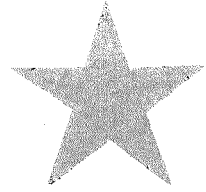


INTERLANGUAGE



AMERICAN ESPERANTIST

**The World Language Problem
Dr. Bjorn Collinder**

**IALA's General Report, 1945
Where Is IALA Going?**

**The Living Fact of Esperanto
Tenth Brazil Congress**

**Filipinos Seek Common Tongue
English Is Rejected**

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AMERICAN ESPERANTIST

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THE WORLD LANGUAGE PROBLEM

DR. BJÖRN COLLINDER

*Professor of Finno-Ugrian Languages
at the University of Upsala, Sweden*

*Professor Collinder is one of the foremost linguists of our time. This article (from which the introduction, showing the need for an international language, has been omitted) was printed in October 1944 in a Swedish teachers' journal, and in January 1945 in *Esperanto Internacia*.*

The idea that in international intercourse mutual understanding is the only thing that matters, is in itself sound and good. The error comes in when it is forgotten that such understanding will never become a reality if we try to make one of the national languages the common language of all mankind. A national language cannot become the world language without crushing the other national languages. This possibility is naturally out of the question, at least in our time.

When Latin was the language of the educated people, of the Catholic Church and of diplomacy, the situation was entirely different. Latin was no one's mother tongue. No nation had the right to school-master the others when the verbal or written use of Latin was concerned.

In order to solve the world language problem, we must go back to such a state of affairs. In our time, not all those who are in need of understanding with persons outside their own language community have the time

and money to spend on many years of language study. What we need now is a simplified Latin, a rationally streamlined language, conserving the Latin-Greek vocabulary which is already international, and at the same time so simple and regular that anyone may learn it in elementary school. Fortunately we have such a language — *Esperanto*. It has been in use for 57 years in almost all countries and has already an extensive literature of original works and translations. It has abundantly proved its capacity to serve, and its vitality. Experiments have shown that it is able to render all distinctions and shades of thought that may appear in international relations. In numerous conferences there have been lively discussions and passionate debates in this language, and many persons have shown an impressive eloquence in it.

If the world were not governed by as little wisdom as it is, *Esperanto* would already have been introduced in the schools of

all lands, and the world language problem would have been solved. That this has not happened yet is due in part to ignorance, in part to a lack of good will. When the question of the introduction of Esperanto into the schools was discussed at the League of Nations, the French Government made a positive solution impossible because they feared that Esperanto might challenge the role of French as the language of diplomacy.

Most of the opposition to Esperanto is, however, based on ignorance and prejudice. In this, unfortunately, many linguists—though by no means all of them—have had a harmful influence. Some of them have even denied that a language of the Esperanto type could work at all. Such statements crumble completely, of course, before the trumpet sound of practical experience. No one who has attended an Esperanto Congress can seriously insist that Esperanto does not work.

There are also linguists who approve of Esperanto in principle but believe that it suffers of defects in its details and should be reconstructed. I have carefully followed this linguistic criticism and, I am sorry to say, the prejudice underlying it, is entirely sterile and destructive, although it is in general inspired by the best intentions. All languages have their

imperfections and faults, not excepting Esperanto. But those who insist that Esperanto is a failure and the work of a dilettant are all wrong. Esperanto is—according to earlier statements by competent linguists—the genial work of a highly gifted philologist, who devoted the best part of his life to the work of elaborating it, of giving it the best possible form, and of perfecting it. After a thorough examination of Ido, Occidental, Novial and Latino sine Flexione, the best-known among the competitors of Esperanto, I must say that it is my considered opinion that all of them are considerably inferior to Esperanto. Ido, by the way, is only a dialect of Esperanto. Occidental is easier to understand without study than Esperanto if one has already mastered French, English and German languages, but it is certainly incomparably more difficult to speak and to write. Novial was constructed by a world-famous linguist but it is my opinion that if either Esperanto or Novial has to be labeled as a product of dilettantism it is certainly not Esperanto.

If one asks me how the world language problem should be solved, my answer is: *It is solved already in Esperanto.* The problem is only to get the solution accepted by those who are in power.

An ever increasing number of competent linguists agree with Prof. Collinder.

WHERE IS IALA GOING ?

W. SOLZBACHER, PH.D.

The International Auxiliary Language Association in the United States Inc. (IALA), which is usually identified in the eyes of the public with the person of its Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, has just published a "General Report 1945," summarizing its activities in the past (since its foundation in 1924) and outlining its plans for the future. IALA has undoubtedly aided in the promotion of the idea of an international auxiliary language among important circles which had hardly been reached before, in particular in the United States. It has been able to raise for its research and promotional activities considerable funds, and to spend well over half a million dollars within twenty years. It has published the "General Language Course" by Helen S. Eaton, using Esperanto as a basis for the subsequent study of Latin, French, Spanish, and German. It commissioned the late Professor H. N. Shenton, of Syracuse University, to make an extensive study on the language problems of international conferences (published under the title "Cosmopolitan Conversation" in 1933). It has helped to pierce the soap bubble of Basic English. On behalf of IALA, Professor Edward L. Thorndike, of Columbia University, undertook experimentation to "ascertain the relative ease of learning constructed languages and natural languages." Esperanto and Ido (a "reformed" dialect of Esperanto, *which has died since*) were the constructed languages used, while French, German, Italian and Spanish were used for comparison. Professor Thorndike found that "on the whole, with expenditures of from ten to a hundred hours, the achievement in the synthetic language will probably be from five to fifteen times that in a

natural language, according to the difficulty of the latter" (p. 50).

When IALA was founded "to promote widespread study, discussion and publicity of all questions involved in the establishment of an auxiliary language, together with research and experiment that may hasten such establishment in an intelligent manner and on stable foundations" (p. 15), the problem seemed to consist primarily in an investigation of the respective claims of Esperanto and Ido. In view of the fact that Ido was more difficult to learn than Esperanto and that the Ido movement, even in its heyday, never reached even 5 per cent of the strength of the Esperanto movement, the Esperantists were certain that IALA would soon decide in favor of Esperanto and become a valuable ally in the work for Esperanto. Such an ally would have been particularly welcome in the United States where people were less "language-conscious" than elsewhere and where the Esperanto movement has unfortunately remained far behind the strength which it achieved in European countries, in the Far East, and in Brazil. IALA has, however, not fulfilled these expectations. Instead of rallying to the support of the only living Interlanguage (after the disappearance of Ido), the few persons controlling IALA decided to concoct a new project, defying all experiences of the past and adding another lifeless blueprint to the long list of those whose failure is a matter of record in the history of Interlinguistics.

The "General Report" contains samples of what the future IALA language is expected to be like and explains the principles according to which it is being constructed. As a matter of fact, the IALA staff has not been working on one language but on three at a time, referred to

as the "Naturalistic Model," the "Schematic E Model," and the "Schematic K Model." The "Naturalistic" language looks like Peano's "Latino sine Flexione" with a dash (a very light dash, though) of de Wahl's "Occidental." The "Schematic E" language is the same product exposed to the influence of Jespersen's "Novial." Some Esperanto influence has been added in the manufacture of the "Schematic K" model. IALA research and money do not seem to have produced anything new or original. How an amalgamation of several unsuccessful projects, with a tiny bit of Esperanto flavor added, is to produce a successful Interlanguage is difficult to grasp.

The IALA languages suffer of an incurable congenital disease. They are much too difficult to learn. For a Russian or a Chinese, the "Naturalistic" form is almost as difficult as English or Spanish. For an English-speaking person (or a Frenchman, Spaniard, Portuguese, Italian), the *written* language is immediately understandable if he knows Latin and/or several of the Romance languages. *Understanding the spoken language* would be difficult, however, and *learning to speak* the language would be many times more difficult than learning to speak Esperanto. The "Schematic E" and "Schematic K" languages would be somewhat easier to learn because their word derivation is less irregular and the "K" model has phonetic spelling (which has been neglected in the other models for the sake of "natural" appearance). Both "E" and "K" are, however, definitely inferior to Esperanto. One might say of the IALA languages what Lancelot Hogben and Frederick Bodmer say of Latino sine Flexione: ("The Loom of Language, p. 476): "Its author ignored the interests of the peoples of Africa and Asia, as he also ig-

nored the plain man in Europe."

IALA claims to arrive at its language by the "impersonal methods of science" (General Report, p. 18). It cannot be denied, however, that "the basic procedures of IALA's system of standardization" are arbitrarily chosen. IALA says that they have been established by a Committee on Agreement and that the six members of this Committee are persons of great reputation. It would be easy, however, to find a much larger number of persons of equally great reputation who consider those "basic procedures" as erroneous and inadequate. There is no proof to indicate that the members of the Committee on Agreement speak for anyone but themselves. Who selected them? Mrs. Morris! It would seem that in the last analysis IALA's methods are not half as "impersonal" as is claimed.

IALA uses "control languages" (English, French, Italian, Spanish-Portuguese, these two counting as one unit). Words appearing in at least three control languages are considered as "international." The "prototype" of each word is obtained by a study of its etymology. The result is—naturally—almost identical with Professor Peano's "Latino sine Flexione" project. The short "samples" given in the "General Report" show, however, that IALA does not hesitate to break its own "impersonal" rules whenever that is found more convenient. Take, for instance, English "but," French "mais," Italian "ma," Spanish "mas," Portuguese "mas." Etymologically, the word which is found in all of IALA's "control languages" except English, comes from the Latin "magis." But—*disregarding its own rules*—IALA chooses for its "Naturalistic" language "sed," which does not exist in a single "control language." I do not object to "sed" (*Esperanto uses it*) but wish to draw attention to the

fact that in this case, as in others, IALA uses arbitrary decision, not "impersonal" rules. It is even more surprising that the "Naturalistic" "sed" becomes "ma" in "Schematic E" and switches back to "sed" in "Schematic K." How this is compatible with the statement that "our schematic vocabulary is developed by applying certain additional procedures to the basic procedures which have produced the fundamental naturalistic vocabulary" (p. 35) is beyond my understanding.

