



AMERICAN ESPERANTIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

Esperanto is a living language
created for interchange of thought
between people of different national
languages - not to take the place of
their mother tongues.

January - February, 1943

Twenty Cents

AMERICAN ESPERANTIST

MABELLE L. DAVIS (Mrs. Robert L.) Editor

4321 Fourth Ave. — Detroit, Mich.

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AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

(Pro la milito la presisto ne povis akiri supersignojn por la unua eldono)

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AMERICAN ESPERANTIST

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JANUARY - FEBRUARY, 1943

Nos. 1 and 2

Dr. L. L. Zamenhof

Robert Livingston Davis

THE date December Fifteenth is remembered by Esperantists the world over as the birthday of Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, who was born in Bielostok, Poland, in 1859. His name, like that of Copernicus or Chopin, is definitely enshrined with those who have contributed something of major benefit to the whole world. His memory will ever be honored.



DR. L. L. ZAMENHOF
Founder of Esperanto

Dr. Zamenhof believed that the misunderstanding, prejudice, and hatred between people of different races was caused, more than anything else, by the lack of a language which all could understand. To him, the 2796* different languages in the world appeared as so many immense, powerful, and forbidding walls. To break down those walls was the challenge to his genius and to his very soul. His answer, presented to the

world in 1887, was a new, strictly neutral language, Esperanto.

The new language was not intended to usurp the place of any mother tongue, but was intended as a second tongue for interchange of thought between people of different national tongues or different races. To serve its full purpose, Esperanto must be universally accepted and taught in all the schools of the world.

In the creation of Esperanto, Dr. Zamenhof utilized internationally-known word roots, conserved the best principles of the leading European languages, eliminated unnecessary features, introduced new ingenious devices, and endowed his language with an inimitable spirit and charm.

In 1887 Esperanto existed in the brain and heart of its creator only. Today it has adepts in almost every country of the

*Number determined by officers of the French Academy

world and is accredited as a living, vital language, one of the most eligible for international usage.

Printed words may be brought quickly before human eyes everywhere by the help of the press and the aeroplane. Spoken words can be brought instantaneously to human ears everywhere by the radio. But instant general understanding of these written or spoken words is impossible until the world adopts a common language suited to this purpose. Dr. Zamenhof's ultra-modern, stream-lined Esperanto is destined for this service; **first**, because it is strictly neutral,

has a pure record, and will be equally advantageous to all people; **second**, because it has superior qualifications for the exacting and delicate role of an international language; and **third**, because it is in tune with the aspirations and efforts of other constructive forces to establish a lasting era of universal peace, goodwill, and understanding.

Dr. Zamenhof was a linguistic genius aflame with an infinitely great ideal; moreover, he was an intensely practical man. His incomparable gift to the world merits the appreciation and lasting gratitude of all mankind.

The Green Star of Hope

O. B. Collier

Published originally in Esperanto and English in O. B. Collier's "Word News Analysis" which is sent to thirty countries.

Most stars are visible only at night, but there is one star, the Green Star of Hope, which is visible to some people even in the bright light of the midday sun.

On July 2, 3, and 4, 1942, at the Detroit-Leland Hotel in Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A., a group of these faithful Green-Star followers met for the 35th Annual Congress of the Esperanto Association of North America. Here is one of the resolutions passed by the delegates:

"WHEREAS there are about 3,000 languages in the world today; and

“WHEREAS there is a great waste of time and energy in translating material back and forth among these languages; and

“WHEREAS there is an even greater loss involved in the inadequacy of these languages as vehicles for thought conception and expression, and

“WHEREAS Esperanto, as a universal auxiliary language would eliminate the first loss; and

“WHEREAS Esperanto, as a precision vehicle for scientific conception and expression of thought would eliminate most of the second loss; now therefore

“BE IT RESOLVED that the Esperanto Association of North America in convention assembled this 4th day of July A. D. 1942 offer its services to the peoples of the world for the purpose of making Esperanto available on any and all fronts wherever the language problem is confronted.”

NOTE— Esperanto students will enjoy the Esperanto version of above article on Page 18)

The Esperanto Star

The emblem of Esperanto is a five-pointed, green star with one point straight upward. It is best displayed on a white field and should be placed high wherever displayed.

Green signifies hope and the star idealism. A black star on a green field, or on a white field, is not the Esperanto star, nor is it an acceptable substitute for it.

