

INTERLANGUAGE

AMERICAN ESPERANTIST

Language Trouble at Meetings of
the U.N. Security Council

Lady Baden-Powell and Esperanto
Scouts Need Interlanguage

Japan Esperanto Movement Makes
Significant Post-War Gains

West Point Cadet Says Esperanto
Aids in Uniting Nations

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LANGUAGE TROUBLE AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The first item of fan mail received by the principal English interpreter of the United Nations Security Council came from a lady in Los Angeles. After congratulating the interpreter on his excellent work which millions have been able to follow over the radio, she suggested that he urge the members of the Council to save time and difficulties by using Esperanto. This is but one example of the many comments which statesmen, journalists, radio commentators, linguists, and thousands of ordinary citizens have made on the language problem, ever since the United Nations Security Council opened its meetings in New York.

At a Forum of Hunter College students, for instance, the linguistic arrangements at the Security Council meetings came up for a great deal of criticism. The opinion was expressed that the headphone system (Filene-Finlay Speech Translator), which is being used at the Nuremberg War Crime Trials, would be the best way of speeding the proceedings. Unfortunately, however, the time factor is not the only one that has to be taken into consideration. The United Nations Secretariat took its decision on the way in which the translations should be handled not through carelessness or ignorance of the headphone system, but after consideration of all the questions of accuracy, efficiency, and politics that are involved. It is extremely doubtful, for instance, that a man as distrustful of translations as the Soviet Delegate, Andrei A. Gromyko, would be satisfied with English translations of his speeches given through an earphone system

while he himself is talking in Russian. He likes to watch the English translation and to challenge any word which he considers inaccurate or unsatisfactory.

When the Iranian problem was discussed, Mr. Gromyko declared that there was a "soglasie" between Russia and Iran. When the French translator, who spoke immediately after him, translated this word as "accord," he did not object (perhaps because he does not understand French). But when the English translator rendered the same word as "agreement," he protested and insisted on "understanding." Later in the discussion, Mr. Gromyko used the word "dogovor," which is much stronger than "soglasie" and is listed in one dictionary published in Moscow as meaning "pact" or "treaty." The interpreter, who had learned his lesson, translated this, too, as "understanding." In this case, obviously, the basic difficulty was not linguistic but political. It is, however, easy to see how language difficulties can complicate and aggravate political disputes in many instances.

At the London United Nations Conference the Russian delegate, Deputy People's Commissar A. Y. Vishinsky, was even more suspicious than Mr. Gromyko is in New York. He seemed to find it difficult to believe that an Englishman would translate unchanged his bitter criticism of British policies. He insisted at first on translation sentence by sentence (which is extremely strenuous for translator and listeners), later he agreed to translation paragraph by paragraph (still bad enough).

Why then, someone may ask, does Mr. Gromyko talk Russian at all? His English is quite good, a great deal better than the English or French of some other members of the Council. There are apparently two reasons for his talking Russian. One is the question of prestige: If the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and France talk their own languages, the Russian delegate wishes to show that he has the same right. (It seems, however, that Russian is not his mother tongue either — he has somewhat of a Byelorussian accent.) The other reason is psychological: The Russian delegate could not talk English with the same precision and eloquence as he speaks Russian and as the American and British representatives speak English. Using English in his speeches would place him into an inferior position in the discussion with his colleagues.

The question of prestige is also responsible for the fact that the Security Council has no "official" languages but only what it calls "working" languages: English and French. This means that everything has to be translated and all documents have to be prepared in these two languages. This is complicated enough but not as bad as if Russian, Spanish and Chinese had also to be used for these purposes.

All delegates except Mr. Gromyko have made praiseworthy efforts to save the meeting time and effort by speaking either English or French. There were, however, a number of awkward obstacles. One of the U.N. interpreters told an Associate Editor of the "American Esperantist" that some delegates are so hard to understand that the translations become more or less guesswork. The Mexican delegate, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, undoubtedly a great orator in Spanish, is very hard to follow when

he speaks French. Fortunately he is not particular about trifles, and the translators' guesses are usually pretty close to the mark.

The French translators were caused some real headaches by the English of the Australian Delegate, Lieutenant-Colonel William Roy Hodgson. They were very grateful to their widely-travelled English colleague who whispered into their ears while the Colonel was speaking. He did his best to reconvert the "down under" English into the Oxford accent to which they are accustomed.

The language problem which has been troubling the Security Council is likely to be felt even more acutely when the United Nations Assembly gathers at New York in September. Fortunately there is a growing number of men and women who believe that something should be done about this. One of them is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. She discussed this topic again when she spoke before the New York Herald Tribune High School Forum on April 13, 1946. She declared: "Now I happen to believe that the best thing we could do for peace is to find a language — and I know all the political difficulties attached to choosing a language — but if we could overcome them through the United Nations and find a language which all over the world all of us will learn, besides our own, it would mean a great deal for better understanding in the future. That language barrier was one of the things that struck me over and over again . . . No interpreter can interpret fast enough to tell you what a lot of people are talking about all around. So, you young people, try to come to some agreement that all of you everywhere will gradually be learning one language in which you can talk to each other without interpreters . . ."

