpaid, one copy five cents; five to same address 20c., 10 copies to one address, 35 cents.

There is material in this article which will give added "talking points" for International Esperanto Week. Number of copies in stock limited, so do not wait.

Eŭropa Doktoro Laŭdas Ĉinajn Soldatojn

"Neniu armeo en la mondo povas eklipsi la batalforton k bravecon de la ĉina soldato" deklaris D-ro Rolf W. G. Belker, volontulo en la ĉina Ruĝa Kruco. D-ro Belker havas kelkjaran armean medicinan sperton k nun estras ambulancan korpuson sur unu el la frontoj.

"Post preskaŭ unu jaro en Ĉinio," la doktoro emfazis "mi ekkonis ke la ĉina popolo havas grandan latentan forton, kies signifo rilate al la nacia armita rezistado estas grandega. Mi sentas ke ilia laborefikeco devas esti pliigata por plifruigi la finan venkon."

D-ro Belker konfesis ke li sentis grandan baron laborante ĉe la fronto pro nesufiĉo de medicinaj provizaĵoj k ekipaĵoj.

La eŭropa kuracisto laŭdis la ĉinan essaniĝan k rekonstruan povon. "Ĉiufoje kiam mi vizitas la postfronton, mi trovas urban ŝanĝita. Novaj industriaj fabrikoj starigis, k el la detruo de japana bombarde leviĝis rejunigita spirito, plena je ekonomia k socia vivo."

Diplomito de Hamburg Universitato, Germanio, D-ro Belker venis al Ĉinio en julio lastjare. Li sciigis pri la ĉina batalo de ĉinaj membroj de la internacia kontingento en la hispana milito, al kiu li apartenis. Post la fino de la batalo tiam li iris al London k per la helpo de la Ĉinio-Kampanjo-Komitato li venis al Ĉinio por aliĝi al la ĉina Ruĝa Kruco. Li nun laboras en la medicin-helpa komisiono, kies direktoro estas D-ro Robert K. S. Lim (A.F.)

BERNARDO ED ĈINIO

A B A R Ĉ O recently held by the Central Esperanto Committee (an organization comprising delegates from three of the Esperanto organizations of the Metropolitan District-N.Y.C.) was attended by 137 people--all the hall would hold--and it is said "more than 200 others were unable to get in". The proceeds (@ 75 cts per) was used to finance a "Library Membership Campaign", planning to hold lectures on Esperanto in the 167 branches of the New York Public Library System. SUCH PUBLICITY will make the pessimists "sit up and take notice"

Such a proposition should have the best cooperation by all sincere Esperantists as Nia Afero needs all such publicity it can get. ANTAŬEN kaj BONSANCO!!!

LEARN ESPERANTO BY CORRESPONDENCE

BEGINNERS and ADVANCED Instructor, licensed EANA Teacher. "ESPERANTO-BY-MAIL", St. Albans, N.Y.

OKLAHOMA CITY FOLKS KNOW HOW TO CHOOSE. After a short visit with U. S. Representative Mike Monroney, of the Oklahoma City District, and considered the splendid judgment of the people of that section in their selection of a Congressman--Tall, Cordial, Handsome, and emitting boundless enthusiasm for everything worth-while--we have banished all doubts of their abilities in arranging a congress next July that will be second to none.

THE TENTATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE 34th CONGRESS, as outlined in the last issue of the "Oklahoma Esperantist", is an assurance that the LKK members "are on their toes" and getting things done. The Oklahoma-Biltmore Hotel announces their rates to Esperantists are \$2.50 for single rooms and \$3.50 for double. Make reservations early-either direct or through the local committee.