Information Wanted

When and, on what occasion, was the Esperanto star and also the Esperanto flag officially adopted?

Was Dr. L. L. Zamenhof's first name Ludovic or Lazarus? Trustworthy authors disagree. Some give Ludovic Lazarus, others Lazarus Ludovic. Of course, the spellings vary according to how they are transliterated into English or Esperanto.

January 1, 1943 - Inventory

ESPERANTO was given to the world in July, 1877, and now it might be instructive to give a cursory glance over the growth of Esperanto in the fifty-five years of its life.

The beginning was not made with a flourish of wealth, but by a humble oculist whose father-in-law helped to finance the first Russian edition explaining the Esperanto lan-

guage, its grammar and the vocabulary. Slowly this was translated into other languages, students were formed into groups, national groups were formed, and in 1905 the International Congresses began.

In 1927 for example the following items show the rapid spread of the new language:

Brno started broadcasting Esperanto lessons twice a week.

(Continued on Page 10)

Essentials of a World Language

TODAY many are pondering over the necessity of a language of greater usefulness in communications—the loss of manpower in the work of interpreters is tremendous—but many think the subject is very modern.

As far back as 1642 Comenius (Jan Amos Komensky), a great Bohemian educator, pondered over the creation of an artificial language and established its fundamentals in his famous work "Via Lucis" (The Way of the Light). He saw very clearly that the un-

limited diversity of languages must hinder the spreading of science among all nations.

He expressed himself as follows: "By one language the culture would be spread more rapidly and more enduringly, and that one language itself would be the most evident sign that the common light penetrated to all, and that all should be, in every land, and in every climate, as at home, each understanding each other and being understood by all. . . There remains then nothing else than to create a new language, rising above all lan-

guages already known; first, by facility so that one should be able to learn it without loss of time. Secondly, by sweetness so that it should be a joy

to learn it and to learn it fundamentally. Thirdly, for perfection so that its possession becomes useful in all personal affairs."

—Translated from Esperanto appearing in *Amerika Es perantisto*, December, 1927.

The Hope

Dr. L. L. Zamenhof

Translation of the Esperanto Hymn "La Espero"
from Cox's Esperanto Grammar and Commentary

A new sentiment has come
into the world,
A mighty call is passing
through the land;
On wings of light breeze
From place to place now let
it fly.

Not to the sword thirsting for
blood
Does it draw the family of
mankind:
To the ever-warring world
It promises holy harmony.

Under the sacred sign of hope
Peaceful combatants are
gathering,
And the cause is rapidly
growing
Through the labor of the
hopeful.

Strongly stand the walls of
thousands of years
Between the divided peoples;
But the obstinate barriers
shall leap asunder,
Beaten down by sacred love.

On a neutral lingual
foundation,
Understanding one another,
The peoples shall form in
agreement
One great family circle.

Our diligent colleagues
Will not weary of their
peaceful labour,
Until the beautiful dream of
mankind
For eternal blessing shall be
realized.

Esperanto International Congresses

ALTHOUGH the language was first publicly proposed by Dr. Zamenhof in 1887 the growth of Esperanto was naturally slow for many years, and it was not until the summer of 1905 that the followers of the movement felt sufficiently powerful to meet in convention. At that time in the city of Boulogne-sur-Mer (France) was held the First International Esperanto Congress. Here for the first time the most difficult of tests was applied to the language. Many who heartily approved the idea of the Esperantists still had felt sure that it could not be successful in making known the thoughts of all nations, and feared that a Russian and an American, for example, would certainly have difficulty in comprehending one another. . . . But all who attended were most pleasantly surprised, for they found that Esperanto was not only possible for all these uses, but most excellent, and that the man who studied the language by himself in some small town of England could understand and cause to understand the man from Bulgaria, and similarly with peo-

ple from any nation. In short, Esperanto was proved a distinct success.

Annually since that time international congresses have been held.

