

U 1942 \* \* M A Y \* \* 1942  
 Mi Juras lojulecon al la  
 standardo de Usono, kaj  
 al la respubliko kiun  
 ĝi simboligas, unu  
 nacio, nedivid-  
 ebla, kun  
 Libereco kaj  
 Justeco por  
 ĉiuj.

1942

1942 \* \* M A Y \* \* 1942  
 I pledge allegiance to the  
 flag of the United States  
 of America, and to the  
 republic for which it  
 stands, one nation,  
 indivisible, with  
 Liberty and  
 Justice  
 for all.

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RUSSIAN

DUTCH

IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH

**UNUECO \* DONAS \* FORTECON**

"A million times cheaper to win the war than to lose it"



United States



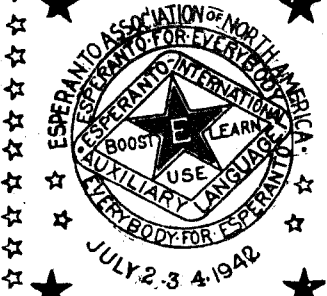
Great Britain

35th ANNUAL CONGRESS

**DETROIT 1942 VOKAS 1942 VIN**

Julio 2-3-4

PREPARE TO VISIT THE MAGIC INDUSTRIAL CITY OF THE WORLD NEXT JULY  
 THE SAME HUSTLERS who gave us such a wonderful time at the Congress  
 of 1936 are in the Local Congress Committees--with a few others, equ-  
 ally enthusiastic, making arrangements to meet, greet and entertain  
 those who will be fortunate enough to be in Detroit on those MAGIC  
 DATES--JULY 2-3-4--Better get there the 1st, so as not to miss out  
 on RECEPTION EVE, which is always a gala occasion not to be easily  
 forgotten. (Forget an occasional cigar, movie or ice cream-drop the  
 price in a not-to-be-tampered-with box--as a Congress Fund.)



DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
 ESPERANTO CLASSES are being taught in Detroit, by some of the best Esperantists to  
 be found anywhere--'froinstance: Mrs. Mabel Davis, Mr. Louis Polakuvski; Mr. Albert Jarosz;  
 Mrs. Mabel Vicary, all having large classes of enthusiastic lookers-forward to taking a  
 part in the coming congress.--All ambitious not to let Cleveland, Lima-or any other from  
 outside have larger groups than the locals.

Make your reservations NOW. Congress tickets \$3., Hotel rooms-\$2.75 up; Double \$4.50 up.

MILWAUKEE, WISC., Professor Dudley Brooks (Wiscon-  
 sin University) President of Klubo de Verda Stelo,  
 has just issued the first number of "La Kuraĝilo",  
 an 8x11 bulletin, carrying the story of the club's,  
 and the Professor's, ambitions and efforts to inst-  
 ill the spirit of Esperanto into the minds of Mil-  
 waukee citizens. Though a very busy man, the Prof-  
 essor is teaching an Esperanto class twice a week  
 and, with the encouragement of University officials  
 he is planning a 17-week Esperanto Course in the  
 fall, to be followed in the 2nd semester by an ad-  
 vanced course--Literature and International Life--  
 for those who can qualify. **BONSANCON!**



ANKAŭ SUBTENU  
 ESPERANTAN  
 MOVADON.  
 EANA kaj IEL.



Cu la anĝeloj kantas  
 al vi? Vidu la daton  
 Je via ano-karto.

**"KURAGE ANTAŬEN"**

\*\*\*\*\*

# ESPERANTO---

## A World Language

by William P. Vathis

\* One of the most serious problems confronting this world of ours today is the ever increasing need of an international auxiliary language—a second language for everyone in addition to their mother tongue. Current events have put this problem in the spotlight, though it is by no means a new one. The conquering armies of Alexander the Great spread not only Greek culture and traditions throughout the then known world, but also the Greek language, which came into universal use. Centuries later Latin, disseminated by Caesar's victorious legions, assumed that role. But history has repeatedly shown that a language cannot be forced upon a subjugated people. Their mother tongue is one of their most priceless possessions—and rightly so.

\* The solution therefore, lies only in the adoption of a created language, one that is absolutely neutral, belonging to no nation. Several hundred attempts have been made to produce such a language, but only one has met with any noticeable success. It has been just fifty-five years since Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, a Polish oculist, gave Esperanto to the world.

\* Esperanto, meaning the hopeful one, is based primarily on Latin root words. From these root words, about five thousand, plus a list of thirty-five prefixes and suffixes, one can translate any word from the English language, of which there are several hundred thousand. There are sixteen grammatical rules with no exception whatever; the alphabet is phonetic—one letter, one sound; it is a euphonic language, because the vowels predominate. It has been proved by Columbia University professors that Esperanto can be learned in one-tenth the time necessary to learn any national language, and is furthermore a help in learning other languages.

\* The mere fact that Esperanto has been in existence for more than a half century shows that it is not a fad, but a practical language in everyday use throughout the civilized world.

\* To enumerate the many successes that Esperanto has gained would require many pages—it will suffice to mention the most important. It has been called "a masterpiece of logic and simplicity" by the French Academy of Science; in 1921, the League of Nations adopted a resolution favoring the introduction of Esperanto into the schools of the world; since 1926, the International Telegraphers Union has recognized Esperanto as a "clear language" for use in telegraphic parlance, thus giving it the same recognition that it accords to national languages; the literature of ten thousand works includes not only translations but many original works by authors of diverse nationalities; international trade and commerce have made extensive use of the language—in short, in every field where there is a need of an international language, there you will find Esperanto. Though it is hard to give an accurate estimate, it can be stated that there are several million Esperant-

ists throughout the world, mostly in Europe.