The time is ripe for presenting to

the United Nations and to the peoples of the world all the pertinent facts and arguments concerning the neutral, precise, easy-to-learn Interlanguage: Esperanto. To this effect the International Esperanto League is organizing a campaign, collecting signatures for a Declaration to be presented to the United Nations, urging this world organization to give serious consideration to the language problem. It expresses the hope that the United Nations will help to spread the use of this language in every possible way, for example by encouraging its teaching in schools where teachers are available, and by developing its use in travel, international commerce, and correspondence.

The Esperanto Association of North America has set up a Committee headed by Mr. Glenn P. Turner (P.O. Box 1, Madison 1, Wisconsin) to organize the gathering of signatures in the United States and Canada. Here is a way in which all of us as well as our friends and neighbors can DO something to help the United Nations and the cause of international understanding. Let us make sure that the people of the United States, host to the United Nations, become thoroughly acquainted with the aims and claims of the Interlanguage and that many thousands of them sign the Declaration of the International Esperanto League.

— W. S.

LADY BADEN-POWELL COMMENDS ESPERANTO

Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide of the Girl Scouts, repeats the approval of Esperanto which both she and Lord Baden-Powell have expressed throughout the years of their leadership in the Scout movement. In a letter to *Dr. Lydia Allen DeVilbiss* of Miami, Florida, Lady Baden-Powell writes about Esperanto as follows:

Dear Dr. DeVilbiss,

. . . I much appreciate your thought in sending me news of your society for "Esperanto."

I have of course come across it *VERY* often, and it would be a grand thing if Mrs. Roosevelt can persuade U.N. to introduce it all over the world, and get it taken up completely in all schools and communities.

If and when *THAT* comes about, it should indeed be of the utmost benefit to the world for the greater understanding between peoples, who are — as you say — so divided by languages.

OLAVE BADEN-POWELL

World Chief Guide

Lady Baden-Powell, in her approval of Esperanto, lends encouragement to the only solution which can fully realize the world-wide objectives of the Girl Scouts in common action, as expressed in their slogan for the year 1946: "*Citizenship in Action — Around the World.*"

THE SCOUTS NEED ESPERANTO

"Scouts of the World — Brothers Together" is the splendid slogan which was launched on the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Scout movement. In the course of four decades the Scout movement has become a world movement, recognized around the globe as an effective means of building youthful character. Today the American Scout has brother Scouts in 73 lands which have adopted the Scout program for their youth — brother Scouts who speak many different languages and live in accordance with the varied customs of their own regions, but who hold in common the ideals of Scouting. Millions of Scouts are brothers in one world-wide family, but when it comes to talking to one another and understanding one another they are often like a family of deaf-mutes. They need a common tongue as a world-wide link of brotherhood: the inter-language Esperanto.

Lord Robert Baden-Powell emphasized the significance and the tremendous possibilities of the interlanguage for the rapidly-expanding Scout movement, of which he was the founder, by urging Scouts to learn Esperanto. In his famous handbook, *Scouting for Boys*, on page 234 (edition of 1910), he suggested "Instruction classes in Esperanto, book-keeping, mechanics . . .," placing Esperanto at the very beginning of the list. The founder of the Scout movement always did things in a practical way, so he recommended, on page 235, among the "Books to Read," Stead's "Esperanto for the Millions."

Lord Baden-Powell's advice has not remained unheeded. Esperanto classes have been organized by Scout troops in many lands. A large number of Scouts have gained the *Interpreter's Badge* by their study of Esperanto. When in 1933 the *World Jamboree* of the Boy Scouts was held at Go-

dollo, near Budapest, Hungary, Esperanto interpreters were posted at the bank, ticket office, post office, and other places; and Esperantist guides were available. Among some contingents, for instance those from France, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Japan, and Trinidad, the proportion of Esperanto-speaking members was 10 percent or more. On various occasions large groups of scouts gathered around camp-fires for Esperanto community sing-songs.

The next World Jamboree of Scouting, to be held in France during August, 1947, with an expected attendance of 35,000 Scouts, provides an occasion for stimulating increased interest among Scouts in the usefulness of Esperanto as a means of hurdling language barriers. French Esperantists have already gone into action with publication of a textbook for French Scouts. They have received assurances from the Jamboree Organization on three points: 1) Esperanto will be one of the languages of the Jamboree; 2) all announcements to be sent to foreign countries will be translated also into Esperanto; 3) a special date, the first Wednesday after the opening of the Jamboree, will be reserved for a get-together of all Esperanto-speaking Scouts.