—Amerika Esperantisto
May, 1912

Convincing evidence of the vitality of Esperanto is the following record of the International Congresses:

- 1905. Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. 688 members.
- 1906. Geneva, Switzerland. 1200 members.
- 1907. Cambridge, England. 1,317 members.
- 1908. Dresden, Germany. 1,500 members.
- 1909. Barcelona, Spain. 1,300 members.
- 1910. Washington, U. S. 357 members.
- 1911. Antwerp, Belgium. 1,800 members.
- 1912. Cracow, Poland. 1,000 members.
- 1913. Bern, Switzerland. 1,203 members.
- 1914. Paris, France was intended, but the outbreak of the war prevented it. 3,739 had joined.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1915. San Francisco, U. S. 163 members. | 1,200 members. |
| 1920. Den Haag, Netherlands. 408 members. | 1930. Oxford, England. 1,211 |
| 1921. Praha, Czechoslovakia. 2,561 members. | 1931. Cracow, Poland. 900 members. |
| 1922. Helsinki, Finland. 850 members. | 1932. Paris, France. 1,650 members. |
| 1923. Nurnburg, Germany. 4,963 members. | 1933. Cologne, Germany. 950 members. |
| 1924. Vienna, Austria. 3,400 members. | 1934. Stockholm, Sweden. 2,042 members. |
| 1925. Geneva, Switzerland. 953 members. | 1935. Rome, Italy. 1,442 members. |
| 1926. Edinburgh, Scotland. 960 members. | 1936. Vienna, Austria. 854 members. |
| 1927. Danzig. 905 members. | 1937. Warsaw, Poland. 1,120 members. |
| 1928. Antwerp, Belgium. 1,494 members. | 1938. London, England. 1,602 members. |
| 1929. Budapest, Hungary. | 1939. Bern, Switzerland. 800 members. |

Esperantists in Action

News Items

Esperanto Society of Detroit, Michigan, observed Zamenhof Day by a meeting held at the Parish House of the Church of Our Father (Unitarian-Universalist), December 15th at 8 P. M. Unusually good music was provided by Howard Seahill tenor, and Frank Bridges, pianist. Junius B. Maxwell of the former "Ford Eight" sang several numbers.

Harmonio Esperanto Club of Brooklyn, N. Y. celebrated the birthday of Dr. L. L. Zamenhof at the Stuyvesant House, 74 Saint Marks Place, New York City, Saturday Dec. 19th. The guest speaker was the Polish Consul, J. K. Krasicki. H. I. Nagin was chairman.

(Continued on Page 8)

Esperanto Association of Syracuse University, gave its first program on Dec. 17th at 8 P. M. in the Maxwell Auditorium. Dr. Raymond F. Piper, the head of the Philosophy Dept. spoke on "The Benefits of an International Language". Dr. Piper has travelled extensively in the Far East and elsewhere.

The following week the speaker was Dr. Little of the English Dept. on "The Inevitability of a Universal Language".

Brooklyn Esperantists announce a free Esperanto class Thursday evenings at 8 P. M., Room 703, Central Y.M.C.A. George Parker, instructor.

Professor Joseph Tamborra, from the University of North Dakota, came to the Esperanto Congress in Detroit last July. Now he is a member of EANA and on Dec. 7th last gave a scholarly address before the "Fortnightly Club", whose members are either professors or instructors in the University, or business and professional people from the city. Notes on the high lights of his address are recorded in Esperanto by E. G. Dodge on page 19 of this issue.

Stanley A. Klubowski, dele-

gate of the International Esperanto League, had a letter published in the Milwaukee Journal of Nov. 20th, 1942, in the column headed "From the People". It was a very able reply to the statement by Louis Adamic that Esperanto is a synthetic language.

In this open letter S.A.K. says: "Is it? Had the White House in Washington been built of bricks and stones from each state in the Union, would we consider it synthetic? Esperanto has been constructed by the genius of one man, but every word of it can be traced to some national language and is organically an international word that appears in several languages. An exceedingly easy grammar and syntax coupled with this international vocabulary will benefit all civilized nations. . .

Metropolitan Opera Company of New York in one of its Saturday afternoon broadcasts (Dec. 5th) aided the Esperanto movement by the use of the word Esperanto. The announcer, Milton Cross, described by name the nationality of several of the singers in the next production and then remarked that opera was the Esperanto of music.

The Argentine. News has come from the city of Rosario that the radio station LT1, Radio del Litoral de Rosario, permits ten-minute broadcasts in Spanish, but the announcer is an ardent Esperantist and prepares the programs under the auspices of the local Association of Esperantists. Many broadcasts in Esperanto have been given.