PROOF-IF ANY IS NEEDED. In the "Oklahoma Esperantist" Mrs. Jewell Bainbridge (Arrangements Chairman), tells us of her seemingly incurable worldly worries, until invited to visit a meeting of Esperantists, and taking up the study of Esperanto she found that it was like a miracle, in chasing away troubles, and now she knows the real enjoyments of life. The social activities and the fraternal spirit in the atmosphere is the answer. (Just bears out our claim that Esperanto not only enriches the mental faculties, but is the universal panacea for all the ills of humanity, from an ingrowing toe-nail to a broken heart)

KNOWING THE HAIR-GRAYING TENDENCY of "worried watchful waiting" while expenses are piling and hoping to lessen that tendency with the LKK, we earnestly advise all to send their little three dollars-TUJ-for Congress ticket to Mrs. Jewell Bainbridge, Hotel Biltmore, Oklahoma City. Preparations are going on, and now is the time they need the money to make the 34th Annual Congress of the EANA, July 3-7 1941 a GREAT SUCCESS. Selah! ! ! ! !

AFFIDAVITS. The following extract from U S Immigration Bureau rules will answer queries from many sections, as to why we do not furnish affidavits and guarantee bonds for war-made refugees in many lands:

" The applicant for an immigration visa should submit guarantees for his support from persons in the United States. This evidence is required for deciding whether the applicant's support in the U S A appears to be sufficiently assured so that the necessity may not arise to exclude him, according to section 3 of the Immigration Law of the year 1917 as a "person likely to become a public charge". The evidence may be in the form of affidavits in which the guarantor states how much property, income, liabilities, (persons financially dependent on him) and expenditures he has and to what extent he is willing to support the immigrant. In case there are no near relatives or there exist no direct obligations for him to support the immigrant, the guarantor should state why he desires to take upon himself these obligations, for what period of time and the maximum amount of money available for the support of the applicant.

Statements made in an affidavit of support shall be supplemented as far as possible by supporting documents proving the statements made. This may be done by submitting the following documents:

- 1--A notarized statement of the employer showing how long the employment has been in effect, whether it may be expected to continue, and stating the salary paid.
2--A bank statement signed by a responsible officer of the bank concerned showing the deposits and withdrawals from the account during the period of at least six months prior to the day of issuance of the affidavit of support.
3--Certified copies of the Federal income tax returns for the last two years, or receipts issued by a responsible authority for income taxes paid during the last years.
4--A report of a commercial information bureau or of a similar organization on the business circumstances of the guarantor.
5--Tax receipts for real estate holdings showing the estimated value of the real property. In the event that holdings of real estate are to serve as proof that the guarantor is in the position of supporting the immigrant, incumbrances of this real property which may exist must be stated.

The documents serving as evidence must be certified or authenticated by a notary public. The directions given above are hereby intended to be suggestions regarding the manner in which the immigrant can submit proof that he will not be a public charge in the U S A "

ELMIRA ESPERANTO CLUB. Organized recently, held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Eliza Emery Smith, 401 W. First St., and elected the following officers: Honorary President, Mrs. Smith, President, Robert Taylor, V-Pres., William Brayton, Corresponding Secretary, Rollin Marquis III; Recording Secretary, Robert Frohne; Treasurer, Harry Hoffman. Meetings monthly.

E S P E R A N T O .

\* To but a single species But discard it!
\* Do all the varied races Its complicated phonetics, spelling and syntax
\* Of modern man belong.
\* Before the development Make it unfit for universal use.
\* Of marked racial variation, Finding none
\* Many thousand years ago, Of the naturally evolved tongues
\* And prior to man's dispersal- A suitable medium
\* Through countless migratory waves For international communication,
\* To the remotest corners of the earth- Scholars, philosophers and philologists
\* From this common center of origin During the nineteenth century compounded
\* Somewhere on the arid, Many an artificial language.
\* High, central Asiatic plateau, Best suited and sole survivor
\* All men spoke a single tongue. Of this scholastic effort
I S E S P E R A N T O .