One of the few words in IALA's sample text (pp. 44-45) which are different from what they would be in Latino sine Flexione is "guerra" for "war" (Peano has "bello"). The written word might be acceptable. The spoken word is not. "Guerra" is a romanized Germanic word, (in Old French the "gu" stands for Old German and Anglo-Saxon "w"). IALA pronounces the "u"; "gooairah" while of all the national languages only Italian does so. Matters are worse in the case of IALA's "guarantire" (also a romanized Germanic word). French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German, Dutch, Scandinavian, Russian—and, of course, Esperanto—have the stem "garanti" or "garant." English has "u" in the spelling but disregards it in the pronunciation. IALA, unlike any living language, writes and pronounces "gu." These examples, based on a 300-word sample text, could easily be extended.

It is not the custom in the Esperanto movement to pay much attention to new language projects, which are produced at the rate of half a dozen a year and are usually forgotten before the printer's bill for the first textbook is paid. The three IALA projects, as language projects, would not deserve any space in the *American Esperantist* either. They are mentioned here because in this case there is a danger of great damage

being done to the Interlanguage idea by these projects, or their final product, being marketed under the cover of recommendations which were given for the earlier research activities of IALA by organizations, linguists, and interlinguists who, in fact, do not approve at all of the dilettantism underlying the production of IALA's own dialect.

Page 64 of the General Report lists members of the Second International Congress of Linguists, Geneva, 1931, and of the Third International Congress of Linguists, Rome, 1933, who signed a testimonial expressing their "general sympathy with IALA's Program of Linguistic Research." Among them are, for instance, Dr. Björn Collinder, Professor of Finno-Ugrian Languages at the University of Upsala, Sweden, and Dr. Bruno Migliorini, Professor of Linguistics at the University of Rome, Italy. Professor Collinder, in October 1944, in a Swedish teacher's journal published an article in which he says: "There are linguists who approve of Esperanto in principle but believe that it suffers from defects in its details and should be reconstructed. I have carefully followed this linguistic criticism and, I am sorry to say, the prejudice underlying it is entirely sterile and destructive. . . . After a thorough examination of Ido, Occidental, Novial and Latino sine Flexione, the best-known among the competitors of Esperanto, I must say that it is my considered opinion that all of them are considerably inferior to Esperanto. . . . If one asks me how the world language problem should be solved, my answer is: *It is solved already in Esperanto*. The problem is only to get the solution accepted by those in power." (See also Professor Collinder's article in this issue.)

Professor Migliorini's opinion, similar to that of Professor Collinder,

appears in his article on "Universal Languages" in the "Enciclopedia Italiana" (Vol. 19, pp. 396-398): "Occidental looks less artificial than Esperanto but the difficulties of learning it are only little inferior to those of learning a natural tongue. . . . It is obvious that a project coming fresh from the mind of some scholar may have a number of valuable features. But it is not possible to simply put such a language on the same level with a language like Esperanto which has been practically used in many fields for two generations and which, though it has not succeeded in becoming generally accepted, has proved in practical life that it satisfies the most various requirements."

There can be little doubt that if someone would undertake to poll all the linguists whose names one finds in IALA's "General Report," a majority of them—probably an overwhelming majority—would have to be "counted out" when it comes to supporting IALA's own projects.

It may be assumed that IALA

will do a better job than Latino sine Flexione, Occidental and Novial in promotional activities, fund-raising, publications, lobbying at Government Departments and private organizations, etc. One need, however, not be much of a prophet to predict that its language will fail to penetrate into practical use. Indirectly IALA's endeavors may in part have aided Esperanto and the Interlanguage idea. It must be feared, however, that any positive results from earlier endeavors will be outweighed by the confusion which IALA's efforts are bound to create in the minds of people who are not well acquainted with the facts and the problem. It should be clearly understood by all Interlinguists that whatever IALA's merits may have been in the past, it has ceased to be an impartial, objective research organization and has deliberately chosen to add its name to the list of hundreds of other lifeless language projects which have unsuccessfully tried to displace Esperanto, to which each one of them is greatly inferior.

1924—IALA—1945

In 1924, when international projects were rampant as a result of the Esperanto-Ido schism, IALA was organized to bring agreement between the competing systems. In its "Outline of Program", 1924, adopted by IALA's Advisory Committee and Board of Directors, it declared (p. 13):

"The Association (IALA) has no intention of developing or promoting any new language. In regard to different systems, its function is merely to serve as a neutral clearing house for study and information."

In 1945, when natural evolution and the dictates of history have thoroughly discredited Ido, discouraged most project-puzzlers, and brought Esperanto to the fore throughout the world as *the sole living Interlanguage*, IALA turns to developing and promoting new projects, viz.:

NATURALISTIC, SCHEMATIC E, and SCHEMATIC K.
 These were preceded by IALA (Tentative Form), in 1944.

BASIC ENGLISH—FAILURE IN INDIA

Translated from June 1945 issue of *Flandra Esperanisto*.

"In the United Provinces, during the last three years, we have carried out practical experiments with Basic in the Government Training College, Allahabad. The results have not confirmed our expectations. . . .

"Our experience—and I think that we allowed it a fair chance—has not encouraged us to go ahead with its use.

"Since vague and misleading statements, claiming that by means of Basic Indian students can be taught English in a solid and easy manner, can cause harm, I have deemed it necessary to make the results of our practical experiments known."

(signed) J. C. POWEL-PRICE
*Administrator of Public Education
United Provinces, India*

THE LIVING FACT OF ESPERANTO

On April 14th, 1945, many new faces appeared among the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Everywhere, one heard talk in and about Esperanto, for the occasion was the 10th Brazilian Congress of Esperanto.

The Congress was held under the patronage of the President of Brazil, Getulio Vargas, and the honorary committee consisted of various Ministers, the Archbishop of Rio, the Mayor of Rio, the Minister from Poland, and the President of the Brazilian Bank. The provisional Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jose Roberto de Macedo Soares, officially opened the Congress. Dr. Raul Leitao da Cunha, Rector of the University of Brazil, delivered the opening address on the history of international language and its full realization in Esperanto. The Representative of the Minister of Education, Leal da Costa, spoke at the closing session, *emphasizing the fact that Esperanto had, without question, attained its goal as the World Interlanguage, and that only pessimists could not realize its final triumph for the good of humanity.*

The President of the Congress was Jose Carlos de Macedo Soares, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, now President of the "Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics", a depart-

ment of the Government. Esperanto is, by statute, the official auxiliary language of the Institute. It has published numerous booklets, tourist folders, and Statistical Resumes in Esperanto. During the present Congress they published a beautifully printed and illustrated book of the life, customs and industry of Brazil, entitled "Tipoj kaj Aspektoj de Brazilo". The Institute is now preparing a map of Brazil with Esperanto text, which will be sent throughout the world.

The General Director of Post and Telegraph issued two new postage stamps with Esperanto text in honor of the Congress. In the past, Brazil has issued four different postage stamps, honoring Esperanto. The official radio station of the Ministry of Education presented a weekly broadcast about Esperanto and broadcast the opening and closing sessions of the Congress.

For the Brazilians there are no longer polemics and academic project - puzzling about Interlanguage. During the war, the only two languages permitted in publications within Brazil were Idioma Brasileira (Portuguese) and Esperanto, thus showing that the Brazilian Government and people appreciate the living fact of Esperanto.

FILIPINOS SEEK A COMMON LANGUAGE

ENGLISH IS REJECTED

GEORGE J. FALGIER

Teacher of Languages, now U. S. Radio Officer

Esperantists, admittedly the most active group in the field, are familiar with efforts and proposals to provide a common auxiliary language and thus to breach the language walls separating the nations of the world. On a miniature scale a similar battle is being waged here in the Philippines, where the immediate need is for a common *national* tongue. The methods of attacking the problem and the attendant success or failure are bound to be instructive for those who are engaged in the larger struggle for a world inter-language.

For centuries the topography of the Philippines, which consist of 7,084 mountainous islands, has isolated tribal communities and allowed the development of the 200 dialects estimated to be in use among the Filipinos. Modern conditions are changing all this. As a national life grows, the hindering effect of inter-tribal language barriers becomes more and more noticeable.

Many of the dialects are closely related and may be grouped under the name of one or another of the native tongues. The chief one is acknowledged to be Tagalog, both in number of users and in extensiveness of its literature, yet there are only two million Tagalogs in a population of 17,000,000 Filipinos.

The prospect of independence gave a new impetus to the desire for a common national language, and as early as 1936 a definite movement to this end was launched by President Quezon, himself a Tagalog. A committee was appointed, a presidential order was promulgated, an Institute of National Language was

founded, a law was passed, and the Filipino national language became a legal but not an accomplished fact. Tagalog was chosen, but before passage the bill was amended to allow inclusions from other native languages, Tagalog to remain as the basis for the composite. Here is seen a recognition of the Esperanto principle. However, application of the principle has been very limited. Even if so inclined, the Institute whose duty it is to prepare dictionaries and textbooks, could not have designed a satisfactory "Esperanto" in the time limit of two years set by the law. Although the Institute does not use the name Tagalog in its publications but simply refers to its product as the National Language, that product is definitely Tagalog. Inclusions from other native languages are too few to be helpful to the non-Tagalogs, but sufficient to arouse resentment among the Tagalogs, who naturally dislike having their tribal tongue tinkered with.

English was not considered for the position of national language. President Quezon in a speech before the Philippine Writers' League in 1940 asserted that with few exceptions English could not be properly taught except by American teachers. He supported his declaration by calling attention to the fact that the English spoken by the present generation of Filipinos, who were taught by native teachers, is inferior to that used by persons who had American teachers during the early years of occupation. (This deterioration would probably be progres-

sive.) In the same speech he announced that after full independence was attained, English would be dropped entirely from the elementary curriculum. Quezon: "Too much money has already been wasted in teaching English in the primary schools, all to no good purpose."