The lucky Scouts who attend the World Jamboree will find a tremendous thrill in communicating with Scouts of many different nationalities on a plane of language equality through the use of Esperanto. The interchange of ideas is bound to be more congenial when neither participant is in a position of language inferiority, painfully striving to use a foreign idiom which the other speaks with fluency and ease because it is his native tongue. An American Scout does not have time to learn even a small number of the many

languages spoken by Scouts of other lands. On the other hand, it is not democratic of him to expect all of them to learn his language. Esperanto is the fairest solution since in using it *both* parties come half-way.

Scouts who will not attend the Jamboree may derive much satisfaction and value from Esperanto by utilizing it to earn the merit badge in Interpreting. The official merit badge pamphlet on Interpreting, published by the Boy Scouts of America, contains a ten-page section on Esperanto. A Scout who qualifies for this badge is entitled to wear a pocket-strip with the name of the language embroidered upon it.

Among Girl Scouts Esperanto has been used almost as much as among Boy Scouts. When at the 1930 Conference of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts the question of the World Interpreter's Test was discussed, it was agreed that "in order to pass this test, girls must be able to know how to speak, read and write either English, or French, or German, or Spanish, or *Esperanto* in addition to their own language."

For the Scout, the knowledge of Esperanto is a real key to the world. It enables him to correspond with Scouts and other young people everywhere, to learn directly about foreign countries and peoples, and to exchange stamps, Scout magazines, snapshots, picture postcards, foreign Scout insignia, coins, etc. Scouts who have enough time may even be able to beat the record of Dr. Fred J. Williams, of the Fiji Islands, who at one time had pen pals in more than a hundred countries and colonies, corresponding with all of them in Esperanto.

A League of Esperantist Scouts (*Skolta Esperantista Ligo*) has been in existence since 1918. It was launched by the English Scoutmaster

A. W. Thompson who had the idea of forming such an organization when he was serving as a stretcher-bearer in Northern France during the first World War. By 1938 there were national agents of the *Skolta Esperantista Ligo* in twenty-nine countries. Every year, *international Scout camps*, at which only Esperanto was spoken, were organized by the League in different countries. It is hoped that the "Skolta Bulteno," official organ of the League of Esperantist Scouts, will soon be published again regularly in its old printed form. In the United States, before the war, George J. Falgier issued a Scout maazine entitled *Estu Preta* (Be Prepared).

There are many other uses for the Interlanguage, and Scouts as well as others may benefit from them. The study and practice of Esperanto enlarges the horizon of the student and opens the mind to global thinking and international understanding. Both the Scout movement and the Esperanto movement can make important contributions to the cause of the United Nations. Salvador Fernandez, International Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Cuba, and now Assistant Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Committee of Boy Scouts, pointed this out when he wrote in the *American Esperantist* (July-August 1945): "Those who are called to carry out the decisions of the San Francisco Conference or to take an active part, in any other way, in building international organizations on a solid basis, should keep in mind these two important factors for the establishment of a stable and lasting peace: the international cooperation of the youth of the world in the Scout movement, and the tremendous possibilities and achievements of the interlanguage Esperanto as an instrument of world-wide understanding and intercourse."

COMMANDER RICHARD E. LAMBERT BOY SCOUT AWARD MURIEL COLLINS LAMBERT GIRL SCOUT AWARD

Commander Richard E. Lambert, USNR, and his wife Muriel Collins Lambert, two tried and true friends of the Scout Movement and of Esperanto, are offering a number of Esperanto Awards for Boy and Girl Scouts who learn Esperanto. They believe that the Scout Movement can do a great deal to bring the youth of the world closer together, and that the simple, neutral, easy-to-learn interlanguage Esperanto is a valuable means of promoting international friendship and cooperation. All members of recognized Scout Associations will be eligible for these Awards — the Commander R. E. Lambert Awards for Boy Scouts, and the Muriel Collins Lambert Awards for

Girl Scouts. Send for particulars.

The Esperanto Association of North America will sponsor this project for American Scouts. In addition, a correspondence course, especially designed to assist Scouts in acquiring their Interpreters Merit Badge — as well as the above Awards — is to be conducted by George J. Falgier, Director of the Scout Department, EANA. Individual Esperantists can help by calling the attention of their local Scout circles to these opportunities, and by volunteering to serve as counsellors for Scouts working to qualify for these Awards. For information regarding all phases of this offer write to: *Scout Department, EANA, P.O. Box 663, St. Louis, Mo.*

FONETIK ETHIX

How rich the English language is
With three and forty sounds or more;
But six and twenty letters must
The task perform to spell them o'er!

Phonetic rules are ne'er observed;
The only letter in the list
That varies not is v, and yet
From 'of' one finds the v is missed.

Four hundred different ways are used
A half a million words to spell,
So buckle down and study long
Of course you'll learn them all real well.

Fonetik ingliš ŝoz ju hau
Eksidin kiir aŭr lengüeg luks;
Tu mend ic form iz hoplis naŭ,
Lec studi Esperanto buks.

