

June 1942

U 1942 * * JUNE * * 1942 1942 * * JUNE * * 1942 U

Mi Juras lajalecon al la standardo de Usono, kaj al la respubliko kiun ĝi simbologas, unu nacio, nedivid- ebla, kun Libereco kaj Justeco por ĉiuj.

AMERICAN ESPERANTIST No. 8, Vol. 56 AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

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.



LA MONATA BULTENO DE LA ESPERANTA-ASOCIO DE NORDA AMERIKA

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

Number 8 * * \$1.00 per year--anywhere * * * * 10 ¢ per copy * * * June 1942 * *

CANADA, NEW ZEALAND AUSTRALIA, CHINA.

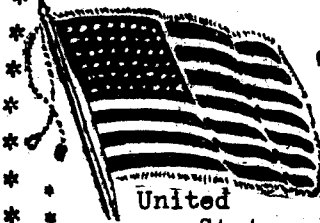


IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH

UNUECO * DONAS * FORTECON

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

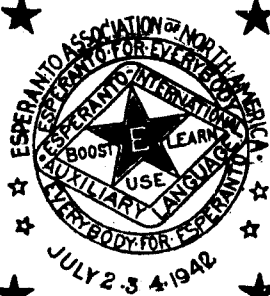
Great Britain



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, equally 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

MAKE RESERVATIONS with Mr. Robert L. Davis, 4321 4th Ave., Detroit, Michigan for Congress tickets \$3, for Hotel rooms--Single \$2.75 up, Double \$4.50 up. Headquarters Hotel Leland.

ATTEND THE CONGRESS BY PROXY.

IF YOU CANNOT attend the XXXV EANA Congress why not help some other Esperantist to get there? Esperanto is advancing throughout the world, and is of vital interest to the coming Youth. Doubtless there are some of the older Esperantists who would count it a privilege to help some of the younger ones to attend.

PROXY VOTE, for an absentee.

The undersigned member hereby appoints to act in my absence, as my proxy, to vote on all matters where proxies are permissible, subject to instructions below:

AMENDMENT--as outlined in June issue of "AE". () Yes, () No.- X for choice,

President--for 2 years.

Secretary--for 2 years.

Signed by member giving proxy.

"KURAĜE ANTAŬEN"



NOTICE OF POSSIBLE AMENDMENT TO THE E.A.N.A. CONSTITUTION.

Such current realities as sugar-cards, gasoline-rationing, and old-toothpaste-tubes-for-new, are among the many reminders that the great war with the Axis may disrupt the routine of all our lives even more drastically than did war ending 1918. The question has been raised in some quarters as to whether it might not be expedient and patriotic to "conserve travel" by omitting in 1943 the annual congress of EANA, and to put the official gatherings of the Association on a biennial basis "for the duration."

Frankly, we hope that it may not be found necessary to resort to these curtailments in the matter of our annual get-together privileges, since the annual "kongreso" is one of the high spots of the year for those who are privileged to attend. But if stern logic should dictate a temporary plan for biennial congresses, some arrangement would be necessary regarding the terms of the elected officers, in order that the affairs of the Association might continue under duly authorized authority.

"For the duration of the war between the United Nations and the Axis, and thereafter until otherwise ordered by a congress of EANA, the Executive Committee shall have power (in case it shall deem such action wise and necessary, after seeking the advice of officers of all chapters in good standing,) to omit the congress of a given year and extend to two years the intervals between congresses of E.A.N.A. In case such action should be taken, the officers then serving shall continue in office until their successors are chosen."

The required advance notice is therefore now given that such an amendment will be submitted and considered at the Detroit Kongreso, July 2-4, 1942. The Executive Committee wishes to explain that it is not formally recommending this amendment, but is proposing it as a topic to be considered and decided according to the best judgement of the coming congress. Possibly some other and less formal solution of the question involved may be considered by the congress to be practicable.

Meanwhile, let there be as full attendance as possible at the approaching congress in Detroit, (informally opened by a "get-together social" the evening of Wednesday July 1st,) and let it be a friendly reunion among Esperantists long acquainted, and the occasion for new friendships among Esperantists who have not previously had opportunity to share at like gatherings and who are now embracing this privilege for the first time.

BOOKS

THE FIRST SIX ITEMS are published in America, so orders can be filled within a few days of receipt. European publications, when stock is exhausted, cannot be furnished with any degree of certainty.