It is justifiable to assume that patriotic sentiments had much to do with the rejection of English. It is to suffer the fate which is commonly experienced by the language of a conqueror when his erstwhile subjects gain full freedom of choice, even though he was a paternally benevolent master and the high standing of his language is acknowledged. The Filipinos are sincerely and profoundly grateful to the United States, but at the same time have preserved their national spirit and pride. This fact in itself is a compliment to United States policy.

Observation of Filipinos in city and country bears out the statements of Quezon and creates the conviction that English has never won true acceptance in the Filipino heart. When Filipino converses with Filipino, a native language is invariably used. English is not heard among children at play. Three Tagalogs and three Visayans, who composed the crew of a native sailing canoe in which I enjoyed a ride off the coast of Mindoro, made themselves understood to each other without resorting to English although all of them could speak it.

I visited the home of Antonio Jimenez, Professor in the Far Eastern University. He is not antagonistic to things American; quite the contrary is true. Thoroughly loyal, he contributed to and helped distribute the *Liberator*, guerrilla underground publication during the Japanese oc-

cupation. He has a degree from an American university, speaks and writes eloquent English. Mrs. Jimenez also has fluent command of the language. Yet in their home Tagalog is spoken; the children understand no word of English. Although the Professor had wished them to learn it in the family circle, the pressure of environment prevailed.

Two outcomes seem possible for the Filipino experiment in setting up a tribal tongue as the official national or inter-tribal language. The less likely is that the effort will succeed as planned. The same patriotic pride which induced all the Filipinos to turn away from English may be expected to lead the fifteen million non-Tagalogs to be cool toward Tagalog. The more likely outcome may be that the native language of a region will assume the chief place in the schools of that region, the instruction in Tagalog degenerating into a gesture.

In the latter event, substantiation will be provided for the contentions of those philologists who maintain that a successful inter-language must be non-tribal, non-national (like Esperanto) in order to be free from the fatal tendency to glorify or demean particular national cultures. For in the present-day world nationalistic or patriotic feelings are sensitive and potent, and must be reckoned with.

If the Filipino leaders had the vision to adopt Esperanto for the common inter-tribal auxiliary or second language, allowing the native languages to dominate their own regions (as they are likely to do in any case), the prospects of eventual success would perhaps be brighter. Certainly, for most of the non-Tagalogs Esperanto would be easier to learn than Tagalog.

Students of the language problem need the "American Esperantist"—\$1 a year.

ESPERANTO IN ACTION

The "New Zealand Esperantist," which has recently become a well-printed periodical, publishes extracts from a radio talk which Dr. Fred J. Williams, one of the leaders of the Esperanto movement in the Fiji Islands, in the Southern Pacific, delivered over Station ZJV, Suva. Dr. Williams told how he learned Esperanto 30 years ago, using it in Australia and in North China. At the National University of Peking there was an Esperanto Department presided over by a Chinese lecturer. Later when Dr. Williams was transferred to the tiny island of Samarai in Papua, he started a fascinating correspondence in Esperanto until he had pen friends in one hundred countries and colonies. In 1936 Dr. Williams set out on a journey around the world, using Esperanto everywhere and attending the Jubilee Esperanto Congress in Warsaw, Poland. "One thousand members from thirty different countries and a thousand visitors took part in it. I presented greetings from the Government of Papua and also from the New Zealand Esperantists. Then for a week we had dozens of meetings, literary, scientific, social, etc. The Roman Catholics, Protestants and Jews held religious services in the language. One night we took the Opera House where plays were produced in Esperanto, and the climax of the Congress was an International Ball. To be directed to one's hotel by an Esperantist who saw the badge on one's coat, to be offered a paper by a newsboy speaking Esperanto, and to find an Esperanto menu in a restaurant were indeed interesting experiences in Warsaw. I am not exaggerating when I say that it was easier to make myself understood in Poland when talking to Esperantists from thirty different countries than it was in England speaking in English to people using various English dialects."

In France, where the Esperanto movement used to be split into many organizations, a Conference held at the Sorbonne in Paris, at Easter, decided the establishment of a united organization under the name "Esperanto Union for France and the Colonies" (UEF). This organization is divided into regional federations. The former independent organizations (professional, religious, political, etc.) are replaced by "sections" of UEF, membership in which is optional for any UEF member who wishes to join. Such sections exist for the following 19 categories: Workers, Teachers, Post Office Employees, Policemen, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Quakers, Commerce and Industry (including Banking and Insurance), Scientists, Physicians and Pharmacists, Lawyers, Stamp Collectors, Members of Youth Hostel Organizations, Athletes, Professional Artists, Communications, Railroad Employees, Radio.

★

In the Netherlands, Esperanto has successfully weathered the storm of Nazi tyranny, according to an item "Esperanto Again in the Netherlands" in the New York *Knickerbocker Weekly*: "Because the inventor of Esperanto belonged to a 'race' which Hitler & Co. disliked and because a language which has as its purpose the promotion of international solidarity does not fit in with the plans of German nationalist gangsterism, the use of Esperanto by Dutchmen was forbidden as soon as the occupation began. It is, however, a sign of the times that the *Tuimonda Junular-Organizo*, the Esperanto youth organization, has already resumed its activities in the Netherlands and is planning to send a delegation to an International Youth Camp which is being organized for the coming year in England. Like many other valuable things, Esperanto has survived Hitler & Co."

AROUND THE WORLD

In the Near East, the Seventh Palestinian Esperanto Congress was recently held at Jerusalem, the Second Egyptian Esperanto Congress at Alexandria. Relations between the movements in the two countries are very cordial. Three Egyptian representatives attended last year's Palestinian Esperanto Congress. No less than 110 Palestinian Esperantists planned to attend the Egyptian Congress, but passport visas could not be secured in time. A majority of the Egyptian Esperantists are Arabs while a majority of those in Palestine are Jews. Esperanto provides an absolutely neutral and equitable tongue for interracial fraternization. It eliminates the psychological barrier.

★

The Very Reverend J. B. Kao, O.F.M., prominent Chinese Esperantist and Corresponding Editor of the "American Esperantist," has created great interest in Esperanto in the South American countries which he has been visiting as a member of the Chinese Relief Commission. A recent issue of the magazine "Pernambuco Esperantista" contains an article by a young Brazilian intellectual, Olinto Barbosa Fonseca, who tells that he used to be skeptical of Esperanto, the knowledge and use of which is widespread in Brazil. One of his arguments was that Esperanto, though perhaps satisfactory as an auxiliary language for the Western nations, would have no chances at all among Orientals. This argument was completely demolished, however,—in a kind and polite way but thoroughly—by a lecture which Father Kao delivered under the auspices of the Brazilian Press Association in Rio de Janeiro. Hearing this prominent Chinese speaking Esperanto fluently and beautifully made Senhor Barbosa Fonseca change his mind. He now acknowledges his former error in a delightful article—written in Esperanto.

In Belgium, Esperanto is being taught and used again on the radio, in schools, in clubs and organizations. The Courtray radio station has been broadcasting a weekly Esperanto news program every Sunday morning, since April 22. The Esperanto journals, "Flandra Esperantisto," "Flandra Kataliko," and "Paco kaj Justeco," appear regularly. Two new Esperanto groups in Ghent, "Kunlaboro" (Collaboration) and "La Junaj Esperantistoj" (Young Esperantists), are publishing mimeographed periodicals. In Ghent, there is also an Esperanto Chess Club, "La Verdaj Ĉevalanoj" ("The Green Horsemen"). Esperanto is taught at both the Industrial High School and the Royal Athenaeum, at Ghent. At Bouchout, on the North Sea coast, an Esperantist camp was held this summer. At Antwerp, the Esperanto House (Esperanto-Domo) of the Belgian Esperanto League has survived the war and sells Esperanto literature and textbooks. At Brussels, four local Esperanto organizations have joined forces in an Inter-Group Committee (Esperanto-Komitato Intergrupa, EKI). At a festival organized by EKI on May 10, six nationalities were represented among the 200 persons in attendance. The constituent organizations of EKI are: the Brussels Branch of the Belgian Esperanto League, the Flemish Esperanto Institute, the Brussels Branch of the Workers' Esperanto Federation, and the Esperanto Group "Nova Vojo."

★

Esperanto FM-Radio Program. Station WABF-FM. The Information Station, New York, began a series of weekly half-hour broadcasts on August 24, entitled "The Language Problem and Its Solution in Esperanto." Anita De Mars, Program Director, arranged for discussion and lessons in Esperanto by Doris and Alan Connor.

A FAIR QUESTION

"Where is IALA going?" We devote four pages in this issue to the enterprise known as IALA. Much ado has been made by this organization over the innumerable dead projects, ancient and modern, for *AN* international auxiliary language. Ordinarily *the sole living interlanguage, ESPERANTO*, ignores project-puzzles and project-puzzlers. But the great social and financial eminence of Mrs. Morris (the former Alice Vanderbilt) who guides the destinies of IALA, lend special emphasis to the dangers of confusion and schism which may result from unwise use of such power.

For fifty-eight years, Esperanto has steadily evolved and is being used in every part of the world. It has achieved considerable official recognition in some lands. Natural evolution has brought Esperanto far along the road to both perfection and recognition. No cloistered academic puzzling can now hope to affect the final triumph of the living tongue Esperanto. We print an analysis of IALA's Report for 1945, in the hope that IALA will reconsider its trend to new projects, as well as its criteria for arriving at an academic perfection in projects.

Dr. W. Solzbacher is an eminent linguist. He is one of the ablest in the field of practical linguistics, and he is a world-renowned Esperantist. His analysis merits careful consideration. Then, too, among the world's very greatest linguists we find those who give complete recognition to Esperanto as the accomplished solution of the world language problem. See Professor Collinder's article in this number. Furthermore, we have it from excellent authority that mod-

ern "scientific linguists" have just recently repudiated IALA's research as entirely amateurish and unscientific.