\* Even in prehistoric, pre-Phoenician time, And so!
\* With the rise of trade and commerce, The world now possesses
\* Man recognized the need for a language, A language artificial,
\* Universal and international. Auxiliary and international,
\* First of the known languages to fulfill this need Developed to full bloom,
\* Was the cuneiform script of Babylon Capable of wide dissemination,
\* On tablets baked of clay. And comprehensible by the simplest of men:
\* Virile Aryan races from the north, E S P E R A N T O .

\* Then brought Greek and Latin E S P E R A N T O !
\* And imposed them upon subject peoples Lingual cement,
\* Of vast empires. That at some future day
\* Surviving as a minor, bastard tongue Will help to bind the Peoples of Earth
\* And source material for scientific Into an indissoluble world-state-
nomenclature, is Greek An united and democratic,
\* Living on for many centuries Closely co-ordinated and co-operative,
\* After the fall of Rome INTERNATIONAL WORLD COMMONWEALTH.

\* As the erudite, neutral language Boone M. Childs, Chicago, Illinois.
\* Of priest and scholar, \* \* \* \* \* Sept. 24, 1940 \* \* \* \* \*
\* Latin survived and is living still \* \* \* \* \*
\* As the ritualistic medium of the Church. "YOUTH COMMITTEE." On behalf of S-ano
\* Three centuries of the Crusades \* George J. Falgier, Chairman of EANA Youth
\* Produced Lingua Franca. \* Committee, we thank those who responded
\* In the Oriental, China trade, \* to his appeal for small donations to help
\* Pidgin was evolved. \* cover the postage on important posters &

\* English, a hybrid language, \* informative leaflets which the committee
\* Basically Teutonic, \* is sending out to as many cities and towns
\* Changed and enhanced by copious borrowings \* as it can. The responses though helpful,
\* From every spoken tongue, \* are not yet sufficient to carry this im-
\* And for half a thousand years \* portant publicity material to all the cit-
\* The accepted and official medium \* ies and towns which ought to be reached.
\* Of a world-wide, far-flung empire's bureau- \* A number of further small donations will
cracy \* help greatly, and will be a most suitable
\* English also must be considered. \* preparation for ESPERANTO WEEK. \* \* \* \* \*

\* Radio sed mi povis bone kompreni, ke la BONA FOTOGRAFAJO estas la
\* En ĉi tiuj malĝojaj tagoj—aŭ pli preleganto petegis ke Hungarujo kaj plej konvena salutkartoj
\* ĝuste noktoj—dank' al la aeratakoj kaj Rumanujo solvu sian disputon sen milito. Ĝiam kaj por ĝiuj celoj.
\* Britujo kontraŭ Germanujo, kaj inverse, "Paca interkonsento", li diris, "Estas Por \$1., 25 reproduktaĵojn
\* la radio-dissendoj el ambaŭ landoj kelk- multe pli dezirinda". La stacio estis de ia ajn foto, tiel per-
\* foje samtempe ekĉesas, kaj la aŭskult- Bulgara, en Sofio. Dum la terura mond- fektaj kiel la originalo,
\* antoj povas fari profiton el tio por kapti milito kiu ĉirkaŭas nin aŭdi Esperantan kiun mi returnas sendom-
\* aliajn staciojn ne ofte aŭditajn. Antaŭ voĉon, kiam la militantoj silentigas unu aĝe. (Grandeco 1 3/4x2 3/4)
\* semajno, dum tia periodo de etera silento la alian, estis esperplena simbolo por la Jos. Leahy, 1410 H St., N-W,
\* levigis klare kaj mirinde voĉo de cerbo- fina sukceso de nia afero. 3-9-1940. Esperanto Internacia Washington, D.C.
\* saneco, parolante en Esperanto! Bedaŭ- A. H. Middlemast, Manchester, Anglujo.
\* rinde la parolado preskaŭ atingis la finon, 3-9-1940.

A POEM THAT TELLS OF NATURE AND HEALTH.

By way of variety, we turn aside from items of news long enough to present a specimen of skilful translation by one of our faithful members, Arthur E. Regal, of Chicago.