Brazil.—This large country of South America has a great language problem. It is now one of the foremost countries in the use of Esperanto.

In the year 1933 the Brazil Instituto of Geography and Statistics adopted Esperanto as an auxiliary language for its activities and publications. This Institute published a pamphlet all in Esperanto about the historic city of Salvador. A number of these pamphlets were sent to the Congress Committee in Detroit for distribution to the delegates last summer, but they arrived late in the fall. They are printed on glazed paper, beautifully illustrated and bound in an artistic paper cover. Any one who wishes one may obtain it from Joseph H. Murray, 5935 Cherokee

Ave., Dearborn, Mich. (Rural Delivery) for ten cents to cover cost of mailing.

Columbia University Starts New Language Course

Recently the Detroit News mentioned a new course at Columbia University by Prof. Mario A. Pei of the Romance Language Dept.

Prof. Pei is quoted as saying that for most practical purposes it is necessary to know only seven main languages in addition to English. These are German, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, and Japanese. He also says that if any one could add to these a smattering of Dutch, Arabic and Chinese, a person could make himself understood in any land.

The new course is to cover elementary instruction in the seven basic tongues. Also students will be required to master a rudimentary vocabulary of thirty to forty war zone languages.

The course will train men and women to locate and identify practically any language they hear or see. He cites the importance of training soldiers with a practical knowledge of foreign languages.

January 1, 1943-Inventory

(Continued from Page 4)

Esperanto Club of Praha celebrated its silver jubilee and the forty-year jubilee of Esperanto. The celebration lasted eight days and included concerts and an exposition of Esperanto matters. All the daily papers had articles about the excellent Exposition.

The International Educational Congress in Locarno decided that the national speeches in its coming congress should be translated into one language, and that Esperanto.

In 1936 the following items were noted:

The Chamber of Paris reported that Esperanto was the language most used in international communications; that the office had corresponded with twenty-seven countries, and from some countries had often received more than eighty requests in Esperanto for commercial information.

From 1936 to 1943 Esperanto has continued to grow in use in such countries as Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Holland, France, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Brazil, The Argentine, Mexico, United States,

Canada, China and Japan. Before the present war an earnest hard-working Esperantist lived in Papua, New Guinea.

"Idiot's Delight" and **"The Road to Singapore"** are two sound films using spoken words in Esperanto.

Youth's Inter-American Bulletin, a recent magazine described in previous numbers of American Esperantist, publishes articles in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and Esperanto.

Brazil in 1941 prohibited the printing of periodicals in foreign languages. Esperanto is not considered a foreign language, so now the printing is either or both.

★ ★ ★

From the facts cited, as well as many others not mentioned, it is certain that **Esperanto enters the year 1943 as a vigorous, vital reality, conspicuous, in the big family of languages as a youth of great promise.**



Esperanto Association of North America

Announcements

Greetings from the General Secretary

This time of the year is generally regarded as the Joyful Season. To me it is especially joyful to be relieved of producing our monthly magazine—a job not held by desire or scholarly attainment, but because the National Secretary was supposed to be the producer of a connecting link between Esperantists of the world.

I am thankful for the cooperation and toleration of the American Esperantist readers through the many years of my efforts.

To the many who have sent money without getting prompt receipt for same, please be patient. Your money is on record. Christmas Eve over two hundred letters awaited attention. I am clearing away as fast as possible.

Almost daily we get orders for books no longer obtainable because of war, in which cases we are obliged to make a lot of return money orders.

With best wishes to all, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Leahy,

(See page 13 for list of books no longer obtainable.)

Message from the Chairman of the Executive Committee

As was mentioned in our December number, a change has been effected in the format of American Esperantist, the place of publication and the editorial staff. These changes have been motivated in part by the long cherished wish to present our official organ in a form more representative of the dignity of the Esperanto movement and also in accord with modern taste in the form of periodicals. And, in part, they have come from the desire for apportioning among the Esperantists of different cities the labor incident to the regular functioning of our EANA organization.

For the first time since 1933 our American Esperantist is now printed from type, instead of by mimeograph or offset methods. The size has been reduced to the popular "pocket size", but the number of pages has been increased to 20.