Jes, studu Esperanton nun
Ĉar literumi povos vi
Post unuhora bela task',
Prononci ankaŭ kiel ni.

—Charles H. Briggs.

(Mch has bn wrtn abt rfrmd splng.
F a systm f abbrvtns wr adptd, 40 pct f
spc cld b savd. *Tb Edtr.*)

From a philosophical point of view there is not a single artificial thing — everything in nature is *natural*, e.g., compare the fruits growing wild in the jungle with the same kind of fruits in a well-kept orchard . . . After careful comparison (between the linguistic elements of English and Esperanto), we conclude that the English language is like the fruits of the jungle, and that Esperanto is like the fruits of a well-planned and well-kept orchard. Both kinds of fruits are *natural*. — B. SPECTOR, *Spector Engineering Service Co.*

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INTERLANGUAGE PROGRESS

In Uruguay, the teaching profession is showing considerable interest in Esperanto. In the past winter two Esperanto classes were taught at Montevideo for members of the "Asociacion de Profesores" (Association of Professors and Teachers), one class for members of the Teachers' Union. These three classes were conducted by Prof. Fernandez Menendez. There was also a class at the Institute of Stenography (Instituto de Estudios Taquigraficos).

★

New shortwave broadcasts in Esperanto were started recently from Bern, Switzerland (every Sunday, 1:10 P.M. EST, auspices International Red Cross, speaker Dr. Edmond Privat), and from Stockholm, Sweden (on the 16th of each month, from 10:10 to 10:30 A.M. and from 8:10 to 8:30 P.M. EST, auspices Swedish Esperanto Institute). Our previous information about broadcasts from Prague, Czechoslovakia, should be corrected to the effect that Esperanto news bulletins are broadcast every day, including Sundays. The weekly broadcasts from Warsaw, Poland, and Belo Horizonte, Brazil, continue. The number of long-wave stations broadcasting in Esperanto is constantly increasing. Latest additions are Rio de Janeiro PRA 2 (auspices Brazilian Ministry of Education and Health), and Hilversum, Netherlands (auspices Workers' Esperanto Federation).

★

The Austrian teachers' journal, "Demokratische Paedagogik" (Democratic Education), now contains a regular Esperanto section edited by Dr. Ernst J. Goerlich, Professor at the Teachers College. The Austrian Secretary of State for Education, Dr. Karl Lugsch, was one of the speakers at a public Esperanto meeting in Vienna. There are at present 21 Esperanto clubs in Vienna.

When the famous Dutch University of Leyden was reopened, Esperanto was mentioned in the Inaugural Speech of Dr. C. de Boer, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Philosophy. Dr. de Boer, who is Professor of Romance Languages, declared: "There are now some disputes about the new spelling (of the Dutch language) and about Esperanto. An amazing number of ignorant opinions are expressed on both these questions. They are, however, not as simple as they appear to some people. For both of them, some understanding of the essence of language is not superfluous although linguists should not necessarily have the last word in such matters. In view of a recent publication, I wish to point out simply that . . . the language of a particular nation cannot ever have a chance of being generally accepted as a world language, regardless of how many millions speak the language and how far it is spread over the globe. International relations are not yet so friendly. Only an artificial language can be an international language, and in this respect Esperanto has already proved that it possesses many of the qualities needed for the purpose."

★

In the *Wall Street Journal* and other American newspapers Esperanto was used by the Trans World Airline (TWA) for a large advertisement. It was a very effective display. The name of the airline appeared in ten languages, beginning with Esperanto (*Trans-Monda Aerlinio*) and ending with English. The languages were listed with an appropriate illustration for each, for instance the Eiffel Tower for French, the Parthenon for Greek, the Sphinx for Arabic. The symbol for Esperanto was the globe encircled by an airline. The age of air travel needs the global Interlanguage: Esperanto!

ESPERANTO IN ACTION

The Japanese Esperanto Institute, whose house in Tokyo is one of the few buildings which remained undamaged by bombs and fire, has resumed publication of its monthly journal, "La Revuo Orienta." The 32nd Japanese Esperanto Congress was held at Tokyo on December 16, 1945. The Social Democratic Party, which obtained the second largest number of votes in the recent election, placed "the introduction of Esperanto as the international language" into its party platform as its eleventh plank. The party will use Esperanto in its foreign relations. Another organization, called the Institute for Permanent Peace, founded under the leadership of Marquess Tokugawa-Yoshichika and of Cabinet Minister Matsumoto-Joji, decided to use both Esperanto and English for its reports to be sent to foreign countries. An Esperanto class is now being held at its headquarters for the employees and the members of the organization. Further details on the Esperanto movement in Japan appear elsewhere in this issue, in Esperanto. (See articles printed on pages 62, 63 and 64.)