John Greenleaf Whittier, 1807-1892, stood in his day a second only to Longfellow in popularity, but now is perhaps best remembered for the gentle sentiment in his religious hymn poems.

In his generation the healthy farmer boy strolled the summer fields with unshod feet, a delight which to the youth of our day is not greatly known, because of the greater prevalence of "the prison walls of pride". But Whittier's poem, "Barefoot Boy" lives in our country's literature. In Mr. Regal's translation below, it is slightly shortened.

NUDPIEDA KNABO

Benon al vi, bub' kuraĝa,  
Nudpieda, brunvizaĝa!  
Supren pantalon' rulita,  
Fajfe ĝojmuzik' ludita;  
Ruĝaj lipoj, ruĝaj pli  
Pro la fragokis' al vi;  
Kun sunbril', kvazaŭ demando,  
Tra fendita ĉapelrando.  
Ĝojon al vi! -- iam mi  
Nudpiedis, kiel vi.

Kaj pri arkitektoplanoj  
De grizkrabraj metianoj!  
Librojn, taskojn, li forlasas, --  
Ĉion la Natur' malkaŝas.  
Man' en man' kun li ŝi iras,  
Vid-al-vide saĝon diras.  
En Natur' li ĝuas plenen.  
Al nudpieda knabo -- benon!

Ho, la knaba lud' senpena,  
Dormvekiĝ' al tag' senĝena,  
Sano, mok' al kurackodo,  
Scio, sen lernejklopodo, --  
Pri abela matenvojaĵo,  
Kiam, kie kampflorĝojo, --  
Pri flugad' de bird', kaj faro  
De l' loĝantoj de l' arbaro;  
Kiel glitas testudŝelo  
Kaj fosiĝas marmotĉelo  
Kaj la longa talpokelo;  
Kiel ruĝgorgid' nutriĝas,  
Oriola nest' pendigiĝas;  
Kie la lili' plej blanka,  
Kie bero freŝkreskanta,  
Kie ternuksujo rampas,  
Kaj arbarvinber' ne mankas;  
Pri la nigra vesp', ruzulo,  
Masonist' per argilbulo;

Gaje do, vi vir' bubaĝa,  
Vivu, ridu, aĝ' kuraĝa!  
Kvankam akraj estas ŝtonoj, --  
Stoplolanc' sur rikoltzonoj, --  
Tamen gvidas vin mateno  
Tra rosbaptoj -- freŝa beno;  
Malvarmeta vespervento  
Kisas piedojn -- ho, ĝojsento!  
Baldaŭ ilin de libero  
Baros ĉeloj de fiero;  
Ne karesos herbokoro.  
Enŝuitaj por laboro  
Ili devos marŝi ĝene  
Tien, reen, ĉiam pene.  
Ho, ke via piedpostsigno  
Ne troviĝu en maldigno!  
Havu via pied' kapablon  
Tuteviti pekosablon!  
Knab', se povus vi kompreni  
Vian ĝojon, kaj ĝin teni!  
Tradukita de Arthur E. Regal

ATENDU PACIENCEN ĜIS MAJO.

Aliloke vi legis pri la "Internacia Esperanto-Semajno" la 20-a ĝis 26-a aprilo, kies internacieco estas certigita per la aliĝo, al la ideo kaj aktiveco, de la Argentinaj Esperantistoj. Dume, oni jam sendis al Brazilo la manuskripton por la Usona fako de l' dua "TUTAMERIKA" numero de l' Esperantista gazetaro novmonda. Verŝajne la numero estos en la manoj de l' Sudamerikaj samideanoj en aprilo, eble eĉ frue en la monato. Pro la grandega distanco, la membroj de E A N A ricevos ĝin ne pli frue ol majo.