- When you order a Foreign book, mention 2nd or 3rd choice.
ESPERANTO HOME STUDENT, James Robbie. 10th edition (1938) 27 lessons with keys to each, Grammar, Pronunciation and Word-formation clearly explained. For Class or Self study. This little volume has had immense popularity all over the world. By mail. . .20¢
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR of ESPERANTO, Dr. Ivy Kellerman-Reed. A world beater since 1915, now in its 4th edition (1938). 144 pages of grammatical explanations, dialogs and full exercises both into and from Esperanto. For Beginners or Advanced. For Class or Self-study. 60¢
FUN WITH ESPERANTO, Prof. C.C. Bristor. Vocabulary consisting of words you wish to use. Time-saving devices. Everyday conversations. Interest holding. For Class or Self-study. . 65¢
EASY COURSE IN ESPERANTO, Karl Froding. The adjective tells the book's story. . . . 10¢
AMERICAN POCKET DICTIONARY, Karl Froding. 80 pages of English-Esperanto and Esperanto-English, with essentials of grammar and word-formation. This is an indispensable book. 25¢
ESPERANTO, INSTRUMENT OF MENTAL TRAINING, A reprint from "Education" magazine. An able article from the pen of Prof. Ernest G. Dodge. One copy 5¢, Five for 20¢, Ten for 35¢.
LA REGNO de LA VERO-- Fabelo por grandaj homoj--el la Rusa, de A.M. Koliner. Leginda. 15¢
PROGRESADO KAJ LA PASINTECO, Cloth \$1.00. LA VOJO RETURNNE, Paper \$2.00
MONUMENTO de KARLO BOURLET. A collection of articles from "REVUO" at the time Dr. Zamenhof was its editor--Bourlet was a collaborator. Very interesting. Paper cover 60¢.
VIVO de ZAMENHOF, by Edmund Privat, \$1.00. LIFE OF ZAMENHOF (In English) from the original of Privat, \$1.00. DIVERSKOLORA BUKEDETO, Poems from 40 languages, 25¢.
"ESPERO" the Esperanto poem. Words and music-double sheet 8X11. 15¢ or 2 for 25¢.
ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION of NORTH AMERICA, 1410 H Street N-W., Washington, D.C.

" THE LATIN OF THE COMMON PEOPLE."

THE LOGICAL INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE— ESPERANTO.

Some one who appreciated the practical and cultural values of Esperanto expressed his praise of it by calling it "the Latin of the democracy." He may have had chiefly in mind the practical aspect, the fact that during the middle ages Latin was a medium of communication among scholars and churchmen of many countries, while now Esperanto — at least a dozen times easier to learn than Latin — is an international means of communication available to people in all walks of life, including those who do not have the leisure to qualify as recondite scholars. But the author of the phrase may just as well have had in mind the direct cultural value of Esperanto study, in and by itself, as an awakener of consciousness in respect to grammatical distinctions, and fine turns in the expression of thought. Yet in this latter respect the comparison is hardly fair to Esperanto, since in respect to awakening the "grammatical consciousness" Esperanto not only gives most of what the Latin grammar gives, but gives it at a far smaller expenditure of effort and adds certain values peculiarly its own.

In our May issue we re-printed, in the original small type, a few paragraphs from the British Esperantist, written by a scholar who is a Modern Language Master in one of the large public schools of England. His words are so important that we are moved to repeat them here,—in larger letters so that all may certainly read and ponder them:

" 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. . . 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 LIFELONG 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."

With the above quotation as a text, this seems an appropriate time to enlarge somewhat upon the theme and to point out in detail some few of the reasons why Esperanto has the particular values above assigned to it. First we may mention the fact that Esperanto is much more logical than Latin or Greek or German or French in assigning to specific grammatical endings a grammatical significance that is clear and unchanging. Students in the gymnasia of Germany have a saying: "Greek is a melodious tongue, Latin is a logical tongue." But even if this comparison has some point in holding up Latin as more devoted to strict logic than the other language of classical antiquity, let us select for notice a few of the points in which the logicity of Latin is not all that it might be.

The Latin verb has a mode called Subjunctive, which combines many and diverse shades of meaning. Several of these, such as the subjunctives of wish, purpose, and exhortation or indirect command, have a family kinship among themselves, which makes it appropriate that they be expressed by the same forms (compare the Esperanto verb in "-u,") But conditional sentences contrary to fact or probability have quite a different basic idea, and they ought to have a different mode-form, (as they do in Esperanto, the form in "-us.") And then the Latin further uses the subjunctive for statement of fact in clauses of "result," where the simple indicative is logically used in Esperanto, (as it also is in Greek and English.)

Then as to forms. The present tense, the future tense, and the subjunctive mode are three quite dissimilar functions of the verb. Yet not one of them is expressed in Latin by a definite ending which always belongs to it. The Latin verbs are divided up into four regular and several irregular "conjugations," distinguished by differences in the endings used. For instance, the vowel "e" occurring in the ending is the sign of present tense for verbs of the second conjugation, and a sign of the future for those of the third conjugation. Then the vowel "a" is a sign of the present in verbs of the first conjugation, but the sign of the subjunctive for verbs of the third conjugation.