★

In Germany, according to a UP dispatch, an Esperanto Conference was held at Frankfurt, center of the American occupation zone, on April 7, "to appeal to the Allied powers to introduce study of Esperanto in German schools." In Munich, according to a report by Dr. Siegfried Ziegler in "Esperanto Internacia," the first public Esperanto meeting, organized by the Club "Laboro" (Work), was held January 20. It was attended by about 250 Esperantists from Munich and other cities in Southern Germany. With the permission of the American occupation authorities, announcements about Esperanto appeared in the Bavarian newspapers and on the Munich radio.

The Government of Cuba asked the Government of Brazil, through diplomatic channels, for information on the study and use of Esperanto in Brazil. At the request of the Brazilian Ministry of Education, Dr. Mario Teixeira de Freitas, General Secretary of the Brazilian Government Institute of Geography and Statistics and President of the Inter-American Institute of Statistics, prepared a detailed report to be sent to Cuba. The report has now been published as a 28-page pamphlet, "O Esperanto no Brasil" (Esperanto in Brazil). It is being distributed at Government expense.

★

Religious periodicals in Esperanto are becoming more numerous. The international Christian (Evangelical Protestant) journal, "Dia Regno" (God's Kingdom), has resumed publication in Sweden. It was started in 1908, as a YMCA journal, two years after the Christian Endeavor Movement had launched an Esperanto journal, "Eŭropa Kristana Celado" (European Christian Endeavor), in Geneva. In the Netherlands, three Catholic Esperanto journals are published at present: "Espero Katolika" (Catholic Hope), organ of the International Catholic Esperanto Union; "Vojo-Vero-Vivo" (Way-Truth-Life), bulletin of the International Catholic Information Office; and "Nederlanda Katoliko" (Netherlands Catholic), organ of the Dutch Catholic Esperanto Society. A well-printed Catholic Esperanto journal, "Flandra Katoliko," appears in Belgium, and a mimeographed bulletin, "Brita Katoliko," in England. An international address list of Catholic Esperantists was published this year at Dublin, Ireland. The Moslem Esperanto Group ("Islama Koresponda Rondo") has just published a booklet on the doctrines of Mohammed, in Esperanto.

AROUND THE WORLD

"Stars and Stripes" (European Edition) and several other large newspapers, for instance the New York "Journal American" and the Pittsburgh "Sun Telegraph," published an illustrated feature story on Esperanto, quoting Mr. G. Alan Connor, General Secretary of the Esperanto Association of North America, on the benefits which the United Nations could derive from the use of the neutral Interlanguage, Esperanto. Illustrations included an Esperanto class, taught according to the Cseh method, a beautiful "kato" (cat), and an even more beautiful "kna-bino" (girl), demonstrating the Esperanto word for love ("amo") by kissing a "knabo" (boy). The story was released by the King Features Syndicate on the occasion of the meeting of the United Nations Security Council. This same illustrated article appeared in Spanish, in the leading newspaper of Mexico, "Universal," Mexico City, on April 21st. — Some time before, the Associated Press also released a feature on Esperanto. — On April 26, a very popular cartoon, "They'll Do It Every Time," printed in a large number of newspapers, showed an employer advertising for a girl who, among other qualifications, had to know Esperanto.

★

The Nuremberg War Crime Trials led a correspondent of "The Scotsman" (Glasgow) to make the following comment on the world language problem: "Whatever the fate of the accused, the trial, by the time it is over, ought to fortify the argument for a common world language. Nuremberg may be a carefully-controlled Babel, but it is a Babel all the same. The microphones, stop lights, and multilingual headphones may accelerate the proceedings, but they complicate the hearings."

Scholarly publications containing summaries in Esperanto include the "Journal de Médecine," Lyon, France; "Revista Brasileira de Geografia," Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and publications (Nos. 51, 52, and 55) of the Zoological Museum, Oslo, Norway.

★

"America and the Language Problem" was the title of a long article which appeared February 14 in the Brussels daily newspaper, "De Nieuwe Standaard." Commenting on Mrs. Roosevelt's recent statements on the urgent need for an international language and on the Gallup Poll dealing with the same problem, the article emphasized the growing interest for languages in general and for Esperanto in particular in the United States. It mentioned the inclusion of Esperanto in a Demonstration Conference of the New York Language Teachers Association and in Professor Mario A. Pei's "Languages for War and Peace," the recent Cseh Method Esperanto Course over radio station WABF (FM), the use of Esperanto in a number of Hollywood motion pictures, the growing number of Esperanto classes, etc. The article concluded as follows: "The great interest which Americans are now showing in the study of foreign languages and in the problem of an international auxiliary language is one of the significant facts which indicate the end, or at least the decline, of isolationism."

★

The Education Secretary of the British Esperanto Association, Mr. Montagu C. Butler, gave last year 126 lectures to 52 schools and 74 other meetings. Organizations addressed included Rotary Clubs, Linguists' Clubs, Scouts, Girls' Junior Air Force, Toc H, Citizens' Leagues, Co-operative organizations, etc., as well as public meetings.