Perhaps you are wondering if we, as Greek-Americans, need Esperanto. It is a good thing for parents to encourage their children to master both the Greek and English languages. But that is not enough. Hitherto we in America had not felt the need of a language such as Esperanto. But the present war, if it has shown anything, has shown that no nation can consider itself isolated from the rest of the world; that we are but a community of nations closely bound together, and that what happens in one nation can have grave consequences for the rest. The world of tomorrow, if it is to be a world of peace, must have cooperation; to have cooperation there must be mutual understanding; and is it any wonder that there is no understanding when there is in existence an estimated three thousand languages? The trend of events is such that a universal language is certain to come. And Esperanto has thus far proved itself the most successful claimant for that role.

"American-Hellenic Youth Herald"



ROSARIO — Pere de LT1, Radio del Litoral de Rosario, s-no Pedro Martin senlace disradias ĉiumerkrede Esperantan; Bultenon.

\* Dum la 4, 5, 6 de novembro, nia usona s-no Raymond Fugitt vizitis Rosarion kaj faris paroladeton antaŭ la lernantoj de s-no Goodes.

(S-ro Fugitt estas ano de la EANA kaj la Vaŝingtona klubo. Li multe vojaĝadas.)

\* EN LA GAZETARO — Bonan artikolon pri Esperanto kaj Sporto aperigis s-no G. Abraham en la revuo de la Klubo "Sirio Libanés".

\* En "El Pueblo" ĉiu semajne aperas rubrikon pri Esperanto, sub la zorgo de s-no D-ro Quiña Gonzalez.

\* La multelegata "Critica" denove aperigis notetojn pri nia afero.

\* En la gazeto "Propósitos de Bien Público", de San Pedro, regule aperas kurson de Esperanto, dank' al aktiveco de s-no J. J. Montiel.

\* "La Capital", plej grava tagjurnalo el Rosario, volonte publikigas notojn pri Esperanto kaj komunikojn pri nia movado

\* En "Mendoza", organo de la jurnalista centro de Mendoza, s-no T. Duktal publikigas tutan paŝon kun priesperanta artikolo.

El "Argentina Esperantisto"

### HOW I BECAME AN ESPERANTIST

Thirty-five years ago I bought "The Whole of Esperanto for a Penny" at a railway bookstall. Later on, I met my wife (a Belgian) at an International Esperanto Congress. For more than thirty years now we have spoken exclusively Esperanto when alone. It was our only common language when we married. Can this record be beaten? (John P. Nix, Romsey).

Some 30 years ago I saw in a newspaper a laudatory reference to Esperanto by Count Tolstoy; and through this, and the encouragement of an Esperantist friend, I learned the language. My thankfulness to him grows through the years (W. E. Hailstone).

1. On a journey to Vienna with friends, I saw at Andermatt in Switzerland a man in uniform on the platform, wearing a green star. One of my friends spoke with him in Esperanto—and I accordingly started learning it.

2. At an international Pedagogic Conference in Vienna I was struck with the linguistic confusion: and a Bulgarian professor there told me about Esperanto.

12. I heard a wireless talk on Esperanto some years ago. Two of my friends used to converse secretly in the language about their acquaintances. We all got interested, and started to study it.

13. When I was about 14 my father gave me a Scout handbook in which there was a page about Esperanto and a few phrases. It caught my attention.

14. When I married I found an Esperanto textbook and dictionary among my husband's books, and began learning the language. I had previously seen Esperanto paragraphs in papers and cut them out, but had not understood them.

15. When a boy I twice read in the Press about weddings where the bride and bridegroom spoke Esperanto.

17. While in France I was invited to visit some friends, and there met a French Esperantist, who so effectively advocated the language that I went straight to a French Esperanto office and obtained the address of the B.E.A. On returning to England I went there, and afterwards to the London Club.

18. I read accounts of a big Esperanto Congress in my daily paper, and was at once attracted to the language. I wrote to the Editor and was put in touch with the London Club, where I soon started to acquire the new tongue.

9. My father heard a propaganda speech in Hyde Park and became interested. He asked me to accompany him to a class, and I joined it—first from curiosity, and then from interest, as the construction of the language attracted me.

10. I was invited by an Esperantist to visit a local Group. Their Rambling Section first attracted me, and afterwards the language itself.

30. While camping out, I could not sleep one night on account of two Esperantists talking in "a strange tongue" in a neighbouring tent! "THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST"

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NIA BIBLIOTEKO** \* BOOK RENTAL SERVICE FURTHER EXPANDED. \*

\*\*\*\*\* The thirty-three volumes listed below are now available to \* those using the Rental Service of EANA. Many of these books (and some announced in previous \* lists) represent generous contributions by Dr.G.P.Ferree of Chenoa, Ill. Others who have \* kindly donated books are Mr.C.H.McKinney, Phoenix, Ariz., Miss Ann E Beatty, Cardington, O., \* Mr.Joseph R.Scherer, Los Angeles, Calif., and Mrs James F.Morton, Paterson, N.J. \*

- Larger Books (over 300 pages)
- \* "Fundamenta Krestomatio"(Zamenhof) Basic collection of standard "Esperantaĵoj."
  - \* "Ĵdoj de Orfeo" (H.J.Bulthuis.) Original romance, with strange adventures.
  - \* "Jozefo kaj la Edzino de Potifar" (Bulthuis) Original romance.
  - \* "Pro Iŝtar" ( E.A.Luyken.) Original romance of ancient Babylon.
  - \* "La Fera Kalkanumo" (translated from Jack London.)
  - \* "La Sankta Biblio" (translated by Dr.Zamenhof)