IALA has made much of the fact that Esperanto has not been completely adopted as yet, after fifty-eight years of development. This is highly unscientific testimony. If it were valid argument, then the Metric System is even more a failure, since we have not completely adopted it after more than twice fifty-eight years. Full application of both world concepts will come when sufficient force is generated against inertia, and when the need is universally obvious. That time is rapidly approaching.

IALA has also made much of their "new science of interlinguistics" and similar catch-phrases, yet any serious student will find no appreciable difference between IALA's "Tentative Form of 1944" and Peano's *Latino sine Flexione* of 1903, which has been dead these many long years. And we need not search long to find the reason for its demise, while at the same time we may find the reason for IALA's whole endeavor. It is simply emphasis on a LATIN for the elite—for scholars, scientists and Latinists, who already know several Romance tongues. But the world *now*, in this Atomic Age, needs a simple world auxiliary for the common man, which will at the same time be wholly adequate for the most erudite and learned applications *Such a language is ESPERANTO*.

It is now too late to revive the "Latino" of Peano's time. Esperanto is firmly fixed in the living activities of all classes of men in all parts of the world. "Where is IALA going?" Will IALA 'drop the substance for the shadow,' or will it accept the verdict of history and the living fact of Esperanto? *A fair question.*

The Esperanto Association of North America

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. Cecil Stockard, *President*,

G. Alan Connor, *Gen. Sec'y*,

Joseph Leahy, *Member*

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

PEACE! I have no words to express what peace means to us, to the people of all the world!

On the occasion of the raising of the American Flag in Berlin, President Truman made a speech, which, in my opinion, will go down in history by the side of the United States, who are looking forward to a better world, a more peaceful world, in which all the people will have an opportunity of enjoying peace and opportunity." Take note of that, not just our own people, but "all the people." "There is not one piece of territory, or one thing of monetary nature that we want out of this war," continued Mr. Truman. "We want peace and prosperity for the world as a whole."

How greatly this bright new world will need Esperanto! What a wonderful opportunity for us to supply, to make known to the world that we *can* supply this much-needed interlanguage, one of the greatest possible aids towards hastening the time when—again quoting the President's speech—" . . . we can do the things in peace that we have been able to do in war. If we can put this tremendous machine of ours which has made this victory possible, to work for peace, we could look forward to the greatest age in the history of mankind. *This is what we propose to do.*"

The greatest thing Esperantists can do is to enter wholeheartedly into a tremendous campaign of propaganda in this time of great opportunity and need. "This is what we propose to do."

The election is over. The Officers proposed by the Executive Committee were elected almost unanimously. Let us hope that this will mean a greater co-operation and a closer fellowship in the years to come than we have ever known before. The appointment of Committees will proceed slowly. There are a number of our finest potential leaders now in the Armed Forces, and it is our wish to put them to work for 'la afero' as rapidly as they are able to return to civilian life.

Let's all work together in the times of "peace and opportunity" which lie ahead. "This is what we propose to do."

—CECIL STOCKARD.

ĜIS LA REVIDO !

All affairs connected with the General Secretary's Office have been transferred to the new address and personnel in New York. Now I am stepping aside as your long-time "Office Boy." My sole concern has been, and will be, for ESPERANTO as the logical and only living auxiliary language in the world. I am happy in the sure belief that I am leaving the Central Office of EANA in the hands of enthusiastic, qualified and capable people, who will hold high our banner for ESPERANTO.

—JOSEPH LEAHY, *Past-Secretary*

TO THE MEMBERS OF E. A. N. A.

It is with sincere gratitude, yet mindful of tremendous labors and responsibilities, that I greet you as your General Secretary. By your votes I have received a most encouraging expression of confidence, along with all other members of the 'estraro.' Never was there a better time for the practical promotion of *ESPERANTO*. On this one supreme and neutral objective all of us can learn to work together in harmony.

Quite naturally, there are many cross-currents and special interests which strive for emphasis in our councils and official organ "AE." I take it that the General Secretary must sincerely try to serve *ALL* legitimate interests, yet hold courageously to the main current of absolutely neutral promotion and application of Esperanto, as directed by the official purposes of E.A.N.A.

Only those intimately acquainted with the problems of the Central Office can appreciate the difficulties. Considering my predecessor, *Joseph Leaby*, and his long and faithful service against tremendous odds, I stand humble and with profound respect for his sacrifice and service. Looking backward over issues of "AE" since 1910, I find again and again pleas from the various Secretaries for patience and understanding relative to the labors. *May I repeat the old refrain!*

Let us unite on the one all-important objective—the promotion and application of *ESPERANTO*. Let us increase our support, financial and moral, for E.A.N.A. and "AE," to the end that we have an effective organization and a powerful organ to serve *ALL* interests until we reach sure and solid recognition by the public agencies of America. If we are to succeed, we must present but *ONE* interlanguage (Esperanto) to the public. By the same token, we must not dissipate our moral and financial strength, but pool our slender resources *for those aims we all have in common*. In that spirit, and with those principles, I will labor for E.A.N.A. In the words of the poet, Louis MacNeice (*'Springboard'*—*Poems*) 1941-44, entitled "Babel":

Patriots, dreamers, die-hards, theoreticians, all,
Can't we ever, my love, speak in the same language?
Or shall we go, still quarreling over words, to the wall?
Have we no aims in common?

— G. ALAN CONNOR, *Gen. Sec'y EANA*

CERTIFICATION RE 1945 ELECTION: The results were practically unanimous, 151 votes for each candidate (the exception being 150 votes for Vice-President). Miss Orloff, our former Vice-President, who had declined further office because of other important activities, received one write-in vote. We briefly summarize the list of officers to save space: *Dr. Cecil Stockard*, President; *Robt. Karlson*, Vice-President; *G. Alan Connor*, Gen. Sec'y; *Doris T. Connor*, Ass't Sec'y; *E. A. Knight*, Treasurer; *Joseph Leaby*, Member Exec. Comm. The complete certification, signed by official tellers, Mrs. Wm. H. Galand and Anne M. Leahy, is on file at Central Office.

MEMBERSHIP & SUB RENEWALS: From now on renewal slip will be found only in last issue of your subscription series. Immediate renewal, upon receiving this slip, will greatly facilitate the work of the "AE" staff.

VERDA STANDARDO—MALGRAŬ HITLER

Laŭ "PACO KAJ JUSTECO", Bruĝo, Belgujo

Dika pakajo alvenis per la poŝto. La poŝtmarkoj montris, ke ĝi venis el liberigita Belgujo. Malfermante ĝin, ni trovis, ke ĝi enhavis numerojn de Esperanto-gazeto, kiu aperis en Bruĝo (Brugge) sub la Nazi-okupado. Tiuj numeroj de "Paco kaj Justeco" sendube estas kaj restos gravaj dokumentoj pruvantaj la nevenkeblan vivoforton de Esperanto. La gazeto aperis tute regule ĉiumonate ĝis la liberigo de Belgujo. Ĝi ankorau aperas ĉiumonate kun tre interesa enhavo. La bele presita kovrilo montras simbole du manojn unuigitajn en forta manpremo—"Paco"—, pesilon—"Justeco"—kaj la Kvinpin-tan Stelon. Malgraŭ Hitler kaj la Nazi-tiraneco, en Bruĝo, tiu malnova kaj bela flandra urbo, estis homoj, kiuj neniam perdis sian kredon je paco kaj justeco kaj iuj alte tenis la verdan standardon.

Kiam la pioniroj en Bruĝo komencis la danĝeran laboron de ĉiumonata publikigo de Esperanto-gazeto, ili bone konis la finan malsukceson de alia "subtera" Esperanto-gazeto en Belgujo. En 1941 Flandra Ligo Esperantista eldonis kvin bele presitajn numerojn de "Flandra Esperantisto." La sesa numero jam estis en la presejo, kiam la Gestapo flaris ion; la 25an de Novembro 1941 Gestapo-agentoj frapis je la pordo de D-ro Theo Van Gindertaelen, Prezidanto de FLE. Severa "esploro" de liaj "krimoj" komenciĝis. Flandra Ligo Esperantista estis devigata ĉesigi ĉiun laboron. Tamen poste Flandra Esperanto-Instituto revigliĝis kaj vendis—malgraŭ Hitler—grandajn kvantojn da Esperanto-libroj. Ĝi eĉ presis novan katalogon. Malgraŭ la neebleco replenigi la stokon, la Instituto vendis dum la milito librojn je tuta kosto de 75,000 frankoj (laŭ nuna kurzo 1,700 dolaroj). En Bruĝo dum tiu tempo la pioniroj de "Paco kaj Jus-

teco," ekzemple D-ro Fernand Roose, Fons Norro, Roger Iserentant, vikle laboradis. Niaj legantoj nun estas invitataj sekvi tiun laboron helpe de mallongaj elĉerpaĵoj el la numeroj de "Paco kaj Justeco."

La 12an de Majo 1940 la XI-a Kongreso de Flandra Ligo Esperantista estis akazonta en Bruselo. La prezidanto kaj la sekretario de "Paco kaj Justeco" jam pretigis siajn valizojn, esperante pasigi kelkajn agrablajn tagojn en la ĉefurbo. Sed la 10an de Majo, kiel fulmotondro el blua ĉielo, la milito venis al Belgujo. La katastrofo ŝajnis neniigi la vivon de la Esperanto-grupo, sed ne por longe. Jam en Julio la membroj kunvenis denove kaj rekomencis la biciklo-ekskursojn, kiuj ĉiam ludis grandan rolon en la grupvivo. En la aŭtuno—malgraŭ Hitler kaj la milito—Esperanto-kurso komenciĝis.