When we turn to nouns, Latin Grammar recognizes two numbers and six cases, making in all twelve categories of meaning, to be recognized in the parsing of words and in the use of words in sentences. Hence it would have been a natural thing to have twelve forms of each noun, expressive of those twelve uses of the word. Yet no noun has in fact more than eight forms, and some as few as six, several of the supposedly distinct uses being confused and blended together under a single form. This would not be so bad, were it not that the manner of the confusing is different in the five groups of nouns called the

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 * * * * *
 * ("Latin of the Common People" cont'd)
 * * * * *

* five "declensions." We can illustrate by the forms of "servus" (slave) in the second de-
 * clension and those of "princeps" (chief) in the third declension. Below are the twelve
 * numbered meanings, while added columns show the endings supposed to express those mean-
 * ings in case of the two nouns.

	Endings for "slave".	Endings for "chief".
1.the slave (chief) - "he"	-us	-s
2.of the slave (chief)	-i	-is
3.to the slave (chief)	-o	-i
4.the slave (chief) - "him"	-um	-em
5.O slave! (O chief!)	-e	-s
6.from the slave (chief)	-o	-e
7.the slaves (chiefs) - "they"	-i	-es
8.of the slaves (chiefs)	-orum	-um
9.to the slaves (chiefs)	-is	-ibus
10.the slaves (chiefs) - "them"	-os	-es
11.O slaves! (O chiefs!)	-i	-es
12.from the slaves (chiefs)	-is	-ibus

* Analysis of the above shows that in case of "servus" the ending "-i" combines or con-
 * founds the meanings 2, 7, and 11; "-o" blends together meanings 3 and 6; and "-is" does
 * the same for 9 and 12. But with "princeps" the ending "-s" is used for meanings 1 and 5;
 * "-es" for meanings 7, 10, and 11; and "-ibus" for 9 and 12. Then comparing the two col-
 * umns we find that they have four endings in common, but with different significations.
 * For "-i" in the one instance is sign of genitive singular and of nominative and vocative
 * plural, while for the other word it is sign of the dative singular. Then "-e" marks the
 * vocative singular of one and the ablative singular of the other. The "-um" is accusative
 * singular of one and genitive plural of the other. Finally "-is", found in the dative and
 * ablative plural of "servus", marks the genitive singular of "princeps."

* Of course the student when he has plodded long enough and hard enough comes to master
 * these irregularities, and after that he partly forgets that they ever offended his feeling
 * that grammatical endings ought to be self-expressive rather than mystifying in respect to
 * grammatical distinctions. After that, he begins to read his Latin with some pleasure and
 * to appreciate the fine literary qualities which the best Latin authors surely do possess.
 * Yet how expensive of time has been the process by which the student reaches that stage!
 * What hours and hours he must first spend in memorizing and reciting the declensions of
 * the several sets of nouns and adjectives, the conjugations of the many varieties of verbs;
 * both regular and irregular, and then in memorizing from his dictionary which nouns and
 * which verbs belong to which of the many classes! The actual result for the student,
 * through at least the first and second years of his Latin study, is the expenditure of a
 * great deal of time in the exercise of mere memorizing, leaving a relatively small remain-
 * der of time free for either literary appreciation or reflection about the logic of gram-
 * matical distinctions.

* In contrast to this, Esperanto asks its students to memorize only four endings for
 * nouns, four for adjectives, two for adverbs, six for verbs proper, and six for participles;
 * — twenty-two endings in all, — and he finds these consistently applied to all the words
 * in the language, with no conflicting conjugations and declensions to keep his mind con-
 * fused. Really the 22 endings above admitted for Esperanto are only 13 when analysed to
 * their elements. For if a "-j" signifies plural in the "-oj" of nouns, it has the same mean-
 * ing in the "-aj" of adjectives. And if "o" is a sign of future time in the "-os" of the
 * verb, it equally shows the future in the participial endings "-ont" and "-ot", etc.

* So one may readily see in the case of Esperanto study that the emphasis in the use of
 * the student's time veers away from mere dead memorizing and toward early attention to log-
 * ical or grammatical distinctions of meaning -- also with scarcely any delay in his appro-
 * ach to the pleasure of beginning to read the literature.

* But the greatest direct service of Esperanto in the way of "inculcation of a sense
 * of grammar," -- to quote from the British professor -- is probably the one not yet men-
 * tioned. That is the fact that the chief parts of speech wear the uniform of their trade
 * while at work. Nouns end with a syllable containing "o", adjectives with one containing
 * "a", and adverbs "e". Verbs and participles have endings characteristically their own,
 * which, along with other duties, distinguish them from each other and from all other parts
 * of speech. And so the student becomes "parts-of-speech-minded," if one may coin such a
 * word. This consciousness of how words are commissioned to play their different roles in
 * sentences the student does not readily acquire from his mother English, in which such a