Another far-reaching change has been dictated by the pressure of war conditions. The magazine will appear six times a year, or bi-monthly. It is not without some regret that we see monthly greetings pass

for the time being; yet the larger interests of our organization will be better conserved by adopting this change "for the duration". Both the "Esperanto Internacia", the organ of the international movement, and the publications of Brazil and The Argentine have found the bi-monthly plan the one best suited to their needs.

The EANA strives at all times, to the limit of its resources and ability, to serve the interests of its members and the general interests of the Esperanto movement in its various phases. The officers and official staff of the Association hope that the present changes will be favorably received by the membership in the full realization that a progressive step in quality is often worth while, even though temporarily it may be accompanied by curtailment in quantity or in frequency.

American Esperantist has definitely entered a new period.

Changes in Official Staff

Assistant Secretary.—Due to a vacancy in this position, the Executive Committee appointed Mr. Armin F. Doneis, Box 106, Pharr, Texas, to replace Mrs. Freda Goldman of Wash-

ington, who was elected as assistant secretary at the last Congress in July. Mrs. Goldman found it necessary to decline the position because of humanitarian work in a hospital which she had previously accepted.

Committee on Publications.—

In accordance with the Constitution, this is one of the standing committees. After the lamented death of Horatius Bonar Hastings, the beloved former chairman of this committee, its duties were temporarily absorbed by the Executive Committee. The Committee on Publications is now re-established, with the following membership: Mrs. Mabelle L. Davis of Detroit, Michigan, Chairman, and E. G. Dodge and Joseph Leahy, both of Washington, D. C., members.

Editor of American Esperantist.—

The Executive Committee decided that the chairman of the Committee on Publications should be the same as the editor, so they appointed as editor, Mrs. Mabelle L. Davis of Detroit, Michigan.

Several Detroit Esperantists have promised to help the editor in various ways.

—E. G. Dodge.

Wedding Bells Again

In November last our former Clara J. Walter became the bride of Sher M. Quraishi. Both are earnest Esperantists. The EANA extends to them its heartiest good wishes.

Making Defense Bonds**Do Double Duty**

Several previous notices have appeared in this magazine about a plan developed during the Detroit Congress last July.

Briefly, most of us are buying defense bonds out of patriotism. Some can be used to insure a firmer foundation for the EANA in the coming days.

Already some bonds have been contributed to this association, but the Series "E" can not be issued in the name of an organization. So if you wish to make a Defense Bond assist both our Government now and Esperanto later, have it made out jointly in the following two names:

Joseph H. Murray, 5935 Cherokee Ave., Dearborn, Mich., or (Be sure to use the "or".)

Clara J. Quraishi, 2316 Tyler Ave., Detroit, Mich.

This marriage in no way affects the validity of the bonds registered in the name "Walter".

Partial List of Books**on Sale at EANA Office**

Practical Grammar of Esperanto, by Dr. Ivy Kellerman-Reed, 4th Edition. For beginners or advanced 60c

Esperanto Home Student, by James Robbie, 11th edition class or self study..... 20c

Practical Esperanto, by Dr. Wm. S. Benson, 650 illustrations, For beginners or advanced..... 25c

Fun with Esperanto, by Prof. C. C. Bristor, For class or self study..... 65c

American Pocket Dictionary, by Carl Froding..... 25c

Esperanto, Instrument of Mental Training, an able article from the pen of Prof. Ernest G. Dodge. One copy 5c, 5 for 20c; 10 for..... 35c

Monumento de Karlo Bourlet, a collection of articles from "Le Revuo" at the time Dr. Zamenhof was its editor 60c

Diverskolora Bukedeto, poems from forty languages..... 25c

La Espero, the Esperanto poem. Words and music, double sheet 8x11. One for 15c; 2 for..... 25c

Books No Longer Obtainable:
Dictionaries: Millidge, Edinburgh, Fulcher & Long, Rhodes, Plena Vortaro.

Editorial

American Esperantist wishes for all its readers a year of definite advancement in Esperanto, a year of fellowship with a greater number of interested persons, and a year of happiness from consistent and co-ordinated efforts to bring Esperanto to the attention of others.

Our Resolutions

American Esperantist resolves to increase its interest and appeal to non-Esperantists and to increase its usefulness to co-workers.

American Esperantist resolves to place greater emphasis on Esperanto as a living, vital reality with an outstanding record of creditable achievements and capacity for a much needed universal service which no other language possesses.