"Amerika-Esperantisto" havos en aprilo la kutiman formon; sed estos en majo pli granda, ĉar ĝi estos la novmonda internacia TUTESPERANTA GAZETO, presita por ni en Brazilo, kun aldono de du paĝoj de angla-lingva novaĵo, pure Usona. (Per sperto, la redakcio plisaĝiĝas; do ĉi-foje la hejmlanda aldono estos grandpaĝa, en la sama formato kun la Tutamerika gazeto, do pli bonaspekta ol antaŭfoje.) Do, atendu kun pacienco.

LA ESPERANTISTOJ DE OKLAHOMA CITY ATENDAS VIN BRAKOMALFERME, kaj KORAJ SALUTOJ ! ! ! !

# Another Language

N.Y. Times Feb. 16, 1941.

## Need Is Seen for Auxiliary International Tongue

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

A Science Service report published in THE TIMES of Jan. 28 referred to a proposal by us for "a new language to be created" so that "the people of all the Americas will be speaking the same language." Though doubtless well intentioned, this phrasing was unfortunate.

What we urged was that scientific groups in this country aid in the further development and sponsorship of an international "auxiliary" or "second" language adequate to modern professional needs. The proposal is not new, nor would it affect the status of any of the ethnic or national languages.

The need for an auxiliary language is admittedly greater in the printed than in the spoken medium, and greater for scientific and technical purposes than for general purposes. However, few people in this country appreciate either the degree to which demands for such a language could have increased among non-English speaking professional people, or the extent to which those demands have been answered by recent work in the field of interlinguistics.

### Derivation Not Difficult

Through maximum utilization of those words and forms which are already international in their use, interlinguists have demonstrated (a) that a functionally rich and efficient auxiliary language can be derived; (b) that it is virtually readable at sight by educated persons and no more than one-tenth as difficult to learn to write as an ethnic language; (c) that it can be made superior to any ethnic language in carrying meaning from one ethnic language to another, and (d) that, so far from diminishing interest in the ethnic literatures, the knowledge of such a language facilitates and increases such interest.

Since there is practically nothing in such an auxiliary language which is not taken from the common stock of words and forms which have gradually developed in Europe, it is better termed a "generalized" language than an artificial or synthetic language. There is no real danger that its value will be impaired by the modification it may be expected to undergo from decade to decade. Since all the important rules may be put on the flyleaf of whatever one is reading, changes can be made and followed easily. If danger exists, it is that of inflexibility.

Referring to proposals made in this country that Basic English be recommended as an international medium for this hemisphere, we remarked: "Historically, whenever the language of a large group has been promoted as an international medium, the whole pur-

pose of such a language has been defeated by the suspicions of cultural domination. \* \* \* It is merely wishful to think that an international language can be successful if it is not international in its construction and substance.

### Basic Has Value

"To the Spanish, Portuguese and French-speaking peoples of this hemisphere we might suggest Basic as a means of getting a start on the learning of English. The value of Basic for this purpose is not to be doubted. But to recommend it to them as an international language would be a grave blunder, psychologically and diplomatically. \* \* \* There is small excuse for making this proposal when there is potentially available a genuinely international auxiliary language which is easily learned and which, as a language, is far more adequate and expressive. \* \* \*

"It is known in Latin America that the field of interlinguistics as it has emerged today was foreseen fifty years ago by the scholarly Albert Liptay of Chile. It was he who stated that the international language was not to be invented, but that it already existed and required only the careful application of research methods to generalize it from the modern ethnic languages.

"With the main body of the work he foresaw now accomplished, it would be most appropriate for us to ask the interlinguists of Central and South America to collaborate with us in working out the final details and the dictionaries \* \* \* and then to assist in its sponsorship."

BRONSON PRICE,  
W. MARK TAYLOR.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1941.