* * * * *
 * "Latin of the Common People" cont'd.
 * word as "better" may be either an adverb, an adjective, a verb, or a noun. And from
 * study of Latin or other foreign languages he acquires that realization only at cost of
 * long efforts.
 * The member of the Executive Committee of EANA, who writes this present article was
 * formerly a teacher of both the Greek and the Latin languages. And he loved his study of
 * those languages, too. So he feels that he knows the ground under his feet when stating
 * his own conviction that the first hundred (yes, or the first five hundred) hours which
 * a student may spend on the combined grammar, and practice, and literature of Esperanto
 * will be of much greater efficiency in developing his basic sense of grammar, and his en-
 * joyment of literary values as well, than the corresponding first hundred (or five hund-
 * red) hours spent on the combined grammar, practice, and literature of any of the languages
 * more generally taught in the schools, -- no matter whether the reference be to Greek,
 * to Latin, to German, to French, or to Spanish.
 * An article further elaborating some of these facts and other related matters appear-
 * ed in the January, 1941, number of the magazine "Education," of Boston, Mass., under the
 * title, "Esperanto, Instrument of Mental Training." The EANA office still has some reprints
 * of that nine-page article, which it will gladly mail at 5¢ each to any interested inquirer
 * * * * *

BULTENO DE I.E.L.

ESPERANTO INTERNACIA

Eldonita de Filia Oficejo de Internacia Esperanto-Ligo, Tegelbacken, Stockholm
 NOVA JARO—NOVA FARO

Ni havas malantaŭ ni 2½ jarojn de milito. Kaj kvankam ni ankoraŭ ne povas rimarki
 iajn antaŭsignojn de la benata paco, ni tamen je ĉiu tago proksimiĝas al la paco. Per tio
 mi ne volas diri, ke ni jam preterpasis la plej malfacilajn periodojn de la milito. Ho ne,
 ĉar ofte ĝuste la plej lasta periodo kutimas esti la plej kruela. Sed ni homoj havas la
 mirindan kapablon toleri plej akrajn dolorojn kaj suferojn, se ni nur konservas Esperon
 kaj Kredon je la estonto. Kaj eĉ la diablo ne povas forpreni de ni Esperantistoj tiun
 Esperon kaj Kredon. Alte super ĉio, neatingebla de kanonoj kaj flugmaŝinoj, estas kaj
 restas nia Verda stelo! Venkopromesa stelo!

Per tiuj vortoj IEL esperas, ke la nova jaro 1942 estu favora kaj bonsukcesa al la
 Esperanto-movado kaj al ĉiuj Esperantistoj!

En la oktobra bulteno mi avertis, ke tiu numero eble estos la lasta. Venis tamen tiom
 da leteroj kaj kartoj el diversaj landoj, ke mi ne hezitas nun publikigi kelkajn fraŝajn
 novaĵojn.

Mi komencas per la ĝoja sciigo, ke mi kiel respondon de skribaĵo ricevis leteron de nia
 kara prezidanto de IEL, s-ro Bastien. Li skribas kortuŝe: "Mi fariĝis tre feliĉa, kiam
 mi ricevis vian leteron, en kiu vi informas, ke vi kaj viaj amikoj fartas bone. Vi diras,
 ke vi ĉiun trian monaton sendas bultenon al niaj amikoj; bonvolu afable je venonta okazo
 transdoni al ili miajn plej korajn salutojn! Rakontu al ili, ke mi ofte pensas pri ili kaj
 pri nia Ligo. Ofte mi ankaŭ ĉiam revokas en mian memoron la kunsidojn de nia komitato
 kaj la harmonion, kiu ĉiam regis inter ni, kvankam ni apartenis al landoj tiel diferencaj.—
 Laŭ koncernaj ordonoj ni ĉesigis nian aktivecon. Kun ĝojo ni rekollektiĝos post la milito.
 Dio volu, ke ne manku tro multaj tiam!—Mia sano ne estas tro malbona. Ĉar mi multe
 ripozas, mi toleras la malsanon sufiĉe bone.—Ne forgesu transdoni al ĉiuj amikoj miajn
 plej korajn sentojn!"

El la neokupita parto de Francujo mi ricevis plurajn leterojn kaj kartojn. Tiuj
 rakontas, ke la Esperantistoj havas permeson de la registaro kunveni, sed ke ili malofte
 povas utiligi tiun permeson, ĉar mankas kunvenoj kaj karbo! Sed "la membroj
 konservas en la koro la amon kaj la fidon por nia sankta afero". Kaj laŭ ricevita kroniko
 la samideanoj en Marseille kunvenas ĉiulunde. Kiel gastojn oni tie ofte vidas ges-ojn
 Couteaux kaj s-rojn Raymond Schwartz kaj Houzé.