Service to Readers

This is a day when the whole world is groping for better methods. In this issue, the editor, on her own responsibility, has departed from the customary method of presenting Esperanto and English side by side, where the subject-matter is not intended as a lesson in Esperanto.

We aim to serve readers of four classes: friends and po-

tential friends who do not read Esperanto; a smaller class who read Esperanto with more or less difficulty; a still smaller class who read Esperanto with the same facility as they read English; and a few, mostly in other countries, who read Esperanto, but who do not read English.

The time of each class is valuable. We trust that each will approve the separation of the two languages which was done in the spirit of consideration and courtesy and for the practical reason that it enables the authors, the editor and especially the printer to present the work in both languages more pleasingly and more effectively.

While editing this issue a few readers, representative of the first three classes, were consulted, all of whom approved the change. The editor will appreciate the views of other readers on this point.

Public Reading Rooms

Now that our magazine is printed it should be acceptable in all public reading rooms. Esperantists can render a real educational service by donating subscriptions to American Esperantist to reading rooms.

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Volumo 58

JANUARO - FEBRUARO, 1943

Numeroj 1 kaj 2

(Pro la milite la presisto ne povis akiri supersignojn por la unua eldono)

Nia Interno Ideo

Seman Terano

DE TEMPO al tempo ni audas, au legas, ke la interna ideo de l'Esperantismo estas **nur** sentimento, kaj oni pruvas klare, ke helplingvo neniam povos alporti pacon al la homaro. Oni ec deklamas al ni la unuan paragrafon de la Deklaracio pri la Esperantismo, ke **ciu** alia ideo au espero, kiun tiu au alia Esperantisto ligas kun la Esperantismo, estas lia afero, tute privata, por kiu la Esperantismo ne respondas...

Tio donas impreson, ke ciu homo en la mondo rajtas havi sentimentojn, ciu povas revii pri pli bona homaro, escepte de ni, Esperantistoj, car oni tuj kulpigos nin, ke ni havas nur sentimentojn, kaj per Esperanto ni volas alporti pacon en la mondon... Oni kulpigos nin, ke Esperanto kreis en ni sentimentojn, kiujn ni antaue ne havis...

Sed ciu, kiu konas la histo-

rian de Esperanto, scias, ke nia lingvo neniam kreis la sentimentojn, sed kontraue, la sentimentoj, kiuj estis en la koro de nia Majstro en lia juneco, naskis Esperanton. Niaj unuaj samideanoj estis allogitaj al nia lingvo ne pro la praktikaj celoj, sed pro gia interna ideo. La plej granda parto el nia originala literaturo, kiel **La Espero**, **La Tagigo**, **La Turo Babilona**, kaj multaj, multaj aliaj verkoj de niaj unuaj samideanoj spiris kun la interna ideo. Sen tiuj sentimentoj ni havus nek Esperantistaron, nek literaturon. Ni ec ne havus la lingvon Esperanto.

Esperanto ne estas la sola ideo, kies adeptoj ligas kun sentimentoj. CIU bona ideo, cu religia au sociala, ciu movado, ciu fenomeno kaj ciu grava okazo en nia mondo, estas ordinare ligita kun pli altaj celoj: plibonigi la mondon kaj kunfratigi la homaron.

Kiam nia Prezidanto de Usono havis sian malferman paroladon ce la mondekspozicio en New York, li esprimis, ke li vidas en gi simbolon de interpopola harmonio. Kiam famaj muzikistoj rifuzis partopreni en la Granda Operejo de Romo, Italujo, car en tiun operadon oni ne enlasis personojn de fremdaj rasoj, ili klarigis, ke muziko estas internacia, por ciuj egale, same kiel la suno brilas por ciuj egale. Kiam la lasta Pola registaro enkondukis getosegojn por Judaj studentoj, multaj profesoroj rezignis de la universitatoj, klarigante, ke scienco

ne konas diferencon inter raskaj raso. Scienco estas internacia!

Se oni povas kombini la mondekspozicion kun la bela sento, car gi havas internacian karakteron; se oni povas kombini muzikon kun tiu bona sento, car muziko estas internacia; se oni povas kombini sciencan kun la nobla sento, car scienco estas internacia,—kial do ni, Esperantistoj, ne rajtas kombini la lingvon Esperanto kun la samaj sentoj? Esperanto ja ankau estas internacia!