- Smaller Books (less than 300 pages.)
- \* "La Vivo de Nia Sinjoro Jesuo" (translated from Charles Dickens.)
  - \* "Baha'u'llah kaj la Nova Epoko"(J.E.Esselmont.) Religious work, translator Lidia Zamenhof.
  - \* "Kiel Plaĉas al Vi" (Shakespeare)Translated by Dr.Ivy Kellerman Reed.
  - \* "Argenta Duopo" Vol.1.(Sketches in honor of K.Kalocsay and J.Baghy.)
  - \* "Diverskolora Bukedeto" (F.V.Lorenz.) Poems translated from forty languages.
  - \* "Dekdu Poetoj" (original Esperanto lyrics from twelve authors.)
  - \* "Vortoj de Kamarado E.Lanti" (articles by a leading sennaciulo.)
  - \* "Fontamara" (story from Italian -- kun vidpunkto sennacieca.)
  - \* "Rigardante Malantaŭen" (Edward Bellamy) Translation from "Looking Backward".
  - \* "La Dormanto Vekiĝas" (translated from H.G.Wells.)
  - \* "Ĉu Li?" (Dr.Vallienne.)earliest original novel published in Esperanto.
  - \* "Trans la Fabeloceano" (J.Szilagyi.) Original short stories in Esperanto.
  - \* "Du Majstronoveloj"(from the German of Theodore Storm.)
  - \* "Maria kaj la Grupo" ( Emba.) Story with Esperantist plot.
  - \* "La Radianta Lotuso" (J.D.Degreeef.) From Dutch language; story of India.
  - \* "Akbar" (Brouwer.) Oriental romance, translated from the Dutch.
  - \* "La Longa Vojo" (R.Meye.) Original novel.
  - \* "Veterano?" (I.G.Braga.)Highly valuable articles about the Esperanto movement.
  - \* "Esperanto-Modelo" (compiled by I.G.Braga from writings of Zamenhof)
  - \* "Monumento de Carlo Bourlet"(I.G.Braga, describes one of Zamenhof's chief fellow workers);\*
  - \* "Murdo en la Orienta Ekspreso" ( Agatha Christie.)Mystery story.
  - \* "La Knaboj de Paŭlo-Strato" (from the Hungarian of F.Molnar.)
  - \* "La Princo kaj Betty" (P.G.Wodehouse.) spritely romance.
  - \* "La Tempo Maŝino" (with another romance by H.G.Wells.)
  - \* "Princo de Marso" (Edgar Rice Burroughs,) very fantastic.
  - \* "Colomba" (Merimee) a romance of Corsica, from the French.
  - \* "Noveloj de K.M.Ĉapek-Chod" (from the Bohemian)

And now, for your convenience, we are repeating below--in condensed form--the complete \* list of books available for rental previously announced in our October, December, February\* and March issues. BE SURE TO SAVE CAREFULLY the present number, as it will not be expedi-\* ent to repeat this list for some time later.

- LARGER BOOKS. "Lando de l'Fantazio" ( T.Jung.); "Eterna Bukedo" (Kalocsay); " Jarmiloj \* Pasas" (Haeŝker); "Kataluna Antologio"; "Sveda Antologio"; "Hungara Antologio"; "Ĉeĥoslovaka \* Antologio"; "La Amo en la Jaro Dekmil"; "Cesaro" (historical novel); "La Vojo Returne" \* (Remarque); "Sinjoro Tadeo" (Polish national epic); "Kastelo de Prelongo" (Vallienne); \* "Fatala Ŝuldo" (Delsace); "Per Balono al la Poluso" (Andree expedition); "Plena Gramatika de \* Esperanto" (Kalocsay and Waringhien); "Originala Verkaro de Zamenhof" (Dr.L.L.Zamenhof); \* "Bela Joe" (Dame Saunders); "Jimmie Higgins" (Upton Sinclair).
- SMALLER BOOKS. "La Nekonata Konato" (Boatman); "Aelita" (Aleksa Tolstoj); "Bakŝis" \* (Newell); "Vivo de Zamenhof" (Privat); "Interpopola Konduto" (Privat); "Bulgara Antologio" \* "Belga Antologio" (two volumes); "Faraono" (Pruss, tr.Kabe; three volumes); "Bonhumoro" \* (Nyssens); "La Tragedio de l'Homo" (Madach); "Streĉita Kordo" (Kalocsay, poems); "Verkoj de \* Fez" (Feliks Zamenhof); "Al Torento" ( Engholm); "Infanoj en Torento" (Engholm); "Mr.Tot \* Aĝetas Mil Okulojn" (Forge); "Saltego trans Jarmiloj" (Forge); "Viktimoj" (Baghy); "Verdaj \* Donkifotoj" (Baghy); "Dancu Marionetoj" (Baghy); "Anstataŭa Edzino" (Maxwell); "De Paĝo al \* Paĝo" (Totsche); "Hamleto" (Shakespeare); "Parizaj Paroladoj de Abdul Baha"; "Espero In- \* ternacia" (hymns tr.Miss Ann E.Beatty); "Naciismo" (Lanti.); "En Rusujo per Esperanto" \* (Rivier); "La Mistero de l'Sango" (heredity); "Noveloj de Lu Sin" (from the Chinese); \*