En "Svisa Espero", kiu regule aperas, s-ro M.J. starigas la problemon: "Ĉu nia
 Esperanto-movado servu la novan dion "La Stato", por tiel meriti ĝian simpatian kaj por
 esti tolerata de ĝi?—La sperto en la eŭropa kontinento montras, ke tute ne utilas meti la
 esperantisman je la servo de la ŝtato, eĉ kun forlaso de nia supernacia doktrino. En la
 hodiaŭajn ŝtatajn konfliktojn ni ne tiru la Esperanto-movadon. Ni diskonigu la klopodojn,
 la kutimojn de la gentoj, al kiuj ni apartenas, sed ni zorgu gardi nin de oficiala partopreno
 al ŝtata intereso. Nia movado vigligu, provizore iom en la ombro, se depre necesas, kaj
 preparu sin por la konstrua laboro, kiu baldaŭ vokos ĝin!"

"Hungara Heroldo", oficiala organo de la Hungara Esperanto-Federacio, aperigis en
 oktobro 1941 sian trian numeron de la jaro. La revuo, kiu estas bele presita, enhavas
 diversajn interesajn artikolojn pri hungaraj kutimoj, festoj, vizitindaj urboj kaj pri hungara
 patriotismo. Kun intereso oni ankaŭ legas la paroladon de Julio Baghy, faritan dum la
 Hungara Esperanto-kongreso 1941. Jen Baghy: "En ĉiu milito oni povas gajni batalojn,
 sed vere venki nur tiu povas, kiu per kompreno kaj amo kreas la pacon kaj redonas al la
 homa animo tiun liberecon, kiu havas solan celon sur la tero: harmonie vivi homan vivon
 sen detruo de tiuj valoroj, kiujn sanktaj konsideras ĉiu popolo en sia historio."

La 1-an de januaro 1942 mi sendis novjartelegramon al la Centra oficejo de IEL.
 Respondo venis jam la 2-an de januaro: "Dankon por telegramo ĵus ricevita. Feliciano
 novan jaron al vi ĉiuj. IEL denove finis la jaron sen defecito. Salutojn de Oliver, Long,
 kaj Goldsmith."

En Svedlando oni rimarkas, ke la nova esperanto-sindiko T. Morariu multloke sukcesis
 vigligi la kluban vivon. Aŭtune li vizitis multajn klubojn kaj faris amasojn da lernej-
 preleĝoj en la suda kaj meza parto de Svedlando. Pri la jaro 1941 la Sveda Esperanto-
 Instituto raportas, ke entute 32 personoj trapasis la superan esperanto-ekzamennon kaj 71
 personoj la malaltan. Kompare al la jaro 1940 la faritaj ekzamenoj kvin-obligis!

(Continued on page 6)

**STOCK OF BOOKS BELONGING TO
 "BOOK RENTAL SERVICE"
 STILL INCREASING.**

Since the publication, on page
 3-4 of our May issue, of a com-
 plete list showing 102 books &
 45 Booklets available to users
 of the EANA BOOK RENTAL SERVICE,
 eight further volumes have been
 added by donations from two in-
 dividuals. It is a convenience
 to our members to have inform-
 ation regarding available books
 published in large rather than
 short lists. So the printing of
 details about books added to the
 library will be postponed till
 early autumn, after the Detroit
 Congress. Meanwhile, there may
 be other members of E.A.N.A who
 have upon their shelves some
 interesting Esperanto books or
 booklets which they do not ex-
 pect to re-read in the future,
 and which they will be pleased
 to send as donations to the re-
 sources of the Book Rental Ser-
 vice. Such gifts may be mailed
 either to Mr. E.G. Dodge (1417
 Irving St., N-W.) or to Joseph
 Leahy at the EANA office, (1410
 H St., N-W) both in Washington.
 * * * * *

A COLUMN ARTICLE in a SanFranci-
 sco paper tells us about Harold
 Rogers, of Stockton (Esperantist,
 Author, Singer and Musical Dir-
 ector) and his great work in the
 amusement field. But as we told
 you a lot about him (with picture)
 a year ago, we'll just mention:
 "NOW HE IS REALLY ON HIS WAY UP!"
 * * * * *

JULY* AUGUST numbers--combined--
 of "AE" will appear August 1st.
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En multaj landoj de la eŭropa kontinento la Esperantistoj tamen silentas. Al la plej multaj landoj korespondado per Esperanto estas malpermesata. Nur mallongaj informoj en nacia lingvo havas esperon atingi la adresaton. Laŭ tiu vojo ni ricevis vivsignon de samideanoj en Italujo kaj en la marborda regiono de Kroatujo. Mi provis kontaktigi kun s-ro Lapenna, sed mia karto revenis. (IEL en Februaro ricevis salutojn de d-ro Lapenna pere de amikoj, do, supozeble li estas sana—RED.) De ges-oj Kempeneers ĵus alvenis saluto: "Ni prezentas al vi same kiel al ĉiuj amikoj niajn plej korajn bondezirojn okaze de la novjaro."