ESPERANTO'S PLACE IN THE "SUN"

The American press and the reading public have recently shown increased interest in the language problem. Striking evidence of this was given in the "Letters" section of the New York "Sun" which published five letters on Esperanto, all of them, except the first, backing up the claims of the Interlanguage and offering proof of its practical use.

The ball was started rolling by Sigmund Gottlobler who recommended a more widespread study of Russian, and suggesting that English, French, and Russian together could serve as means of communication for the world. He also made the strange allegations that the grammar of Esperanto "has forty-five pronouns, adverbs, and adjectives," that Esperanto has failed to become a living tongue, and that it is "not in use."

The first reply came from a famous linguist, Professor Mario A. Pei of the Dept. of Romance Languages of Columbia University, author of "Languages for War and Peace." In his letter Professor Pei declared:

"While I agree wholeheartedly with Sigmund Gottlobler's sentiments about the study of Russian in the United States, I must protest against the handling of Esperanto. Esperanto was devised not by 'Dr. Esperanto, a Russian,' but by Dr. Zamenhof, a Pole. The grammar of Esperanto has far more than 'forty-five pronouns, adverbs, and adjectives'; it has the grammatical machinery for constructing all the pronouns, adverbs, and adjectives that may be needed. Whatever may be said about other universal languages, Esperanto is a living tongue and is in use. There are several million Esperanto speakers in the world, particularly in the smaller countries of Europe, in China and Japan and in South America, notably in Brazil. They have hundreds of periodicals (one of them, "American Esperan-

tist," is published in New York City). Esperanto is regularly spoken at their meetings, which I frequently attend. Several European countries, notably Italy, used to broadcast in Esperanto before the war. Among its many advantages as an international language, Esperanto does not step on any nation's toes, since it is not the national tongue of any country."

After Professor Pei it was the turn of G. Alan Connor, Editor of the "American Esperantist," to have a letter published in the "Sun." He proved that "Esperanto roots are extracted from natural languages, and cannot justly be called artificial," by adding the Esperanto counterparts to an English-Russian word list sent in by Mr. Gottlobler. "Esperantists," Mr. Connor stated, "believe in the efficacy of learning foreign tongues — but why confine it to English and Russian? Why not learn Persian also, in order better to understand the people of Iran? Or Finnish and Chinese? All are expressions of national cultures, and all are jealous of their 'place in the sun.' By all means let us study Russian (if we wish) . . . But let us also extend the use of the living Interlanguage, Esperanto, so that the peoples of the world may meet on absolutely neutral common ground — via the easy bridge-language composed of the elements of all tongues."

The debate was concluded by an extremely effective statement by a widely-traveled educator and labor leader, Mr. Mark Starr, Educational Director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union: "Sigmund Gottlobler inflicts a premature burial upon Esperanto. As in the case of a noted American humorist, its death is exaggerated. As one who has used the international auxiliary language in many countries, including Russia, I am glad to say that Esperanto vivas utile por la homaro."

THUMB-NAIL SKETCH OF JOSEPH LEAHY

During my 12 years in the EANA Central Office, I was often asked: "Why don't you write about yourself, what you did, how you got interested in Esperanto?" Well . . . Shortly after the Civil War, the stork left me in the wilds of Quebec. Since then I've been farmer, hotel clerk, salesman, reporter, soldier, runner, skating and bicycling racer, finger-print expert, and for 40 years "on my own" in business.

In early life I absorbed a modicum of English, Gaelic (parents Irish and Scotch), French and Indian languages. When I moved to Pembroke, Ont., I heard Polish, German, Swedish and Italian. I could not help wondering why someone had not invented a language that people of all nations could understand.

In 1888 I came to the USA. A man invited me to a class where they taught "a wonderful language that everybody could use, called Volapuk." I quickly discovered that Volapuk was miles beyond my scholastic attainments. In 1908 I found a bundle containing five copies of the *American Esperantist*. Articles told about "an easily-acquired universal language, invented by Dr. Zamenhof." After delving into Esperanto a little, I decided as did Dr. Leopold Einstein: "This is the long-looked-for logical language." At the end of three weeks I addressed five postcards to five foreigners — Chinese, Dutch, Japanese, German, Siamese — whose requests for correspondents I found in the magazines. By the end of two months I had answers from all — thrill of a lifetime — I had learned a language in a few weeks. But I did not hear Esperanto spoken until six years later.



In 1910, passing thru Washington, I noticed a crowd and asked a policeman about it. He said: "there's to be a convention here next week, by a bunch called Nil Desperandum, or something like that, and the Chief just came in from Europe." Learning who the Chief was — Dr. Zamenhof — I rushed to get a glimpse and hear some Esperanto. I got the glimpse but could not get near enough to hear. In 1914 I moved to Washington, and soon met a man on the street who said: "Mi vidas ke vi estas Esperantisto." He had noticed the little green star in my buttonhole. We chatted a few minutes — thrill no. 2 — I could talk and be understood in a language I had never before heard spoken.