We have received many 'clippings' relative to the suggestions of the gentlemen sponsoring this article--the senders apparently thinking that another attempt at the production of an "auxiliary" language loomed. (Nothing in the article has been changed or deleted) Though the word "Esperanto" is not mentioned, their reference to the requirements of an auxiliary language-and "adequacy", leaves no doubt that the omission of the word was inadvertent. The reference to what is needed in a non-national language, and to the suggestion to the non-English peoples of this hemisphere that they use Basic "for getting a start on the learning of English" they say: "But to recommend it to them as an international language would be a grave blunder, psychologically and diplomatically \* \* \* There is small excuse for making this proposal when there is potentially available a genuinely international language which is easily learned and which, as a language, is far more adequate and expressive", it is quite clear that Esperanto is the international language referred to.

Esperanto has met-ADEQUATELY-every requirement of an auxiliary or second language since its advent in 1887. Endorsed by the principal Scientific bodies of the world, by the League of Nations, and by hundreds of Industrial, Commercial and Educational organizations. Adopted by many governments for official purposes. Incorporated as one of the nine "Clear" languages by the International Telegraphers in 1926.

Many other 'so-called' auxiliary languages have appeared, touted as world-wonders, but never getting beyond the advertising stage, while Esperanto has gone on from success to success--so much so that no semblance of competition has appeared since before the War of 1914-18.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Dr. E. D. Chase, Galveston, Texas, suffered a broken leg (left) and severe bruises generally when ran into by an automobile, January 24th. Dr. Chase has been an enthusiastic supporter of Esperanto for many years, and he has the sympathy of a wide circle of friends, who earnestly hope for his early recovery.

ESPERANTO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, met in Hotel New Yorker for regular meeting, and dinner, 7 p.m. March first.

# Troy Woman Confident General Esperanto Use Might Bring End to War

By JOHN DEEMY

Sunday Telegram Correspondent

"MI HAVAS miajn librojn sur mia tablo," or in textbook English, "I have my books on the table." These are books given to me by an 80-year-old woman, Mrs. Willis Baker or Fannie Baker as she is known, not only by people in the Troy community but also by hundreds of people all over the earth.

Mrs. Baker is a proselyte of Esperanto, the universal language. More than 30 years ago when most women of 50 were content to rest on their previous education, Mrs. Baker in a Catoic spirit began to learn a new language. Soon, filled with an almost religious fervor, she undertook to spread her "gospel" that others in the community might share the joy she was receiving.



MRS. WILLIS BAKER

"The purpose of Esperanto is to furnish a common basis of communication between average citizens of all countries," says Mrs. Baker, "that through the medium of a common language many of the misunderstandings that cause friction and even wars between nations would not exist."

MRS. BAKER has volumes of correspondence, pictures, and postcards sent to her from all parts of the world. Among these are postcards sent to her by a Belgian soldier interned in a Dutch prison camp during the first World War, pictures of a Hungarian family whose names made headlines in the political front preceding the present war, a Russian devotee of Tolstol, a German policeman, an inquisitive Jap (who as Mrs. Baker says always asks plenty of questions and answered none, an African philatelist, refugees in Siberia—all inscribed in Esperanto.

"I never studied any language except English and I had very little formal instruction in that," said Mrs. Baker, "but it was not difficult to learn Esperanto. The difficulty is to get people interested in it sufficiently to learn it."

"ALTHOUGH there are no other Esperantists in this community to testify for Mrs. Baker's ability in getting converts to her cause, there are, no doubt, many people who, on seeing Mrs. Baker's collection, and realizing the concomitant knowledge derived from that collection, regret that they too did not learn Esperanto when she asked them too.

"I wish I could find that bunch of communistic propaganda that was sent me. Just because an Esperantist wants peace, some people think we are not patriotic or believe in God. I hate Communism and somebody sent me Communistic literature. I want to get rid of it."

You know Hitler has forbidden the use of Esperanto. He knows that he cannot instill hatred in the German people for other peoples if Esperanto were allowed. One of the best textbooks in Esperanto is the Holy Bible. An Esperantist does not give up his native tongue; he only learns another one, a universal language, that he may converse with people from many countries without learning the languages of those countries."