\*\*\*\*\* Turn to next page \*\*\*\*\*

\* \* \* \* \*  
 \* **BIBLIOTEKO** Cont'd. "Sorĉistino de Kastilo" (Asch); "Patroj kaj Filoj" (Turgenjev); "Paŭlo  
 \* Lebenham" (Luyken); "Aspazio" (drama from Polish); "Infero" (Dante -- Kalocsay); "Progres-  
 \* ado kaj la Pasinteco" (F.Wates); "Princeĝ Serebrjaniĵ" (Aleksa Tolstoj); "Gustav Vasa"  
 \* (historical drama); "Odyssey" (Homer, tr. Manders); "Fine mi Komprenas Radion" (Aisberg);  
 \* "Ĉirkaŭ la Mondon kun la Verda Stelo" (Joseph R.Scherer); "La Hispana Tragedio (1936-38)"  
 \* "Palaco de Danĝero" (tr. Payson); "Kaptitaj en Nubio" (Sienkiewicz); "Hindo Rigardas Sved-  
 \* landon" (Sinha); "Atta Troll" (from German of Heine, poem); "Eŭropo ĝe la Abismo" (Nitti);  
 \* "Luno de Israel" (Haggard); "La Ora Stuparo" (E. Phillips Openheim); "Riĉa kaj sen Mono"  
 \* (Oppenheim).

\* The procedure for using the RENTAL SERVICE of EANA is simple. Send all correspondence  
 \* to E.G.Dodge, 1471 Irving St., N-W., Washington, D.C. Begin by depositing One Dollar  
 \* as a pledge of serious intention. Rental fees will be deducted from this deposit--15¢  
 \* for each "larger book" and 10¢ for each "smaller book"--for four weeks or fraction there-  
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 \* those still wishing to use the service. If one decides to discontinue renting books, the  
 \* unexpended balance of his deposit will be returned.

\* Special arrangement for rental of booklets. The RENTAL SERVICE of EANA has hitherto  
 \* confined itself to books of full volume size. There are numerous small booklets of 30  
 \* to 75 pages which are very interesting; but to rent these individually for a few pennies  
 \* each would involve too much small clerical detail. It has been suggested, however, that  
 \* some newer Esperantists who still may read rather slowly may be desirous of continuing  
 \* their Esperanto reading in small or easy booklets but may feel somewhat diffident about  
 \* attacking books of 100 to 500 pages just yet. It has been decided to make up several  
 \* BOOKLET SETS and allow any user of the Rental Service to receive the five booklets of a  
 \* given set all at once, to be counted as one book. In case of newer Esperantists, not yet  
 \* registered, you will proceed as follows: Send your ONE DOLLAR as deposit or guarantee to  
 \* Mr. Dodge, 1471 Irving St., N-W., Washington, D.C. You receive the five booklets of one set,  
 \* and read them in any order you choose. Be sure to return at least one booklet inside of  
 \* four weeks, and the others at rate of one at least each two weeks. When all are returned  
 \* 90¢ of your dollar deposit is returned to you, in case you do not wish to continue using  
 \* the Rental Service. If you wish to buy and keep any of the booklets that are for sale,  
 \* their price is deducted from the deposit. In the lists below, those with two stars (\*\*)  
 \* opposite price are for sale from adequate stocks; those with one star (\*) are for sale,  
 \* but only a few copies are available.

BOOKLET GROUPS:

\* Group "A", "Princo Vanc'" (25¢ \*\*) "Lando de Argentia Akvo" (25¢ \*\*) "Usono" (10¢ \*) "La For-  
 \* to de la Fortoj" (Jack London); "Flugado Alimonden" (E.G.Dodge).

\* Group "B", "Sep Ridoj" (Wendell, 25¢ \*\*); "Blanche" Virgulino de Lille" (20¢ \*\*); "Karlo"  
 \* (Privat); "La Karto Mistera"; "Bukedo" (short stories).

\* Group "C", "Juneco kaj Amo" (Payson, 25¢ \*\*); "La Fantoma Edzino" (Payson, 10¢ \*); "Gajaj Ves-  
 \* peroj" (jokes, 25¢ \*); "Bulgaraj Rakontoj"; "Ĉiutaga Vivo" (conversation, 25¢ \*)

\* Group "D", "La Rozujo Ĉiumiljara" (tr. from Mabel Wagnalls, 25¢ \*\*); "La Regno de l'Vero"  
 \* (tr. by A.M. Koliner, from the Russian, 15¢ \*\*); "Galerio de Zamenhofoj" (with pictures of all  
 \* relatives); "Pirama kaj Tizbeo" (burlesque tragedy by William George Adams); "Islando"  
 \* (history and illustrated description of Iceland).

\* Group "E", "Ginevra" (lyric drama by E. Privat, 25¢ \*\*); "Malriĉa en Spirito" (original  
 \* prose drama by H.J. Bulthuis); "Gaja Ekzerco kaj Amuzo" (Carl Walter); "Esperanto kaj Kul-  
 \* turo," (Robert Trogel); "La Alta Kanto de la Amo" (original, by Teo Jung).

\* Group "F", "Rememoroj de Esperantisto" (published in Bulgaria); "El Slava Literaturo",  
 \* (short stories from well-known writers); "La Tajdo" (original poems, N. Holov.); "Sonorilo  
 \* kaj Kanono" (tr. from Roumanian); "Miniaturoj" (original lyrics by G.D. Nash.)

\* Group "G", "Esperantismo" (important articles by I.G. Braga); "La Kirgizoj" (customs of an  
 \* Asian people, tr. from Russian); "La Vagabondo Kantas" (lyrics by J. Baghy); "Internacia  
 \* Frazaro", helpful for learners); "Bukedo" (short stories, second volume.)