In 1933, the Central Office was moved to Washington, and I became busy with its affairs. In 1934 I attended the EANA Congress in Toronto and was elected General Secretary. At each of the following congresses I advised the selection of another Secretary, but was always answered with "hold on for another term." In 1945, I decided positively to step aside. I was very happy when G. Alan Connor of New York succumbed to my persistent pleadings and said he would relieve me.

Now, viewing the work from the sidelines, it gives me joy to note the splendid work being done for Esperanto by the new officers — all experienced and conscientious Esperantists. To them, and to the many friends I have met in the 12 years of my occupancy of the Central Office, my sincere thanks and best wishes — their cooperation at times was life-saving.

— Joseph Leahy

Students of the language problem need the American Esperantist—\$1.50 a year.

ESPERANTO IN JAPAN

With this issue of the *American Esperantist*, we publish the first accounts of the strong resurgence for Esperanto in Japan. We also convey a message of goodwill from the Japanese Esperantists, to all Esperantists everywhere, throughout the world. This news is *good* news for the future of understanding and peace in the world. We congratulate our Japanese colleagues on their significant post-war progress for Esperanto, and look forward to active cooperation for fraternal interlanguage understanding between East and West.

E.A.N.A. CONGRESS

All roads lead to Conway, New Hampshire, for the first post-war Congress of our Association. *Time*: August 12, 13, 14 (with a reception to our new President, Robert Karlson, arranged for Sunday evening August 11). *Place*: World Fellowship Center, near Conway. *Accommodations*: \$3.00 a day for room and board at the "Farm House-Hostel-Cottage Center." *Surroundings*: Perfect summer location in a "Forest - Farm - Lake - and - Mountain - Paradise." *Reservations*: Must be made at earliest convenience, with deposit of \$3.00 to hold choice. *Congress Ticket*: The customary \$3.00, for both participants at Conway, and participants-by-mail. Purchase of a ticket, this year, will mean a large sum for EANA, because expenses will be very light; and, it will mean greater satisfaction to the member also, because each holder of a Congress Ticket will be considered, in every way possible, as an active *Kongresano*.

Because many travel difficulties still remain with us, *Joseph R. Scherer*, Los Angeles, Past-President of EANA,

makes the following suggestion: "For the time being, it is better to have the congress in the Eastern Part of the U.S., rather than in California, and donate to the Treasury of EANA the difference in travel expenses — at least \$100. If ten members would donate the difference saved by attendance at near-by Congress, the Treasury of EANA would have \$1000." But, although it is a splendid suggestion, we do not ask large donations to the EANA Congress Fund. Instead, we do urge that every member, wherever possible, buy a Congress Ticket at \$3.00, and in that way participate as an active *Kongresano*, while assuring a very good sum in the aggregate for the usual post-congress donation to EANA.

Send for a copy of the fully descriptive and illustrated prospectus of the *World Fellowship Center*, when you send for your Congress Ticket. And if you are already certain of your attendance *in person* at the Congress, send another \$3.00 (making \$6.00 in all) for assured reservations at Conway. You may make any changes in category of accommodation after you have read the prospectus. *See you at the Congress* — in person or by Congress-Ticket proxy.

KLUBO STELO-LIBRO

The *American Esperantist* has made arrangements with the *Esperanto Publishing Society of Sweden*, to handle their Book Club in America. "La Fino" was the first book in the series. All *Stelo-Libroj* are of the best in Esperantolando, beautifully printed and bound. With this issue we enclose a folder and subscription form, giving all details. We are sure that many members will want to join this Book Club.

The Esperanto Association of North America

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Robert Karlson, *President*, G. Alan Connor, *Gen. Sec'y*, Joseph Leahy, *Member*

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

To My Fellow Esperantists:

It is becoming more and more apparent that 1946 may be the "Year of Decision" for Esperanto in North America.

The latent interest in Interlanguage, on the part of North Americans generally, has been clearly shown, by polls of opinion and by the increasing volume of specific inquiries, to be ready and waiting for constructive direction.

Our membership in general, and our Central Office in particular, are making valiant and praiseworthy efforts to translate this interest into the increased study and use of Esperanto. We must all continue our individual efforts. They are of fundamental importance. But for large results in the larger fields, a stronger, more coordinated, more UNITED effort is essential.

The general plan, and the first specific moves, in this larger effort have been decided upon. In this connection, your Executive Committee is deeply indebted to a large number of earnest, hard-working members for many valuable and constructive suggestions. Every suggestion is welcome, and all are seriously considered.

But this larger, more concrete program, embodying many of these suggested activities, cannot be implemented on the existing basis of EANA membership and revenue. In fact, the present more limited program has been accomplished only by means of special sacrifice and effort on the part of particular individuals, who cannot be expected to maintain indefinitely such a tempo of individual contribution.