En 1941 okazis ĉiusemajnaj grupkunvenoj kaj unufoje en ĉiu monato "amuza vespero." "La estraro intencis, malgraŭ la okupado de nia lando, vikle daŭrigi la laboradon kiel kutime dum normalaj cirkonstancoj. . . . Tamen la estraro ne kontentigis pri la manko de intereso de la plej granda parto de la gemembraro, kiu nur tre malregule ĉeestis la kunvenojn. Aŭ ĉu la kaŭzo estis la timo pro la malhelo kaj ŝirmpafado kontraŭ malamikaj flugmaŝinoj anstataŭ manko de intereso? Dum la monato Marto ni feliĉe povis sciigi al niaj gemembroj la reaperadon de kelkaj Esperanto-revuoj, kiel i.a. la konata 'La Praktiko.' . . . Meze de Majo atingis nin la sciigo pri la malpermeso en Nederlando de la agado de ĉiuj societoj kun internacia tendenco. Nia movado per tio ricevis teruran baton, ĉar Holando iĝis (post germanigado de Aŭstrujo) la 'Verda Paradizo' . . . Plej frapanta afero dum Junio estis la intensa Esperanto-propagando fa-

rita de niaj junaj kamaradoj Gr. Maertens kaj E. Debaets en ilia lernejo. . . . Ni ankaŭ starigis ŝakklubeton, literaturklubeton kaj projektis ankoraŭ aliajn. Kompreneble ĉiuj tiuj klubetoj estas kaj restas subsekcioj de nia Esperanto-Grupo 'Paco kaj Justeco,' kaj oni ilin nur starigis celante tiamaniere teni geamatorojn de tiuj diversaj ludoj kaj sportoj en nia propra rondo."

En la jaro 1942 "nia unua kunveno (laborkunveno) okazis la 8an de Januaro. La ĝenerala jarkunveno, laŭ kutimo kaj statutoj, estis decidata por la 15a de Januaro. Neniu pensis je tiu momento pri la fakto, ke neimagebla malvarmeco kaj ankaŭ la manko de karboj, kiu malebligis al ni varmigi la ejon, ĉesigus de la 12a de Januaro ĝis la 15a de Marto ĉian aktivecon. Neniam antaŭe en la historio de nia grupo (kaj je tiu momento ni ja ekzistis jam de kvin jaroj) okazis tiel longtempa senaktiveco. Feliĉe deko da gemembroj (ŝakamatoroj) tamen regule kunvenis dimanĉe en la trinkejo de nia Esperanto-domo. . . . Fine de Marto, je propono de la sekretario, la geanoj en kunlaboro dum la semajnaj kunvenoj komencis la tradukadon en la mondlingvon de la konata verketo de F. Timmermans: 'La tre belaj horoj de Fraŭlino Simforozo.' La grupvivo denove floradis kaj ni aŭdis diversajn paroladojn pri interesaj temoj. . . . Nia grupo por la unua fojo ankaŭ organizis Esperanto-kurson dum la somermonatoj. Kvankam tio ne estas kutima kaj eĉ estis iom riska, ĉar la kurso okazis dum la libertempo de la lernejoj, ĝi malgraŭ ĉio sufiĉe sukcesis kaj rekompencis la penadon de la estraro."

"Paco kaj Justeco" daŭrigis sian laboron, kvazaŭ la germana okupado, la Gestapo, la malsato kaj la izoleco de la ekstera mondo ne ekzistus. Oni ja rimarkas en la numeroj aludojn

pri diversaj nenormalaj cirkonstancoj, ekzemple la manko de manĝaĵoj, de kafo, de radringoj por bicikloj, de karboj kaj — ĉefe! — de libereco. Politika kritikado tamen ĉiam estis nereakta, subkomprenata. La gazeto publikigis multajn artikolojn pri la ideoj de D-ro Zamenhof, pri internaciismo, pri antikva greka filozofio, pri gramatiko kaj stilo de Esperanto. La tuta spirito de "Paco kaj Justeco" estis radikale kontraŭa al la barbaraj Nazi-teorioj pri "supera raso" kaj la rajto de unu nacio regi la tutan mondon.

Eĉ la bona humoro ne mankis en la "subtera" gazeto. "Randi" publikigis en diversaj numeroj "rakontojn vere verajn" sub la titolo "Kun kontrolistoj sur la vojo." Jen unu el liaj anekdotoj: "En la vagonaro de T. al B., je iu stacieto, surgrimpas homo, kiu kunportas du neregulformajn sakojn. Li ŝovas ilin sub la benkon kaj sidigas. La kontrola brigado dume inspektas kaj fine venas al nia vagonparto. Unu kontrolisto laŭte krias: 'Neniu havas kontrabandaĵojn?' Ĉiuj kapneas, sed nia sinjoro rekrias: 'Jes, mi—du ŝinkojn mi havas! Mi sidas sur ili.' Ĉiuj ridas, ankaŭ la kontrolisto. 'Mi komprenas,' li diras, irante al alia vagonparto. Alvenante en la lasta stacio, la sinjoro prenas la du ŝinkojn de sub la benko kaj malaperas en la amaso."

Kelkaj el la plej aktivaj membroj, ekzemple Gregoire Maertens, "propagandoĉefo" de "Paco kaj Justeco," estis en 1943 inter tiuj belgoj, kiujn la germanaj aŭtoritatoj forsendis al Germanujo por deviga laborado. Tamen la agado de "Paco kaj Justeco" neniam ĉesis: ĉiusemajnaj kunvenoj, kursoj en la vintro kaj en la somero, ĉiumonata gazeto—ĝis la liberigo de Belgujo. Nun la grupo, kiu alte tenis la verdan standardon, kiam la svastiko ŝajnis triumfi, denove fiere laboras antaŭ la okuloj de la publiko.

LA FAMILIO ZAMENHOF EN VARSOVIO

D-RO STEPHEN ZAMENHOF

Jen estas lastatempa novaĵo pri la familio Zamenhof. Ni presas parton el letero ĵus ricevita de D-ro S. Zamenhof, nevo de la majstro. D-ro S. Zamenhof nun loĝas en Nov-Jorko.

. . . Mi ĵus ricevis korespondaĵon de Varsovio (datumita en Marto, 1945). Ĝi informas nin ke *S-ino Wanda Zamenhof*, edzino de Adam (filo de D-ro L. L. Zamenhof), kaj ŝia juna filo Ludoviko (nepo de D-ro L. L. Zamenhof) ankoraŭ vivas, kaj troviĝas en Varsovio. La adreso estas: *Lowicka 39a, Mokotow, Warsaw, Poland.*

Mia kuzino, F-ino Roma Zamenhof (nevino de D-ro L. L. Zamenhof) sendis la korespondaĵon. Ŝi loĝas kun la familio en Varsovio. Ŝi mencias kelkajn aliajn gekuzojn en Varsovio, *sed ne troviĝas eĉ unu vorto pri Lidja Zamenhof aŭ la fratino Sofia.*

Pri Adam Zamenhof, filo de D-ro L. L. Zamenhof, li estis mortigita en Germana malliberejo frue en la komenco de la milito. Ni jam scias pri liaj suferado kaj murdo. Povas esti

ke Lidja loĝas en alia urbo, sed ŝajnas neeble ke la familio en Varsovio ne scius pri ŝia sorto. Pro tio mi havas nenian esperon ke ŝi nun vivas.

Kiel vi jam scias, la popolo de Varsovio malsatas kaj mankas vestaĵoj. Ni sendas pakaĵojn regule al la Varsovia adreso, sed kompreneble unu, du maloftaj pakaĵoj ne longe sufiĉas. Eble la Esperantistoj de Ameriko tre volonte helpos la 15-jaran nepon de D-ro L. L. Zamenhof, nome Ludoviko kaj lia patrino. La pakaĵoj (manĝaĵoj kaj vestaĵoj) povas esti senditaj pere de:

World Jewish Congress, 1834 Broadway, N. Y., aŭ National Organization of Polish Jews, 214 W. 92 St., New York, N. Y.

Sendube Esperantistoj en aliaj landoj, speciale Svedlando kaj Svislando interalie, ŝatus helpi pere de landaj Judaj Organizo, aŭ rekte se eble. . .

RECENZO : "KIU ESTAS KIU EN USONO"

KIU ESTAS KIU Inter Usonaj Esperantistoj. (62 pp. \$1, havebla ĉe Amerika Esperantisto.) Kompilita de Kapitano Post, Route 5, Little Rock, Ark., U.S.A. Jen nova esperantista adresaro kiun oni tralegas kun plezuro kaj akceptas kun danko. Ne estas facile kolekti tiom da adresoj kaj biografietoj, ĉar ne ĉiuj esperantistoj estas membroj de la nacia asocio, aŭ eĉ de lokaj grupoj; krom tio, ne ĉiuj estas pretaj kunlabori. Kapitano Post tial bone sukcesis, kaj pro lia malfacila laboro ni ŝuldas al li grandan dankon. En la libro oni renkontas malnovajn amikojn kaj notas kun korostreĉo ke

ili ankoraŭ laboras por Esperanto. Fideleco de la malnovaj esperantistoj estas stimulo por la novaj.

Bedaŭrinde, la libro enhavas erarojn, sed ili sendube malaperos en dua eldono. Tiuj eraroj estas gramatikaj kaj stilaj. Kiam dua eldono estos bezonata ni esperu ke Kapitano Post transdonos la manuskripton al la Literatura Fako de la Amerika Esperanto-Akademio, kies devo ja estas kontroli manuskriptojn. La aprobo de la Akademio, kiel ankaŭ de E. A. N. A., oficialigus la libron kaj tiel aldonus al ĝia graveco.

— LEHMAN WENDELL.