\* Group "H", "La Lastaj Tagoj de D-ro L.L. Zamenhof" (Oberrotman and Jung); "Rakonto kaj  
 \* Aventuro", (original stories, 1911); "En Ekzilo" (original poems by Emba); "Versaĵetoj"  
 \* (J.W. Bishop); "Esperanto por Infanoj" (Illustrated).

\* Group "I", "Mozaiko" ("short-short" stories); "Sub la Meznokta Suno" (stories of Sweden by  
 \* Lehman Wendell, 25¢ \*\*); "Mia Spektro" (lyrics by N. Kurzens); "Tenth book of Odyssey, tr. in  
 \* verse"; "Filatela Terminaro" (Comparing Esperanto, English, German and French.)

\* \* \* \* \*  
 \* MI VOLAS KORESPONDI, per poŝtkartoj, kun gesamideanoj de ĉiuj landoj. Mi estas 17-jara  
 \* knabo, kaj aviadilisto mi volas iĝi. Mi estas interesata ankaŭ pri poŝtmarkoj, kaj stam-  
 \* iloj-poŝtoj memorigintaj. Adreso: Fernando de Carvalho, Rua 21 de Março, 714, Natal, Brazil.

\* \* \* \* \*

HOW MANY "UNIVERSAL" LANGUAGES DOES THE WORLD NEED ?

The answer would seem to be as easy as that to the question, how many city-wide tele-  
phone systems does your city need? We do not remember ever hearing it seriously proposed  
that the streets of a metropolis be torn up, at cost of millions of dollars, to install  
the cable mains of a new and rival telephone company, for some trivial reason such as,  
"I don't like some of the advertisements in the 'phone book!" or, "I don't like the dial  
system!" or, "Home industry should be patronized, and the present equipment was made in  
another city!" or, "The present company does not serve the whole population — some are  
not subscribers!"

Yet something not very unlike this has long been observable in the international aux-  
iliary language field, wherein human ingenuity in one quarter or another has contrived  
some new and different scheme for such a language at more or less frequent intervals,—  
always ignoring the fact that an investment of human effort and human skill fairly comp-  
arable to the establishment of the existing general telephone system has already been made  
in one well proven and functioning international language. Such proposals for something  
new also ignore the fact that the existing occupant of the field, ESPERANTO, has demon-  
strated its fitness to pass all essential tests, that it is capable of internal growth to  
meet changing needs, and that the people who are not served by it are the people—all too  
many as yet—who do not put forth the moderate effort required for learning it.

The occasion for again referring to this is found in the fact that the very latest in  
the long series of theoretical linguistic schemes (each of which, without doubt, has  
appealed to the personal tastes of its ingenious authors) is one which is backed by ample  
financial resources of its chief sponsor and can point to some fairly eminent names among  
its directors or adherents. The organization with headquarters in New York City commonly  
known as IALA (pronounced "ee-ah-lah") from the initials of its name, "International Aux-  
iliary Language Association," has for some years been emphasizing the evident need for  
agreement upon and universal use of an easy and politically neutral medium of world com-  
munication; yet it has hitherto held back from officially pronouncing its support of  
either the functioning Esperanto or any of its theoretical would-be rivals as the langu-  
age for universal use.

And now for some time the leaders of the Esperanto organization have been aware that  
IALA, apparently departing from what had been its general prior policy, has been engaged  
in trying to formulate a new language wholly of its own coinage, thus asking the world  
to scrap the entire investment of money, labor, and good will which has gone into perfect-  
ing and upbuilding the now operating international language—ESPERANTO. Just recently  
through an article in the April number of the magazine "Coronet" (styled "Esperanto's New  
Challenger,") the public is able for the first time to see and appraise a sample of the  
proposed new language which the IALA has under incubation. The sample is the first sen-  
tence of the Gettysburg address, which—subject to possible slight revision because the  
project is not yet complete—would read in the IALA language as follows:

"Ante octante et septe annos, nostre patres creaba in iste continente un nove nation  
concepte in liberta et dedicate all proposition que homos son equal."

To permit ready comparison, we now give a close and prosaic rendering of the above in-  
to Esperanto, (purposely omitting the rare literary flavor of the original "four score  
and seven" and clinging to the plain "eighty-seven.")

"Antaŭ okdek sep jaroj, niaj patroj estigis sur tiu ĉi kontinento novan nacion, naski-  
ĝintan en libereco kaj dediĉitan al la principo ke homoj estas egalaj."

From this it is readily seen that the project which IALA is working over is not in any  
sense one of the series of several (now nearly forgotten) plans for a "revision" of Esper-  
anto—of which the chief were Ido, Esperantido, and Novesperanto, —but something along  
an entirely different line. The only thing in common between Esperanto and the proposed  
IALA substitute is that both resort to western European languages as a source from which  
to select linguistic roots.

For the benefit of readers who have not studied the history of the international aux-  
iliary language movement, it should be explained that since the collapse of the difficult  
and inelegant Volapük around the years 1888-90, the number of plans cropping up here and  
there for an international language has been steadily growing—some estimates say 300.  
Yet it may be claimed quite conservatively that at the present time at least 98% of those  
actually using a created international language for reading or writing or speaking (not  
for theorizing about the subject) are the users of Esperanto. The only one among the other  
proposals which kept itself rather prominently before the public for some years was Ido,  
the creation of Louis de Beaufront about 1907, which had the initial backing of some im-  
portant societies and which was able to spend very large sums of money for its propaga-  
tion. Yet even at the height of its career the number of its publications and the size