En Norveĝujo "niaj kluboj laboras konstante kaj bone. Ni eĉ povas konstati pli grandan intereson por nia afero lastatempe." Sed de Polujo venas malgajaj sciigoj: Mortis en la komenco de la milito s-ro A. Hartman, la simpatia ĝenerala sekretario de la Varsovia kongreso. S-ro C. Pruski en Lublin estas pafita kiel "garantiulo". En la aŭtuno 1941 mortis ankaŭ d-ro Leo Belmont kaj s-ino Leokadja Zamenhof, vidvino de Leon Z. Cetero de la familio Zamenhof regule venas konfirmoj pri akcepto de pakajoj senditaj de Esperantista Interhelpo.

Samideano Kaarlo Jokinen en Finnlando priskribas la malfacilaĵojn de la Esperantistoj dum la nuna milito. Ĉiu kapabla viro devas lasi sian postenon sur la paca tereno. La Esperantistoj penadas kunveni en malgrandaj grupoj por legi kaj ekzerci Esperanton.

MORTOTAGO DE ZAMENHOF

Kvarono da jarcento pasis de la tago kiam Zamenhof fermis siajn bonajn, amplenajn okulojn por ĉian. Estis meze de terura milito, kaj denove ni estas en mezo de milito, eĉ pli terura ol la tiama. Zamenhof spertis multajn senluziigojn en sia vivo, tiel plena de laboro kaj celado, sed eble estis la plej granda malĝojo por li vivi siajn lastajn tagojn dum milito; li, kies tuta celado estis la komprenigo de la diversaj homoj, ne nur laŭ lingva vidpunkto.

Zamenhof—ni ĉiuj konas la nomon, sed ĉu ni ĉiuj scias la signifon? Nacilingve ĝi signifas "korto de semoj"—taŭga nomo por tia viro, kiu semis kaj semis; eĉ se mil semoj perdiĝis, tamen jam kreskas verda tritik-kampo promesante riĉan rikolton kaj panon por la malsatanta homaro, malsatanta pro manko de paco, pro manko de interkompreno lingva kaj mensa. Ni flegu la kampon, fosu novajn sulkojn kaj semu, semu diligente, senlace, por centoblige la rikolton en venontaj jaroj. Kaj nun estas la tempo. La plugilo de milito disŝiris la teron: kaj estas, nun kaj baldaŭ, la tempo ŝanĝi batalkampojn en rikoltkampojn.

Kiamaniere ni inde honori la 25-an datrevenon de Zamenhof? La Aŭstria poeto Anastazio Grün, batalanto por libereco kaj homaj rajtoj (parenteze, tio estas plumnomo, elektita pro la signifo—ĉar "Anastazio" signifas la "reviviganto," kaj "Grün," kio signifas "Verda," estis elektita de li koloro de espero), nu, Anastazio Grün en sia bela eposo "La Lasta Kavaliro," kiu estas poeto rakonto de la vivo de Maksimiliano I., en unu ĉapitro priskribas la morton de la multe amata edzino de Maks, Maria de Burgundio, pro akcidento dum ĉasado. En la sekvanta ĉapitro li priskribas kiel Maks, en sia malfeliĉo kaj malespero, tute rompita viro, iras al pastro meznokte por trovi konsolon. Kaj la poeto metas la belajn vortojn en la buŝo de la pastro: "Ĉu klinita kapo povas porti kronon? Ĉu mano tremanta povas regi sceptron? Ĉu okulo plenlarma povas vidi la sunon? Vi ne havas rajton funebri, el agoj konstruu ŝian monumenton surtomban, estu forta, estu milda, mia princo, ek al la laboro!" Tiuj vortoj taŭgas por ni Esperantistoj. Granda trezoro estas transdonata al ni, ni ne funebru la Majstron, ni ne honori lian mortotagon nur per bonaj aŭ malpli bonaj paroladoj; ne, ni konstruu lian tombŝtonon ne el marmoro detruenda per bruta perforto, sed el senmortaj verkoj, laborante kiel Zamenhof mem, senlace por la alta celo, disvastigante la lingvon Esperanto, kaj kun ĝi la internan ideon, je taŭgaj lokoj.

Se vi estas komencanto, finlernu la lingvon: tiam ni havos unu perfektulon pli multe, kaj eble tiam vi vidos ke vi ne estas tiel sentalenta kiel vi pensis. Eble vi trovos ke vi kapablas instrui, eĉ se ne kurson, unu aŭ du amikojn aŭ familianojn. Aŭ vi skribos nacilingvan artikolon, aŭ tradukos Esperantan artikolon en vian nacian lingvon; aŭ kontraŭe, vi esperantigos nacilingvan artikolon. Kaj eĉ se vi ne kapablas fari tion, parolu pri Esperanto ĉie, ĉiam, al ĉiu. Mil semoj perdiĝos—sed estu kaj restu daŭra semanto, kaj ankaŭ via hejmo iĝu "korto de semoj." Tralegu vian ĵurnalon atente kaj se vi trovos ion rilate al Esperanto, ĉu favora, ĉu ataka, eltranĉu ĝin kaj transdonu ĝin al via rondo—nepre apartenu al rondo, kaj se vi vivas en malgranda loko kie ne estas rondo, nu, kreu ĝin mem, igu aliajn lerni Esperanton—kaj jen via rondo!