Se oni elprenas motoron el

(Daurigas sur Pago 19)

Fabelo pri la Malsaga Viro

D-ro Lehman Wendell

VENIS iam viro el trans la maro al la granda lando Usono. La lingvon de la nova lando li ne parolis, kaj apenau li komencis studi gin li trovis gin tre malfacila kaj ofte nelogika. Al liaj oreloj la nova lingvo sajnus malbela, ofte ridinda. Kion faris tiu viro? Li rezonis tiamaniere: "Jen estas lingvo parolata de granda nacio, sed tiu lingvo estas malbela, nelogika, malfacila; mi devas gin reformi. Por mi tio

estos ja facila afero, car kiam mi logis en mia bela patrolando, Kukumo, oni ja konsideris min saga viro, kies scio de la kukuma lingvo estas profunda."

Sed kiam li parolis al la Usonanoj pri lingvoreformo ili nur ridis al li. Ili serce proponis, ke li malplenigu la riveron Mississippi per sitelo. Ec la infanoj mokis lin, kaj la stratbuboj almontris al siaj kapoj kvazau por diri, "Li estas fre-

neza." La viro fine devis forkuri al alia urbo.

Tie li ne plu kuragis paroli pri reformoj; Li evitis la ne-logikan usonan lingvon, kaj parolis ciam kukume kun la "malnovlandanoj". Sed pro komercaj aferoj li devis kutimigi sin al la Usonanoj, kaj iom post iom, li komencis uzi ilian lingvon. Kaj jen io mirinda okazis. Ju pli li uzis la lingvon, des pli li trovis gin belega, kaj post kelkaj jaroj li farigis gia forta defendanto. Kiam aliaj enmigrantoj mallaudis la malbelan, ne-logikan usonan lingvon li estis la unua kiu tondris kontraŭ ilia azeneco; li estis la unua kiu montris al ili la carmon de la novlando lingvo; li estis la unua kiu konsilis, ke ili ellernu la lingvon antaŭ ol malsage kritiki.

Tiu fabelo eble saĝnas absurdaj, sed ĝi havas paralelon en nia Esperantolando. Nia Esperantolando ne plu estas fantazia loko, ĝi ne plu estas revo de songantoj, nek inkubo de malbona digesto, sed ĝi estas vasta lando kies suno neniam subiras. Miloj kaj miloj da homoj parolas la lingvon de tiu lando, parolas ĝin flue, nature, kaj belsone, kaj trovas ĝin carma esprimilo. Sed la nova enmigranto en Esperan-

tolando tute ne scias pri tio. Li renkontas tiun novan lingvon, Esperanto, kaj influata de sia nacieco kaj de sia geprata lingvo, li trovas vorton, esprimon, kaj gramatikajon, kiuj saĝnas fremdaj kaj nebonaj. Jen estas dangera tempo por nia novebakita Esperantisto. Li eble diras al si, "Tiu lingvon, Esperanto, enhavas kelkajn malbonaĵojn, kaj ĉar mi estas saĝa pri lingvaj aferoj, estas mia felica devo perfektigi ĝin." La ridado de la Esperantistaro ne ĝenas lin, egoiste li blinde daurigas sian perfektigadon.

En la fruaj tagoj de Esperanto, kiam la movado ankoraŭ estis malforta kaj preskaŭ disfalus ĉe la unua venteto,—en tiu tempo nur unu lerta kontraŭulo ofte estis grava dangero. Se, krom lerteco, li ankoraŭ posedis universitatan diplomon, li eĉ povis minaci la tutan movadon.

Sed hodiaŭ, kiam Esperanto pli kaj pli enpenetrigas en la vivon, pli kaj pli gajnas novajn adeptojn, pli kaj pli, oficialigas, ni ne plu bezonas timi unu kontraŭulon. Li nur al si mem malutilas; malplenigi la Mississippi per sitelo li ne povas.

La Verda Stelo de Espero

O. B. Collier

(Traduko ko de la Angla originalo, pago 2)

La steloj plejparte videbligas nur nokte, sed estas unu stelo, la verda stelo de Espero, kiu estas videbla al kelkaj personoj ec en la hela lumo de la meztaga suno.