THE ABOVE quotations are Mrs. Baker's. Whether or not this reporter becomes a convert to Esperanto, he will always remember and respect the Esperantist of Troy, Fannie A. Baker.

(Elmira (N.Y.) "Telegram" January 26, 1941.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆  
WAS IT YOU ?

Somebody handed cheerfully in  
Money to help our cause to win;  
WAS THAT SOMEBODY YOU ?  
Somebody let the years slip by  
Heedless of payments piling high;  
WAS THAT SOMEBODY YOU ?

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HOSPITAL NURSES OF MEMPHIS, TENN., have formed an Esperanto Class, with Miss Helen Lee Schlenker Leader. Much interest and enthusiasm is manifest. GOOD LUCK ! ! !

## LA PLEJ GRAVA JARO!

Gojan feston! Feliĉan Novjaron! Krias Pernambuco Esperantista al siaj karaj samideanoj, kiuj venkis unu jaro kaj komencas novan.

Ni gratulas vin ĉiujn pro la brilaj venkoj de la jaro 1940a. Ĝi estis la plej grava jaro en nia Brazila Movado. Dum la jaro du gazetoj aperis tute regule, 18 novaj societoj estis fondataj, kursoj per radio funkciis en la plej gravaj urboj de la lando, lernolibroj presitaj kaj distribuitaj en la tuta teritorio, dekoj da paroladoj, centoj da artikoloj aperis. Nia nombro grave multobliĝis. Ja, ĝi estas la plej grava jaro de nia historio!

Bedaŭrinde ne nur floroj troviĝis sur nia vojo. Ho, ne! Kelkaj samideanoj mortis kaj neniam malaperos de nia memoro, sed ankaŭ kelkaj morale mortis, ĉar ili forlasis nian armeon kaj tiujn ni devas kompateme por ĉiam forgesi... Por ĉi falinto ni jam havas dek novulojn... Do la falintoj ripozu en paco!

La 81a datreveno de la naskiĝo de nia Majstro estis solene remorigita en S. Paulo, Rio-de-Janeiro, Natal, Recife, kaj certe en multaj aliaj urboj, pri kiuj ni ankoraŭ ne ricevis raportojn, ĉar ni preparas tiun ĉi noton en la 19a de Decembro, kaj certe multaj gazetoj kaj leteroj pri la tago de Zamenhof venos ankoraŭ en niajn manojn.

Neniam en nia historio estis jaro tiel prospera, kiel 1940a, tamen neniam en nia movado la kondiĉoj estis tiel malfavoraj. Militige detruas tutaj landojn; blokado mortigas popolojn pro malsato; sed la progreso marŝas ĉiam antaŭen kaj ne timas la bruaĵon.

Cu ni ĉiuj plenumis nian devon dum 1940a? Plej multaj ĝin plenumis, sed la faronta laboro postulas tre multe da sindonemo kaj energio. Nia ĝisnuna penado estis nur antaŭprepara: Ni aperigis dekojn da libroj, sed ni bezonas milojn. Ni havas dekojn da grupoj, sed ni bezonas milojn. Se ni pripesas pri ĉio farota, la farita ja ŝajnas simpla nulo; sed nur tiu unua komenco estas vere malfacila. Tuta serio de lernolibroj jam estas en librovendejoj kaj la publiko lernema jam interesigas pri nia movado. Novaj libroj estas en presado, kaj dum 1941a aperos kredeble pli da ili ol dum la tuta antaŭa tempo de nia propagando. La kursoj per radio regule funkcias, kaj ĉiutage verbas novajn batalantojn. La estonto estas nia!

Pernambuco Esperantista deziras al siaj legantoj la plej brilajn sukcesojn dum la Nova Jaro!  
(El la Dec. numero)

F-ino Artemisa de Araújo estas nun la redaktorino de la "Pernambuco Esperantista"

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