ESPERANTO-RAPORTO DE SVISLANDO

D. TROESCH

La plej viglaj grupoj en la neŭtrala movado de Svislando estas Bern, Thun, Zurich, St. Gallen kaj Basel. Kelkaj grupoj vivetadis kvazaŭ sur la papero dum la milito, sed tre verŝajne estos baldaŭ ĝenerala reviviĝo kiam rilatoj plene reostos. Esperanto estas afero kiu preskaŭ perdas sian sencon kiam ĝi estas enŝlosita enlande dum jaroj. Nur la plej fortaj esperantistoj povis daŭrigi la agadon dum la plej nigraj jaroj, ĉar ili antaŭvidis la finan liberiĝon kaj la revenon de internaciema tempo, la tempo kiu nun komenciĝas. De regule aperantaj gazetoj en Svislando estas du: *Svisa Espero* (oficiala organo de Svisa Esperanto-Societo) kaj *La Semanto* (bulteno de laboristaj esperantistoj).

Alia novaĵo kiu interesos vin en Usono: Laŭ informo de la Svisa Telegraf-Agentejo, la Ŝtata Konsilantaro de la Kantono Neuchâtel nomis Profesoron Edmond Privat, Profesoro de anglaj lingvo kaj literaturo ĉe la Universitato de Neuchâtel. D-ro Privat, kiu estas tre konata tra la tuta Esperanta mondo pro siaj jam klasikaj verkoj pri la vivo de Zamenhof kaj la historio de la lingvo Esperanto, ĝis nun instruis en la Kantona Komerca Lernejo en Bellinzona.

La *Nova Komerca Lernejo* en Bern (Neue Handelsschule Bern) *enkondukas Esperanton*. La 20-an de Aŭgusto la Nova Komerca Lernejo, sub la direkto de D-ro Leo Schermann, malfermis sian unuan kurson de Esperanto. En la prospekto dissendita antaŭ la komenco de la kurso, D-ro Schermann skribas: "Kvankam la Nova Komerca Lernejo ne prenas pozicion rilate al diversaj proponoj por solvi la 'lingvan problemon,' ni estas tamen sufiĉe progresemaj por rekoni jam ekzistantajn faktojn. Por ĉiam kreskanta nombro da homoj en ĉiuj landoj kaj kontinentoj, ne

ekzistas plu lingva problemoj nek lingvaj muroj. La movado por la enkonduko de la internacia helplingvo Esperanto disvolviĝis en la 60 jaroj de sia ekzistado tiel ke ĉiam pli da homoj en la tuta mondo prizorgas sian tutan eksterlandan korespondadon en tiu simpla facile lernebla lingvo." Certe estus bonege se multaj samideanoj en Usono skribus poŝtkartan gratulon al D-ro Schermann pro lia progresemo. (Adresu: *D-ro Leo Schermann, Neue Handelsschule Bern, Wallgasse 4, Bern.*)

Kaj alia novaĵo estas la fondiĝo antaŭ kelkaj monatoj de nia societo *Svisa Internacia Servo* kun la du celoj: (1) helpi la Esperanto-movadon en Svislando per artikoloj en la naciolingvaj gazetoj, ktp; kaj (2) meti nian lingvon je la servo de ne-esperantistoj. Por realigi la duan punkton *Svisa Internacia Servo* tuj aliĝis al IEL kaj agos kiel peranto por Svisaj firmoj kaj privat-personoj kiuj ankoraŭ ne scias Esperanton sed bezonas helpon de eksterlando. Per konkretaj servoj, ĝi intencas montri al la ĝenerala publiko la utilecon de Esperanto. Unu el la pluraj taskoj de la *Servo* estas peradi verkaĵojn belliteraturajn kaj raportaĵojn inter verkistoj en Svislando kaj aliaj landoj. Kun la reveno de paco, venis la momento starigi tian interŝanĝadon sur solida bazo. Ni esperas ke vi povos helpi nin kontakti profesiajn aŭ amatorajn verkistojn kiuj ŝatus partopreni tian interŝanĝadon kun ni. Precipe ni deziras ricevi mallongajn rakontojn kaj ankaŭ priskribojn pri vialandaj kaj lokaj aferoj, folkloro, kultura, ktp, kiujn ni povas traduki kaj publikigi en svisaj gazetoj. Ankaŭ fotografiaĵojn kun akompananta teksto ni interŝanĝas. Sendu (esperante aŭ angle), kaj petu informon ĉe: *Svisa Internacia Servo, Hallerstrasse 16, Bern, Svislando.*

“SUZI”

GEORGE S. RAYMOND

Jen estas eta bonhumora rakonto de tre lerta Ĉe-metoda kur-
sano. *S-ro Raymond* partoprenis en Ĉe-kurso de Doris Tappan
Connor. Ni atendas pli de lia plumo.

En nia domo ni havas ban-kuvon. Ĝi estas granda, blanka kaj kelkfoje glita! Ankaŭ ni havas katinon, kiu estas la patrino de du belaj katidoj. Ankaŭ ni havas infanojn.

Hieraŭ vespere okazis ke unu el la infanoj enlitiĝis kaj lasis la ban-kuvon duonplena da akvo; kaj la katino, tre ruza besto, kaŝis sin kiam venis la tempo por iri al ŝia lito, kaj, kvankam ĉiuj vokis ŝin, neniu povis trovi ŝin. Tial ŝi povis dormi en la domo anstataŭ en la ĉevalejo, kie ŝi devus dormi.

Tio estus sufiĉe bone, sed je la mateno, tre frue, Sinjorino Katinino soifis kaj kaŝvadis ĉirkaŭe por serĉi ion por trinki. Ne trovante lakton sur la tablo, nek

akvon ie en la kuirejo, ŝi suprensaltis kaj ektrovis la akvon en la ban-kuvo.

Tiun matenon, kiel ĉiumatene, mi leviĝis frue; tial mi vidis tion kion ŝi faris. Tre malsaĝe ŝi penis stari sur la rando kaj trinki el la ban-kuvo. Ŝiaj akraj ungoj, utilaj por grimpi arbojn aŭ kapti musojn, ne konvenis por alkroĉiĝi al tia glata ebena. Kompreneble, ŝi enfalis, la kompatinda kreito, kaj mi, pardonu min Dio, mi ridis!

Sed mi vere kompatis ŝin, kaj mi permesis ke ŝi sidu en nia plej bona seĝo dum ŝi sekigis sian felon, ĉar mi tre multe ŝatas ŝin. Ŝi estas gracia, kaj ŝia nomo estas “Suzi.” Unufoje, mi konis tre belan fraŭlinon nomitan “Suzi”!

Friendly Tips for Students:

1. In Esperanto, the word *si* is a reflexive pronoun for the third person. It always refers back to the subject of the verb: *Ŝi (la katino) kaŝis sin.* (She hid herself.) *Ŝi sekigis sian felon.* (She dried her own fur.) Remember: You never use *si* as the subject of the verb.
2. Today's Special: Notice the sentence . . . *la infanoj lasis la ban-kuvon duonplena da akvo.* (. . . the children left the bathtub half-full of water.) *Ban-kuvon* has the “-n” accusative, but *duonplena* does not! *Duonplena*, here, is a predicate adjective, indicating the condition in which the object is found, with a form of the verb *esti* (to be) understood. We never use “-n” after *esti*! The complete sentence would be: . . . *lasis la ban-kuvon (tiel ke ĝi estis) duonplena da akvo.* And note the different meaning of . . . *lasis la duonplenan ban-kuvon.* (. . . left the half-filled bathtub.)

PROponu Esperanton!

Projekto por Inter-Eŭropa Radio: En la "Schweizer Radio-Zeitung," 1-an Julio 1945, aperis novaĵo pri projekto kiu celas la starigon de inter-Eŭropa reto de radio-sendo-stacioj. "La iniciantoj de tiu plano estas A. W. L. Hubert, Prezidanto de la 'International Radio Maritime Committee,' kaj P. P. Eckersley, Eks-Ĉefingenero de la 'British Broadcasting Corporation.' Pli grandigon de la Eŭropa reto formus mallongonda sendostacio-centro en la internacia parto de Tanĝero (Tangier), kiu havas direktablajn antenojn al Norda kaj Suda Amerikoj. La lingvo-problemon oni povus solvi per alternaj dissendoj en diversaj lingvoj. Oni ankaŭ pripensas la enkondukon de 'Baza Angla' aŭ de Internacia Helplingvo!" Ni forte konsilas ke ĉiu Esperantisto skribu leteron, altkvalitan kaj dignan, al la iniciantoj de tiu projekto ĉe la supraj adresoj en London, England, kaj sugestu la uzadon de la vivanta interlingvo Esperanto.

★

Rita Beukema Martinez, sperta Esperantistino kaj konata organizinto de la Esperanto-Grupo en Grand-Forko, Nord-Dakoto, skribas de Vaŝintono (kie ŝi deĵoras en registaro-laboro). Ŝi informas ke ŝia parenco, H. J. Bulthuis, mondfama Esperanto-verkisto en Nederlando mortis antaŭ kelkaj monatoj sub la Germana regado. La Germanoj forprenis ĉion de S-ro Bulthuis, kaj forĵetis lin el lia hejmo je la aĝo de proksimume 80 jaroj. Tiu frapoj sendube kaŭzis la morton. Esperanto perdis tre gravan verkiston en tiu milit-tempa morto.

★

Nellie Monte Gill, de Montpeliero, Vermonto, kiu multe kaj efike propagandis Esperanton en antaŭaj jaroj, havas la simpation de ĉiuj Esperantistoj pro la morto de sia edzo antaŭnelonge.

NORMAN H. FROST, pioniro de la Esperanto-Societo de Bostono, mortis frue en 1945. Li estis la klera redaktoro de Amerika Esperantisto 1918-22, kaj eldonis libron, "Spoken Esperanto," in 1922. Li ĉeestis Kongreson en La Hago 1920. Reokazo de nerv-malsano devigis lin forlasi aktivecon, kaj liaj lastaj jaroj pasis en la Ŝtata Malsanulejo ĉe Aŭgusto, Majno (Augusta, Maine).—G. Winthrop Lee, nuna Prezidanto de la E.S.B. raportis tiun malfeliĉan novaĵon.