Je la 2a, 3a, kaj 4a de Julio, 1942, ce la Detroit-Leland Hotelo en Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., grupo da ci tiuj sekvantoj de la Verda Stelo kunvenis ce la 35 ciujara Kongreso de la Esperanto-Asocio de Norda Ameriko. Jen unu el la rezolucioj akceptitaj de la delegitoj:

“KONSIDERANTE KE estas proksimume 3,000 lingvoj en la mondo hodiau; kaj

“KONSIDERANTE KE estas granda perdo de tempo kaj energio per tradukado kaj retradukado inter ci tiuj lingvoj; kaj

“KONSIDERANTE KE estas ec pli granda perdo pro la neadekvateco de ci tiuj lingvoj kiel periloj en la konceptado kaj esprimado de pensoj; kaj

“KONSIDERANTE KE Esperanto, kiel universala helpa lingvo, forigus la unue priparolitajn perdon; kaj

“KONSIDERANTE KE Esperanto, kiel preciza perilo per kiu science koncepti kaj esprimi la pensojn, forigus plejparte la alian perdon; nu, pro tio

“LA JENA REZOLUCIO:

Ke la Esperanto-Asocio de Norda Ameriko, kunvenita en kongreso je la 4a de Julio, A. D. 1942, proponas siajn servojn al la popoloj de la mondo, kun celo havebliigi Esperanton ce iu kaj ciu fronto kie ajn la lingva problemo genas.”

Novajoj

Profesoro Joseph Tamborra estas unu el la profesoroj de la profesoroj de la Latinidaj lingvoj en la Universitato de North Dakota.

Gis la somero de 1942 li malmulte sciis pri Esperanto kaj ek tomete malfidis siajn pretendojn.

Li veturis al Detroit dum la tie okazanta kongreso de EANA. Tuj post la kunveno li komencis la seriozan studadon de Esperanto, tralegis ek dum la somera libertempo pli ol 500 pagojn da Esperanto literaturo, farigis membro de EANA kaj agema membro de la Esperanto-klubo de Grand Forks.

Li faris longan paroladon la 7-an de Decembro, interese kaj klare priskribas la devenon kaj historion de Esperanto, antaŭ la kunveno de la "Fortnightly Club", kies membroj estas duone profesoroj au instruistoj de la Universitato, duone negocistoj au profesiuloj de la urbo.

Li diris ke Esperanto estos facila **unua paso** en lingvaj studoj, kiu plifaciligos la postan studon de la malpli facilaj naciaj lingvoj.

Profesoro Tamborra ankau emfazigas la fakton ke oni ne povas kompreni gisfunde la intiman vivon de iu ajn popolo, sen studado de sia lingvo, la ilo de sia intelekta kaj spirita vivo.

—E. G. Dodge.

NIA INTERNA IDEO

(Daurigita de pago 16)

automobilo, la motoro povas labori sen la automobilo. Nur alkrocu gin al iu elektra drato, malfermu la komutilon, kaj gi funkcios. La automobilo povas movigi sen la motoro (se oni puzas gin, kompreneble).

Ni, Esperantistoj, kunigas la motoron kun la automobilo, kaj ni havas modernan, oportunan veturilon. Ni kunigas la animon kun la korpo, kaj ni havas vivantan estajon. Ni kunigas la lingvon Esperanto kun tiu bona, nobla kaj humana sento, nomata en nia lingvo "La interna ideo de la Esperantismo", kaj ni laboras por ili ambau kunigitaj, kaj ni laboros por ili ambau tiel longe, gis... **Gis la bela SONGO de l'homaro por eterna ben' efektivigos.**

—Represajo: Amerika Esperantisto, Februaro, 1942.

(Announcements continued from Page 13)

Addresses

In corresponding with the various members of the official staff, it will help all to bear in mind the following division of work:

President: Dr. Cecil Stockard, Professional Bldg., Bradenton, Fla.

General Sec'y: Joseph Leahy, 1410 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

This is still the address to which you are to send membership dues, your orders for books and badges, reports of club activities, and miscellaneous requests for literature or information. The Assistant Secretary will help Mr. Leahy in this work.

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Correspondence in Esperanto

Miss Marjorie Osborne, Kulin, Western Australia, wishes to correspond "with a boy or a girl who is learning Esperanto . . . I am twenty-one years of age and interested in foreign countries." Her letter was dated Aug. 21, 1942 and received in Washington, D.C. October 27th.