(El "Esperanto Internacia" Aprilo 1942)

P O R - V E N K O



ĈETU
USONAJN
SPARAJN
OBLIGAJN
BIOJN
kaj
MARKOJN



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ESPERANTON
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OKLAHOMANS SHOW THE WORLD HOW THEY KEEP THEIR MEMBERS INTERESTED—the following letter is typical of what they have been doing since Esperanto DAWNED on them in 1938-introduced by Ray M.Pease, now of Jersey City, N.J.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
April 21 1942

Dear Esperantists:

This time last year you were hearing from us and we were hearing from you. Although we do not have a congregation of Esperantists from all over the United States nor an Indian show, the Esperanto Society of Oklahoma City is still meeting.—A general session the second Tuesday of each month besides weekly conversational and beginners classes, a girl scout and school clubs.

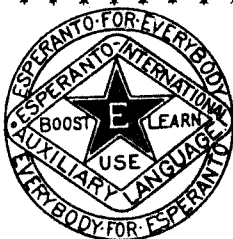
Potluck suppers are popular down, out, back, and up our way, so we always come prepered to eat first at our general meeting. In case you don't have the term and occasion of potluck suppers where you live, everyone who attends brings something to eat, something that he likes especially well or is adept at preparing. The dictionary defines the term as "a chance meal," and our chances are always good. The hostess furnishes and prepares a drink, and each member brings a plate, cup, and silverware besides his contribution to the meal. When our president, Frank Coleman, and his wife were our host and hostess, Frank had whipped cream piped from a dairy not far away, and Edna made his favorite apple pie for dessert treat. At our last "chance meal" Stella Bunch served a generous slice of green and yellow whipped jello, yellow banana cake topped with pink frosting, green and yellow mints. Next meeting place is chosen during our business session. Perhaps you wonder how we go into serious business session after taking such a "chance,"but the southern spirit is always active whether or not the muscles are. The minutes of the previous meeting are read by the secretary, Mozelle Reynolds, corrected and approved. Most of the business is carried on by our most active members, Sellers Bunch and Bernice Rayburn, so they usually have most business to bring before the house. Jewel Bainbridge keeps an eye out for prospective members. C.H.Hunter is always on hand with his zest and limerick contests. We have some other 'faithfuls' who are handy to make and second motions—Grace Ward being one.

Now this is the "ingenuity hour" and Evelyn Russell is the deviser. These games are planned TO TEACH ESPERANTO and you may appreciate some of the ideas. In February we were given store-bought Valentines, and we transcribed the verses into Esperanto, or composed some of our own in Esperanto. After the Valentine verses we played anagrams, making words in Esperanto. Everyone spelling a word received a Valentine gumdrop. With the coming spring, Evelyn initiated the local Society with a Baseball game. The group is divided into two equal sides. A member of the first side to be in town took a bat in hand and drew from a box a slip of paper on which a question was written in Esperanto. The player read aloud and answered the question in Esperanto. An umpire called an out when answer was incorrect; if correct, player went to first base. Each side is allowed three outs, the players advance to bases, and into home base for a score, with correct answer. The bat is merely for effect, and the spirit of the game soon lays hold. At one meeting, patriotic but inexpensive prizes were given to the winners. Pictures were pasted in squares on sheets of paper. A caller drew Esperanto names from a box and the player put a marker, (grains of corn were used here) on the picture if the object called was shown on his sheet. On the order of bingo, the first player to mark out a row won the prize. A spelling bee at one meeting. The Esperanto alphabet was printed on two sets of cards, and one set given to each of two sides, then a letter was given to each player. A caller gave out an Esperanto word, and the first side to line up the correct spelling won a point. When the player stood in line, he held the card in view so that the judge and other players could read the correct spelling. We also play bingo and call the numbers in Esperanto. Probably you are familiar with the guessing game where one member leaves the room, some object within the room is chosen, and the guesser returns to guess in Esperanto what the other players have in mind.

We were just thinking of you and wondering if you thought of us, extinct without a Congress to spur us on. Come back again, and see.

Sincerely
Esperanto Society of Oklahoma City

(The above is a condensed copy of a beautiful 3-page letter. Our space limit compels us to be 'brief', but we deemed this "EXHIBIT OF HOW TO HOLD INTEREST" as too good for just "casual mention".—Besides it recalls happy memories of the 1941 Congress. VIVU.



MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. A recent issue of the Milwaukee Sentinel carried a column article—a reporter interviewing Prof. Dudley Brooks, of Wisconsin University and Mr. Stanley A. Klukowski, about Esperanto—origin, outline, progress, statistics and prophecies.

The second number of "La Kuraĝilo" (official organ of Klubo Verda Stelo) contains six pages of enthusiastic promise for future advancement--based on carefully worked-out plans by its enterprising officers. BONAN ĜANCON.

BRAZILANOJ DEZIRANTAJ KORESPONDADI PER ESPERANTO.

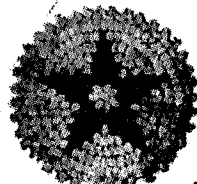
- S-ro Silio Vaz, 18 jara, pri Fiziko, Ĥemio, Matematiko, Literaturo kaj Historio. Adreso: Rua Paraná, 71. Rio-de-Janeiro. Brazil.
- S-ro Jose Griner, 18 jara, pri Fiziko, Ĥemio, Matematiko, Literaturo kaj Historio, Rua Santana, 17. Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil.
- S-ro Aron Wiktor, 17 jara, pri Geografio, Matematiko, Fiziko kaj Historio. Rua Buenos Aires, 327. Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil.
- S-ro Delio Pereira de Souza, pri Kristanismo. Rua Maximiliano Figueiredo, 35. Rio-de-Janeiro.
- S-ro Octaviano Silva Lopes, pri Edukado, Instruado, Filozofio, Religio, ĝenerale, kaj Spiritismo, kaj Kristanismo. Rua Gustavo Kiedel, 63. Encantado. Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil.
- F-ino Dinita Vizeu de Abreu, per ilustritaj poŝtkartoj kaj leteroj. Av. Prof. Abelardo Lobo, Adreso: Av. Prof. Abelardo Lobo, 62-Ap. 22. Lagoa. Rio-de-Janeiro.
- S-ro Armando Cambriaghi, pri diversaj temoj. Rua Alabastro, Sao Paulo. Brazil.
- S-ro Luís Anacleto Silos. Rua Goitacazes, 43. Belo Horizonte. Minas Gerais, Brazil.
- D-ro Deoclecio Lima Verede, Caixa postal 73. Limoeiro. Ceará. Brazil.
- F-ino Maria do Socorro Monteiro, per ilustritaj poŝtkartoj kaj leteroj. Praça D. Moura, 334, Garanhuns, Pernambuco. Brazil.

SCANNING A LONG LIST of Phillipinos serving in the armed forces of U S A we found the name of Adriano Kimayong, a one time Central High student, ardent Esperantist (vice-president of the Esperanto Club of Washington) and now a sergeant in the U S Engineers. One of the interesting items noted in the last number of the "Phillipino Reporter."

ĈU VI DEZIRAS KORESPONDI PER ESPERANTO?. Unu el la belaj uzoj de nia lingvo estas internacia korespondado kun adeptoj de la Esperantoj lingvo kaj idealo, je la plimulto da eŭropaj, tio estas neebila dum la milito. Sed ĉiu membro de EANA kiu ŝatus sin anonci kiel deziranton korespondi kun samideanoj en Sud-Ameriko estas invitata sendi sian nomon kaj adreson al la EANA-a oficejo en Washington. Estas bona ideo aldoni kelkajn vortojn pri viaj ĉefaj intereso: ĉu seriozaj aŭ eble fakaj temoj? Ĉu interŝanĝo de baldarkartoj aŭ poŝtmarkoj? ktp. Ni sendos vian anoncon al la Esperantaj gazetoj en Brazilo aŭ en Argentino, kaj ili publikigos malgrandan nombron da anoncetoj senpage.

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La skribanto de la suba letero estas Esperantisto tre malnova. Li helpis tre frue en la Esperanto-movado en Rusujo, sia naskolando: poste enkonduki Esperanto en Japanujon; kaj pli poste antaŭenigis la movadon en Kalifornio. Li estas nun usonano. Lia lasta letero estas alvoko por pli vigla Esperantismo, diranta: "Mi deziras atentigi la samideanojn pri kelkaj agoj, kiuj multe helpos al nia afero. (a) donu al ĉiuj eldonistoj de informjarlibroj korektajn informojn pri Esperanto; (b) farigu abonantoj de la Esperanta librokolekto (mastrumata per s-ro Dodge); (c) rezolu elspezi por la Esperanto-movado 1% de viaj enspezoj, (aĉetante kaj disdonante la ŝlosilojn, abonante Esp.gazetojn, aŭ simple donacante al la Internacia aŭ nacia societo iom da via mono regule); (d) atentigu la instruistojn kaj gepatrojn pri la utilo de Esperanto. (e) skribu, parolu, kantu, vojaĝu, edziĝu (!!), batalu, diskutu, lernu kaj instru per Esperanto, por Esperanto kaj en Esperanto. Kun estimo kaj amo. F.A. Postnikof.