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* "UNIVERSAL LANGUAGES" Cont'd. of its constituency were less than 10% of the then current \*  
 \* showing of Esperanto. And since the war of 1914-18, Ido has scarcely been heard of ex- \*  
 \* cept in isolated references. Whereas Esperanto, although launched by a poor man who was \*  
 \* both a linguistic genius and a saint of humanitarian devotion, rallied after the long \*  
 \* shock of the first war and proceeded to go forward into a new period of expansion. \*  
 \* Esperantists ought never to be bigots or to claim the impossible, but they clearly \*  
 \* realize that the Esperanto language not merely was conceived in the mind of one having \*  
 \* a rare genius for practicality as against mere theory, but was planted at the auspicious \*  
 \* moment in history which enabled it to take root. Any proposal to uproot it at this late \*  
 \* date must resemble the uprooting of a well grown elm tree now shading a lawn, in order to \*  
 \* plant a small seedling sycamore in its place—for no better reason than that some one now \*  
 \* belonging to the family thinks he prefers a sycamore leaf to the leaf of the elm. \*  
 \* To show unmistakably the official sentiment of EANA toward proposals for radical change, \*  
 \* innovation, or experiment at the present day, when the former utility which innovation or \*  
 \* experiment could doubtless once have claimed is no longer in evidence, we print under the \*  
 \* next following heading the resolution passed at the annual gathering of the Esperanto \*  
 \* Association of North America in July, 1941. \*



RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE 1941 CONGRESS OF E.A.N.A.



\* The Esperanto-Association of North America, at its thirty-fourth annual convention, \*  
 \* Oklahoma City, July 4-6, 1941,— being deeply conscious of the crucial period now exper- \*  
 \* ienced by a world at war, and of the paramount necessity after the conflict shall have \*  
 \* ceased for a reconstruction of world affairs along lines conducive to peace and harmony \*  
 \* among the various peoples for the age then to follow,—reaffirms with fresh determination \*  
 \* its belief that Esperanto, as the politically neutral and only effectively functioning \*  
 \* international auxiliary language, can and will play a very essential role in the world of \*  
 \* the future. The Association again affirms its unshaken conviction that Esperanto has \*  
 \* proved its adequacy to serve the linguistic international needs of the world on all levels, \*  
 \* from the touristic, commercial, and social, to the scientific, philosophical, and literary \*  
 \* ary. Its demonstrated value and adequacy have been recognized by numerous educational, \*  
 \* commercial, and scientific bodies; and the French Academie de Science went so far as to \*  
 \* pronounce it a "masterpiece of logic and simplicity."

\* The Esperanto Association of North America laments the currency of suggestions appear- \*  
 \* ing in some quarters and occasionally finding expression in newspapers or magazines, re- \*  
 \* garding proposed alterations in the basic structure of Esperanto, or experiments prepar- \*  
 \* atory to the devising of some new linguistic project, designed either for use in the \*  
 \* Americas alone, or as a candidate for use in a wider field. Such suggestions tend to con- \*  
 \* fuse the less well informed elements of the general public, and to divide the forces \*  
 \* which should be working whole-heartedly together for the wider propagation of the inter- \*  
 \* national auxiliary language. The Association therefore again places on record its loyalty \*  
 \* to the language Esperanto, as first created by Dr. Zamenhof, and as ripened through the \*  
 \* labors of his successors. In contrast with other linguistic projects which have been \*  
 \* suggested for international use, but which have failed to make headway, the stability of \*  
 \* Esperanto and its immunity to the confusion of perpetual experiment and change,— other \*  
 \* than the normal internal growth of any living language,—is one of the most vital among \*  
 \* its many assets; and this stability, in the carefully considered opinion of the Associ- \*  
 \* ation, must be guarded and preserved.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* POR PRUVI AL NE-ESPERANTISTOJ, ke Esperanto eĉ dum tre mizera epoko taŭgas kiel inter- \*  
 \* popola helplingvo, "Koopera Esperanto-klubo de Stokholmo" (Helmer Almen, Sek., Poŝtkesto \*  
 \* 4042, Stokholmo, Svedo) starigis centron por interŝanĝo de poŝtmarkoj.  
 \* Multaj svedaj filatelistoj deziras korespondi kun alilandaj kolektantoj. Ni helpas ilin \*  
 \* laŭ jena principo: La centro tradukas la svede skribitan leteron al Esperanto —forsendas \*  
 \* ĝin al ne-sveda filatelisto. Tiu respondas per Esperanto-letero — la centro tradukas ĝin \*  
 \* al la sveda kaj forsendas ĝin al la svedo, kiu skribis la unuan leteron. Tiamaniere ni \*  
 \* servas al la filatelistoj kaj — kio estas plej grava — al la Esperanto-movado, ĉar komp- \*  
 \* reneble la korespondanto deziras plej baldaŭ akiri eblecon por mem legi la Esperante skri- \*  
 \* bitajn leterojn. Li fariĝos Esperantisto. Por realigi la planojn necesas helpo de ne- \*  
 \* svedaj poŝtmark-kolektantaj Esperantistoj por kiuj eblas interŝanĝi poŝtmarkojn kun svedoj.  
 \* Do, se vi povas kaj volas interŝanĝi, skribu al ni! Kunsendu viajn mankolistojn de svedaj \*  
 \* kaj aliaj eŭropaj markoj! Diru ĉu vi deziras korespondi kun gejunuloj aŭ lertaj filatel- \*  
 \* istoj. diru pri kio vi estare interesigas! Kun Esperantista saluto tutkora. \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

# That Reminds Me

By W. P. Davies Editor "Grand Forks (N.D.) Herald" 3/24/42

MUCH HAS BEEN DONE TOWARD establishment of intimate and cordial relations between the inhabitants of the United States and those of Latin America. One obstacle is difference in language.