ROGER GOODLAND, alia pioniro de la E.S.B., mortis en Sud-Afriko en Decembro 1944. Li estis kapricema sed aminda Anglo kiu bone servis kiel Sekretario de E.S.B. dum kelkaj jaroj. Li faris multon por ordigi la Espo-kolekton ĉe la Publika Libraro de Bostono. Dum la Unua Mond-Milito li servis en la Kanada Armeo, kie li malsaniĝis pro venena gaso. Li neniam plene resaniĝis. Je reveno al Anglujo li ricevis heredaĵon kiu ebligis lin multe vojaĝi. Poŝtkartoj de Sud-Ameriko, Azio, Oceanio, kaj aliaj vojaĝ-restejoj, atestis pri lia vojaĝemo. Raportis G. Winthrop Lee.

CHAS. H. HUNTER, longtempa kaj fervora ano de la Esperanto-Societo de Oklahomo-Urbo (ESOC) subite mortis de kor-malsano, la 18-an de Marto, je la 66-a jaro. Unu plejlasta ago lia estis artikolo pri Esperanto en la loka tagjurnalo. Li unue studis Esperanton antaŭ 25 jaroj, kaj estis fonda membro de ESOC. Li estis en la Publikiga Komitato de EANA, 1940-41. (Raportis Bernice X. Rayburn.)

PETER REILLY, pioniro-Esperantisto de Filadelfio, Pensilvanio, mortis la 27-an de Junio en sia libredo. Li estis Kasisto de la Asocio de Libro-Vendistoj dum 20 jaroj. Li estis libro-vendisto dum 45 jaroj.

EL ESPERANTO-LANDO

El la Belga Armeo, en kiu li milit-servas, Soldato Fons Norro skribas: "Via revuo, *Amerika Esperantisto*, estas tre bela. Mi vivas nun kun anglaj soldatoj en la RTO-ejo en Bruĝo. Mi faras propagandon por Esperanto kaj mi estas konvinkita, ke via revuo min ege helpos en tia laboro. Saluton al la tuta Amerika Esperantistaro el Bruĝo, urbo de arto kaj de kontraŭstaro al la malamikoj de Esperanto!"

Letero-papero kun Esperanto-Moto estas presita de nova Esperantisto, kiu volonte sendos informon kaj prezaron al interesatoj. *Homer R. Hansen, Middletown, Conn.*

S-ro Aug. P. Heimann, de El-Dorado, Kanso (Kansas), daŭre subtenas kaj propagandas Esperanton, kvankam li estas nun 85-jara.

Prof. J. F. Clewe, Los Angeles, lerte organizas traduk-projekton pri grava literaturo de la eklezio Kristan-Scienco. Kredantoj de tiu eklezio bonvole skribu al la Centra Oficejo pri ebla kunlaboro.

Parolante pri la prelegoj de nia kunredaktisto, D-ro W. Solzbacher, ĵurnaloj kaj organizaĵoj ofte atentigas pri lia Esperanto-laboro. Tion faris ekzemple "Talent," organo de International Lyceum Association, kaj "Program," organo de American Platform Guild, du fakaj organoj pri prelegoj kaj prelegistoj, kaj ankaŭ anoncioj pri D-ro Solzbacher disvastigitaj per Roxanna Wells Lecture Bureau en Nov-Jorko kaj Open Forum Speakers Bureau en Bostono. La programo por 1945/46 de la famkonata Serio de Kristana Kulturo en Windsor, Kanado, anoncas prelegon de D-ro Solzbacher por la 25a de Novembro, prezentante lin kiel "aŭtoritatulo pri Esperanto, Internacia Politiko ktp."

El Aŭstralio F. R. Banham, redaktisto de "La Rondo," skribas: "Pastro Gabriel Pausback ageme propagandis Esperanton, dum kiam li loĝis en nia lando, aperigante du, tri artikolojn en katolikaj organoj en Brisbane."

Jas. H. Morrison, Oakland, Calif., sendas novajn abonojn al "AE," kaj priskribas efikan propagand-ideon. Li alĝuas folieton pri Esperanto en jam legitajn numerojn de "Reader's Digest," ktp, por donaci al kluboj kaj centroj de la Ruĝa Kruco, ktp.

S-ino Marion S. Alderton, 909 Channing Ave., Palo Alto, Calif., sendas helpemajn eltranĉaĵojn pri Esperanto, kaj informon pri sia klopodado en ekonomia kaj socia aferoj.

Nia EANA Vic-Prezidanto Robert Karlson, multe laboras por revigligi la Esperanto-movadon en Kanado. Li presas multajn propagandilojn, inter kiuj estis represaĵo de "Esperanto Confers Gift of Tongues" de Pastro Pausback.

"*Esperanto estas preta por servi*" estas la moto de la vigla Esperantoklaso en Miamo, Florido. Sub simila titolo aperis longa artikolo pri Esperanto en la *Miami Daily News*, 17-an de Junio. D-rino Lydia Allen DeVilbiss kaj David Earl estas la gvidantoj de tiu bona vigleco por Esperanto en Miamo. D-rino DeVilbiss unue parolis pri Esperanto antaŭ la Panamerika Ligo, kiu havas 267 filiojn en Usono, kaj de tio rezultis 25 studentoj por la Esperantoklaso. Inter la klasanoj estas diversaj instruistoj kaj unu Ĉina leŭtenanto.

F-ino Ann Beatty, konata kaj amata Esperantistino de Kardintono, Ohio, decidis ke ŝia domo bezonis novan kolorigon. Ŝi ne trovis laboristojn por fari la laboron, do ŝi mem faris ĝin. *Kaj ŝi estas nur 87-jara!*

ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

Ce la Strata Fin' estas la nomo de la domo de S-ino D. B. Fuller en Framingham, Masaĉuseto (Framingham, Mass.). Ŝi havas grandan kolekton de esperantaĵoj kaj ofte invitas soldatojn kaj aliajn por vidi ilin. En Junio, *The Boston Daily Globe* publikigis leteron de ŝi pri Esperanto.

Doris Saville, Vancouver, B. C., jam gvidis kursojn en Vancouver Business School, sed nun priplanas eĉ pli gravan kurson sub la konsilantaro de edukado, en la publikaj lernejoj vespere. F-ino Saville sendis bonan liston de Kanadanoj kiuj aprobas la novan EANA kaj AE, nome: *R. Busschaert, Jessie Forrest, S-ino Etta Haar, M. Knoblock, Rae Perran, Catherine Wilson*. Ni tre dankas al ĉiuj.

F-ino Roan Orloff, multe preparolis Esperanton dumsomere antaŭ grupoj en Maywood, Ill.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Saline, Mich.; Green Acre Bahai School, Eliot, Maine; i.a. Ŝi flugis al Wilmette, Ill., kie ŝi multe paroladis. Ni esperas verki pli detalan novaĵon en sekvonta numero.

A. F. Bedford, 50 Central Ave., Hillsdale, N. J., vizitis la Centran Oficejon. Li nun estras filatelian kompanion, "Green Star Stamp Company," kiu pogranda kaj pomalgrande, profesie kaj amatore, negocas pri poŝtmarkoj. Skribu al li por plena informo, kaj filatelia negocado.

Betty kaj Harold Ewen anoncas la naskigon de filo, *Carl Benjamin Ewen*, kiu komencis sian Esperantistan (!) vivon je la 4-a de Aŭgusto.

Leŭt. Sam E. Martin, USNR, sendube troviĝos en la "Lando de la Leviganta Suno" (nun 'suno' iom nuba kaj duba!) Ni tion opinias ĉar li multe kaj lerte studis la lingvon de Niponlando. Se jes, ni espereme atendas novaĵon pri Esperanto tie.

Bildkartoj pri la studejo de Mark Twain kun Esperanto-teksto baldaŭ eldoniĝos pro la bona laboro de Elmira Esperanto-Klubo, Elmira, Nov-Jorko.

Kaporalo Johano Lillevold skribis el la Filipinaj Insuloj: "Mi trovis malgrandan Japanan vortaron, kiu favore menciis Esperanton, kaj mallonge difinis Volapukon kiel mortintan projekton—kaj tio estas rekta. La Japanoj estas inteligentaj en almenaŭ unu rilato!"

Vundita Esperantisto Leŭt. R. C. Marble revenis al Usono kaj nun estas en malsanulejo en Kalifornio. Antaŭe li loĝis en Seattle kaj Kansas City. Ni sendas al li koran saluton de la tuta Esperantistaro kaj esperon por lia baldaŭa resaniĝo.

D-ro Norman A. McQuown nun troviĝas en la Kolegio 'Hunter,' Nov-Jorko, instruante la Rusan lingvon laŭ la plej nova metodo de instruado uzita en la armeo. D-ro McQuown estis grava estro por la aplikado de tiu metodo en la armeo, kaj liaj kursoj en 'Hunter' celas por instrui samtempe la metodon kaj la Rusan lingvon.

S-ro J. H. Holding estas la Ĉef-agento en Usono de la Internacia Asocio de Poŝtmark-kolektantoj. La organizo celas al la aĉetado kaj interŝanĝo de poŝtmarkoj inter la membraro tutmonde. Skribu al *J. H. Holding*, 2647 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Howard E. Latham, poŝtestro, Kaledonio (Caledonia), Nov-Jorko, kiu dum la milito servis en Grenlando, nun denove studas Esperanton, kaj faras mirindan progreson sen ia Esperantista kontakto. Li volonte helpas pri Esperanto por Skoltoj, kaj estas Skoltestro en sia urbo. Li pretigas sin por instrui Esperanton.

PUBLICITY ! ARE WE EQUAL TO THE CHALLENGE?

To the Editor of *American Esperantist*:

If the Esperanto movement will ever make significant advance, it must certainly do so now. Never before have people been as much concerned with international problems, and the events that are taking place will determine the course of world affairs for many years to come. Every proper effort made now, it is apparent, will bear many times the harvest it would at some less opportune time.