Most of the people of the United States speak English; Brazilians speak Portuguese; most other South and Central Americans speak Spanish. That difference presents a barrier to freedom of intercourse. To learn another national language in order to surmount that barrier is a task which only the few are likely to undertake. For a long time there has been felt the need for an international language which could be easily learned and which would serve as a means of communication among the peoples, not of two languages, but of many, and that need seems to be most nearly met by Esperanto, in which there has been increasing interest in recent years.



Davies

FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM an article on the subject by Ismael Gomez Braga, of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, published in Esperanto, and translated by Mrs. Paul Nuss of Grand Forks:

"Goodwill ambassadors of our New World often pay friendly visits to our countries to reaffirm the mutual friendship between the American peoples, and they serve their purpose well... Politely they smile at us and we at them; they speak to us in a foreign language, and we do not understand, but in return we address them in polite sentences in our clear national tongue, which they regretfully also do not understand. They make beautiful speeches in their own and we in our language. Banquets, flowers, joy, pictures in the newspapers, groups walking, where the visitors are speaking to their own countrymen, and where our groups are also animatedly speaking in our language. Everything very beautiful! It is only to be regretted that the visitors become acquainted only with mountains, cities, smiles, but do not even get an inkling of our intelligence. An eminent university professor or a simple waiter seem to them quite equal...

"A FEW YEARS AGO CAME FROM North America as many as one thousand eminent teachers. A huge boat served as their enormous hotel. They visited schools, theaters, museums, and groups of our own teachers guided them on their visits. Everywhere groups of learned, experienced teachers held animated discussions—the Brazilians among themselves and the North Americans also among themselves. Are they or are we unenlightened? Not at all. All are very

intelligent and learned men, but unfortunately they speak English and we Portuguese, and those two languages are totally different in conversation, although in writing they have some similar words.

"NOW WITH JOY WE RECEIVE TWO really effective and brilliant goodwill ambassadors from North America, namely two truly charming people, Mr. Geo. A. Connor and Miss Doris E. Tappan. Both speak very plainly and show their high level of culture and intelligence. They do not stay in official circles; quite on the contrary, they come to our homes and fraternally live our life, eat with us quite informally, altogether at home, because they truly belong to our large family circle; they are real Esperantists—according to the language, which they know thoroughly, and according to the idea, which they live courageously. Miss Tappan has sincere friends in our families, her visit is a real and sincere joy in our homes. Our young girls very much enjoy walking with her. What a mysterious power has language! Would that charming young lady be equally able by means of national languages to become friends with our Brazilian young ladies? Although she is a very charming person, certainly if she did not know Esperanto, she would have to be a "foreigner" to us, equally whether we should speak English or Portuguese among each other, because both languages are terrifyingly difficult for foreigners.

"OUR DEAR VISITORS HAVE ALREADY been for four weeks actually in Brazil, not only in North American circles living in Rio. They telephone us, they visit us, they walk with us, they live our life. How many people from other countries live in Rio tens of years, but remain always foreign in our land, because they really know nothing about us! Although their bodies are in Brazil, their spirit we do not know, it is closed to us, the same as ours to them.

"With our whole heart we greet our dear visitors and request that they tell every North American, as we promise to tell all Brazilians: "If you truly desire Pan-Americanism, learn Esperanto!" Without a neutral inter-American language, Pan-Americanism would simply remain Utopia."

"Grand Forks (N.D.) Herald"  
DAKOTA ESPERANTO PIONEER CLUB  
Grand Forks, No. Dakota.  
held their first Birthday  
Celebration Sat. Eve, April 18  
at the "Golden Hour" Restaurant.  
Conversation, Singing,  
Menu etc., in Esperanto. VIVO  
DETROIT, MICH., JULY 2 3 4 '42

## Esperanto Club Has Anniversary

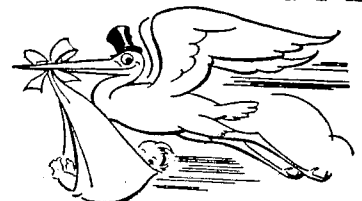
The Dakota Esperanto Pioniro club celebrated its first anniversary at a dinner meeting Saturday night, at the same time commemorating Pan-American day. The menu was in Esperanto, an international language, and conversations and singing was all in Esperanto. The Pan-American motif was further emphasized by the musical numbers, including an Argentine tango, a Cuban rumba, a Puerto Rico bolero, a Mexican waltz and the Brazilian national hymn. The evening was concluded by the singing of "America" in Esperanto.

## Esperanto Club Elects Officers

New officers of the Esperanto club elected at the annual business meeting are: Mrs. Andrew L. Freeman, president; Mrs. Charles Fee, vice president; Miss Isabel Snelgrove, secretary. Mrs. G. W. Crossman, will remain program chairman and Mrs. Paul Nuss as adviser. The club is open to all persons who have studied Esperanto and desire to practice it in conversation. 3/15/42

At the Charlie Chaplin "Great Dictator" film last week, Mrs. Rita Nuss noticed that several of the signs on buildings, etc., were in the international auxiliary language, Esperanto.

"Grand Forks (N.D.) Herald"



Ĝi haltis ĉe la hejmo de Ĝesinoroj Conrad Fisher, Meadville, Pa., Aprilo 6a kaj lasis filineton, Marcella Doris. Ŝiaj gepatroj intencas konversi mur Esperanto kun si ĝis la jaro kiam ŝi eniros lernejon. GRATULOJN.

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8 \* \* \* \* \*

WHAT DO MODERN LANGUAGE SPECIALISTS THINK ABOUT ESPERANTO?

While I am aware that teachers of modern languages are often opposed to Esperanto, I think it would be hard to find a single one who, after thoroughly learning the language—and thus qualifying himself to form an opinion—still remains in opposition.

The answer to the question, I believe, is simply this: those who have investigated it intelligently are enthusiastically in favour of it; those who have not done so often condemn it for a variety of reasons which cannot stand up to impartial investigation.

My own case illustrates the point. I quote it although the story is against myself.

I started studying Esperanto while still bitterly prejudiced against all "artificial languages", and found to my astonishment that, so far from being a childish code, it is a linguist's dream.

Almost every objection made by the non-Esperantist becomes a matter for smiling when one has really made the language one's own. A considerable amount of time and patient work is needed for this, as for every worth-while achievement; but even as a hobby it yields a golden dividend of cultural delight which amply rewards one's efforts. The language specialist will find that though the "reading stage" is reached in a matter of weeks—or even days—the subject is big enough for life-long study. This claim is not made lightly, and is backed by irrefutable evidence.

As to Esperanto in the school, there can be no doubt that it is a medium far surpassing Latin for the inculcation of a sense of grammar, the lack of which is responsible for much pitifully bad work in language-learning in our English schools. (The writer is a Modern Language Master in one of our large Public Schools.—Ed.)

MI NE SCIAS

The above little sentence is one that I like to teach to my class quite early in the course, so that pupils can answer in Esperanto even questions beyond their knowledge. Many are reluctant to try to pronounce the combination *mi*, supposing it to be something extremely difficult. They do not realise that the same combination of sounds appears in English quite frequently.

Here is a method of convincing pupils that they can pronounce this and similar phrases easily and correctly. First ask each pupil in turn to read aloud several English sentences, giving each letter its full value, and enunciating clearly and precisely—nevertheless as naturally as possible. For example:

The best seats are the cheapest.
Can the guest see us here?
Don't let the bird in the nest see us.
The next sentence was wrong.

When everyone in the class has pronounced these sentences correctly, and this is soon accomplished, show them the forms *scienco*, *eksisti*, *konscienco*, *mi ne scias*, and the like (They will have already learned the letter *c* in such words as *laca*, *certa*). Then, with these words on the blackboard, write "Don't let the bird in the NEST SEE US", etc., thus proving to the pupils that they have already pronounced these "difficult" combinations. If they can do so in English, they can do so just as easily in Esperanto!

The reason for this plan is that the supposed "difficulty" is often purely psychological. Because the pupil is speaking a new language he tends to find a difficulty where none exists, and to think it is something he cannot easily master.

Esperanto in Palestine.—Mr. S. Faulkner, former President of the East Midland Federation, now serving in the Middle East, writes:

"I have recently returned from a 7-days' leave in Palestine, where I had a marvellous time with Esperantists previously contacted. . . . I stayed with Rabinovic Tajc and Wolfoski in Hedera, and with Kuk in Jerusalem. . . . In Jerusalem I met also Havkin, Kohen-Cedek, Olsvanger, and Lachowitzky. . . . Owing to my contact with Esperantists I was more fortunate than the average Service visitor to Palestine. Please remember me through the B.E. to old friends." Have the I.E.L. Year-book.

THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST



V EN K O
\* Nur du lingvojn lernu tuj,\*
\* Kaj ne pensu pri la tria: \*
\* Estu unu de l'Patruj', \*
\* De l'homar' estu l'alia! \*
\* \* \* \* \* I.G. BRAGA \* \* \* \* \*



EXCERPTS from an interesting article in a recent issue of "THE WORKSHOP" by Joseph Milan, one of our enthusiastic members in Jersey City.

"To those of you who have never heard of Esperanto, it is an international, or auxiliary, language created by Dr. Zamenhof, an eminent Polish physician, about 50 years ago. Since then it has been adopted by people all over the world. Governments of many countries, including England, Brazil, Italy and Japan have subsidized it and taught it in many of their schools. Even in USA (one of the slowest countries to grasp it) it has made good progress. We have periodic radio broadcasts in Esperanto, and the "Movie" industry use it more and more as evidenced in the pictures: "Idiots Delight" "Dictator" "Victory" "Road to Singapore" And now with the stress of Pan-Americanism on the peoples of North and South America, Esperanto plays an important part in bringing mutual accord and understanding among these various nations. Correspondence between the peoples of these nations has increased 10 fold, in trying to follow our government's policy in BRINGING these nations together more solidly. To people who like to correspond and receive papers from all over the world, Esperanto opens up a vastly new field. Esperanto is the easiest language to learn. As most of the words have been selected from the principal European languages, a speaker of English will immediately recognize many of them. Esperanto is in practical use in all civilized lands. With this language you can correspond or converse with people of any land — knowing no other language but their own and ESPERANTO...."

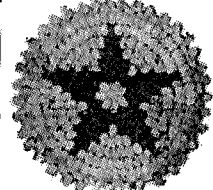
NI FUNEBRAS.

PLAMPIN. En Syracuse, N.Y., la 8a Aprilo, forpasis la patro de nia nacia kasisto William Plampin.

NI KONDOLENCAS.

"FILIPINO REPORTER", Vol.1, No.1, published at 2422 K St, N-W, Washington, D.C. is a monthly magazine; The Spokesman for 75,000 USA Filipinos. It aims to focus attention of the American people on their relation to the Filipinos, to clarify and stimulate public thinking on issues involved, by a process of open discussion. Dr. C.C. Nagao, Pres., and manager, and one of its contributors, Max Villereal, are Esperantists — and both have been workers for Esperanto. BONDEZIROJN!

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