Must it always be a matter of too little and too late? As things stand now the Esperanto movement in America is almost unable to seize the opportunity. Publicity is at a minimum; excellent opportunities arise and are allowed to slip by, perhaps not to re-occur; progress is hindered—*because we lack the means to take advantage of the situation.*

It is clear that if we are to make the most of present favorable circumstances we must have *an adequate working fund*, the absolute essential to successful action. And what can we consider an adequate fund? Certainly nothing less than *One Thousand Dollars* can be acceptable. Any smaller sum would be mockery of the stature of the Esperanto movement.

In response to your appeal for contributions to the *Publicity Fund*, I sent you two dollars, believing that in my present straitened circumstances that was all I could afford. On further consideration, however, I realize that this is a short-sighted outlook, since money properly used now has many times its value in terms of effect. Therefore, if you will undertake this project, I will contribute \$25 toward the \$1000 working fund, as soon as five other friends of the Esperanto movement indicate that they are willing to do the same.

It is customary in raising funds to give all sorts of pep-talks and exhortations. In this case the need is so evident that pep-talks should be unnecessary. It remains only to be seen whether we Esperantists in America are equal to the challenge of the opportunity.

Samideane via, HAROLD EWEN

P.S. I further suggest that for a fund of such a special nature the minimum acceptable contribution be five dollars, so that the proper level of income may be established.

Who Will Be the First to Match Harold's Contribution?

The Editor of *American Esperantist* proposes that all who contribute \$25 or more to the General Publicity Fund be organized into a *Publicity Advisory Committee*. Many may be able to give more than \$25. We know that \$25 is a real sacrifice for Harold, and we are particularly pleased to begin this *One Thousand Dollar Campaign* with his letter and donation. Let us all dig deep for an effective Fund.

Although Harold suggests a \$5 minimum, we will be grateful for lesser sums. Small sums will be pooled in official tabulations. Here are the figures for the past two months: Charles Ramsay, \$8; Wm. G. Adams, \$5; Mrs. Jewell Bainbridge, \$5; Pvt. Ted Crawford, \$5; Bernice Rayburn, \$5; Howard E. Latham, \$5; R. C. Marble, \$4; Aug. J. Heiman, \$2; David Ericson, W. T. Williams, Wm. Knox, George Gaber, Eldred Lowe, each \$1.

DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

Anoncetoj pri korespondado el Usono kaj Kanado kostas 25 cendojn por 4 linioj. El aliaj landoj, de kie estas nun malfacile sendi monon, AE akceptas anoncojn senpage. La redaktisto rezervas al si la rajton fini tiun privilegion je iu tempo.

Usono. S-ro J. H. Holding, 2647 W. Adams St., Chicago, Illinois. Dez. kor. kun seriozaj PM kolektantoj kaj negocantoj ekster Usono. Afranku filatele kaj aerpoŝte.

Usono. Eugene T. Lake, 219 Central Ave., Cranford, N. J. Ŝipdesegnisto, kiu estas petata por verki libron pri ŝipoj kaj boatoj, dez. kor. pri ŝipoj de aliaj landoj, precipe pri tiaj ne uzataj en Usono kaj Eŭropo.

Usono. S-ro Arthur Bedford, 50 Central Ave., Hillsdale, N. J. Dez. kor. kaj interŝ. PM amatore aŭ profesie kaj pogrande.

Usono. S-ro Noble Holderread, Milford, Indiana. Dez. kor. kun Australio, interŝ. PM.

Usono. Alan Samuel, 284 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. 13-jara skolto dez. kor., interŝ. PM tutmonde.

Franĉujo. J. Govaert, 64 Rue Bon Secours, Compiègne, Oise. Dez. kor.

Franĉujo. S-ro Bochon Michel, 10 Quai Ste. Claire, Romans (Drome). Dez. kor. por sia Esp-o klaso.

Brazilo. Prof. Roberto das Neves, Esperanto Klubo de Kristana Asocio de Junuloj, Str. Araujo Porto Alegre 36, Rio de Janeiro. Grupo de 120 Esp.-istoj, 17-jara ĝis 59-jara, plejparte Universitat-studentoj, dez. kor.

Senegal. Michel Kåbore, Marin sur le bateau "Jupiter," Dakar.

Belĝujo. Soldato Fons Norro, No. GCT/2-106, 2nd Belgian M. C. Group, Belgisch Leger te Velde. Dez. kor. pri arto, literaturo, muziko, fervoj, vivo en Ameriko kun geesp-istoj.

Belĝujo. F-ino Marie-Louise Senave, Vestingstraat 44, S-ta Kruco, Brugge. Dez. interŝ. il. PK.

Belĝujo. F-ino Germaine Mallet, Assebroeklaan 43, S-ta Kruco, Brugge. Dez. kor. kun geoficistoj.

Aŭstralio. S-ro F. M. Cave, Pomona, Queensland. Dez. kor. tutmonde, interŝ. PM kaj monerojn.

Irlando. S-ro Patrick Harding, Grange of Mallusk, Carnmoney, Co. Antrim. Dez. kor. pri historio de Irlando, Franĉujo, Hispanujo, Skotlando, kaj pri ĉiutaga vivo en Quebec, Centra Ameriko, Sud-Ameriko.

Italujo. Torina Esperanto-Grupo, Casilla Postale 161, Torino. Dez. kor.

Skotlando. G-te Leons Kielpinski, Polish Forces P. 64A (K.U.) Edinburgh, pola militisto, dez. kor.

Anglujo. Herbert J. Brown, 6 Church St., Barton Hill, Bristol 5, 15-jara, dez. kor. kun ĉiuj landoj.

Nov-Zelando. S-ino J. M. Hooper, R. D. Makerau, via Kaukapakapa, Northland; farmist-edzino, pianistino, dez. interŝ. PM.

Svedujo. S-ro Karl Erik Karlsson, Uplandsgatan 69, 1tr., Stockholm, 20-jara, dez. kor. kun fraŭloj kaj fraŭlinoj pri lingvoj, sportoj, filmoj, teatraĵetoj, ktp.

Franĉujo. S-ro Marc Vermynck, Avocat, 2 Rue Godefroy-de-Bouillon, Clermont-Ferrand. Dez. kor. kun Usonaj advokato aŭ jurstudento.

Belĝujo. S-ro Gilbert Bruyned, Vlamingdam 121, Brugge. Dez. kor. kun studentoj pri televido.

Senegal. Jean-Marie Kone, a la D.P. "Machines," Poste Nawal, Dakar.

Nov-Zelando. Cyril Brandon, 16 Wairiki Rd., Mt. Eden, Auckland S. 1. (elektro-inĝeniero) dez. kor.

Belĝujo. F-ino Rose-Anne Roose, Guido Gezellelaan 15, Brugge. Dez. kor. kaj interŝ. il. PK.

Franĉujo. S-ro Robert Magne, 14 Rue d'Isly, St. Etienne (Loire). Dez. kor. kun ĉiuj landoj.

ESPERANTO BOOKS

Uncertain transportation makes it difficult to get books from Europe or South America, and our orders are filled in small lots. If your order is not filled within 48 hours, it is because we are waiting for shipments.

- PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF ESPERANTO, Ivy Kellerman-Reed. A favorite all over the world for many years. For class or self-instruction .75c
- ESPERANTO HOME STUDENT, by James Robbie. Splendid for class or self-study. Pocket size and a favorite with the service men in camps .25c
- PRACTICAL ESPERANTO, by Wm. S. Benson. For self-instruction. It is unique with its 650 illustrations .25c
- UNIVERSALA ESPERANTO METODO, by Dr. Wm. S. Benson. This book is a wonder. "The only book of its kind in the world." 11,000 pictures. Two full-page tables of the pronunciation of the Esperanto alphabet in 36 languages. Correlatives in 35 languages. Complete index. 555 pages \$3.50
- AMERICAN POCKET DICTIONARY, by Carl Froding. 80 pages of Esperanto-English and English-Esperanto. An indispensable little pocket companion .30c
- ESTU PRETA, by George J. Falgier. A splendid *key*, with grammar, and considerable fundamental teaching .10c
- "LA ESPERO," Esperanto Song. Words and Music. Double sheet 8 x 11. Every Esperantist should have it. Sung at all Esperanto meetings .15c or 2 for .25c
- "LA VOJO." Esperanto Song. Single sheet. With translation. .10c or 3 for .25c
- EDINBURGH DICTIONARY. A world favorite. English-Esperanto and Esperanto-English. 288 pages \$1.00
- STEP BY STEP IN ESPERANTO, by M. C. Butler. One of the world's best. Paper covers .75c
- MILLIDGE ESPERANTO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Latest edition, 1945. \$3.50
- STARS. No more of the metal stars, advertised in some text-books, due to priorities.
- INDIAN BEAD STARS, white bead background with green star in center .45c
- HOME STUDENT RECORDS—made in Europe. No more available.
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Esperanto is not an academic project. It is the living interlanguage already in world-wide use for interchange of thought between peoples with different national languages. It is auxiliary to their mother tongues.

The official 'Declaration on Esperanto,' World Congress, Boulogne-sur-Mer, states: "Because at the present time no investigators throughout the world any longer doubt that an International Language can be other than a constructed one, and because out of the great number of attempts made during the past two centuries, all present only theoretical projects, and only one language, Esperanto, has shown itself to be a language really completed, thoroughly tested from all sides and capable of life in all circumstances, for that reason supporters of the idea of an International Language, realizing that theoretical discussion will lead to nothing and that the end in view can only be attained by practical work, have already grouped themselves around the single language, Esperanto, and are working for its dissemination and the enrichment of its literature."

Many competent investigators have come to the same logical conclusion. Dr. Bjorn Collinder, one of the most distinguished linguists of modern times, states this conclusion as follows: "If one asks me in what manner the world-language problem is to be solved, I respond: 'It has already been solved in Esperanto. The problem is merely one of bringing about the acceptance of the solution by those who are in power.'"