So, my Colleagues, that time — the time in its history which had to come — the time when EANA comes of age, reaches maturity, and starts to do the larger things that can be done only by Esperantists in united continental Action, is here, NOW!!

A proposed amendment to our Constitution regarding membership is printed elsewhere in this issue of our association organ. It is proposed that the annual dues for a full, active membership in our Association be at the rate of \$5.00. It is proposed that an associate, subscribing membership (non-voting) be retained at the annual rate of \$2.00.

We Esperantists have full faith in and are altogether serious about the merit of Interlanguage as the solution of the age-old problem of Babel — speech confounded. I am confident that this proposal for the strengthening of our Esperanto Association of North America will have the immediate support of our entire membership.

Samideane kaj kunlaboreme la via,

ROBERT KARLSON, *Prezidanto*

DIGEST AND REVIEW, popular digest magazine, announces (in Aug. issue) a series of Esperanto articles and lessons. An introductory article appears in Sept., a Practical Esperanto Course in Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan.

LETERO DE JAPANA ESPERANTO-INSTITUTO

Karaj samideanoj,

Ni estas emociitaj de tio, ke oni havigis al ni okazon tiel frue saluti vin, Usonaj samideanoj, en la nomo de la Japana Esperantistaro. Ĉi tiun plezuron ni dankas al nia servema amiko en la Usona mararmeo, Leŭtenanto S. E. Martin, ĉarma juna oficiro, kiu al nia multa bedaŭro forlasos nin hejmen jam en la kuranta semajno, kaj por kies honoro ni donas hodiaŭ kunvenon kun la ĉeesto de ĉ. 50 Tokiaj esperantistoj en nia domo — en nia propra domo, kiu kvazaŭ per miraklo restas sendifekta trans realajn danĝerojn plurfojn.

Ne nur la domo, sed ankaŭ nia organizo mem restis sekura ankaŭ dum la tuta daŭro de la milito malgraŭ diversaj malfaciloj, precipe furiozo de ŝovinistoj, kaj jam en la unua tago de la postmilita rekonstruado ni povis fari viglan ekpaŝon por nia afero.

La 16-an de decembro ni havis nian 32-an Kongreson kun 71 ĉeestantoj kaj faris tre viglajn diskutojn pri la direkto de nia postmilita movado. La adresoj de la plejmulte da membroj estis perditaj en la lasta unu jaro de la milito pro la ruiniĝo de la urboj, sed ĝis hodiaŭ ni sukcesis jam kontakti kun pli ol 1,200 membroj. Kaj ĉi tiu cifero kreskadas tagon post tago. Esperantaj kursoj estas organizitaj en multaj kolegioj kaj universitatoj kun la partopreno de 50 ĝis 200 studentoj respektive. Multaj distingitaj natursciencistoj venadas al ni por nove lerni Esperanton kun la deziro publikigi al la mondo siajn laborojn estonte en nia lingvo. Unuvorte nia movado ĉi tie montriĝas multe-promesa.

Al ni ankoraŭ ne estas permesite publike korespondi kun alilandaj kolegoj, kaj tial ni dubas, ĉu ni trovos tre baldaŭ ŝancon skribi al vi la duan fojon. Se vi do havos neniun informon pri ni por longa tempo, vi tamen ne estos perfiditaj, ni kredas, supozante, ke ni estas laborantaj por nia komuna intereso energie kaj sukcese.

Kiam ni, japanoj, estos permesitaj en dezirinde proksima estonto partopreni en la internacia vivo, ni, esperantistoj, klopodos sindoneme en la entrepreno de la venigo de la konstanta mondpaco. Kaj en tiu ĉi laboro ludos, ni kredas, gravan rolon interhelpe de vi, Usonaj esperantistoj, kaj ni, japanaj. Krome ni atendas de vi helpon al nia tasko klerigi per nia aktiveco nian popolon. Vi certe ne ŝparos ĝin.

Intertempe transdonu, ni petas, karaj kolegoj, nian bondeziron al la samideanoj de via lando, kaj se ni ne trouzos vian helpemon, ankaŭ al la tutmonda esperantistaro. Esperante, ke ni tre baldaŭ rehavos feliĉon partopreni en la internacia kunlaboro, ni restas sincere viaj.

JAPANA ESPERANTO-INSTITUTO

Subskribis: S. Satojori, T. Horumi, J. Taraŭa, M. Sudori, Wada-Mikiko, Tsoda-K., Gumpej Fuke, M. Horiuĉi, H. Nakajima, Kitabara-ŝiro, Sadamoto Jamada, Kijosi Mituisi, Jagi-Nibej, Higa-Sbunsho, Yamada-Acuŝi, Joŝio Niŝikaiŭa, Macutaro Sakej, Fumio Akita, Nara Jeje, Tomimori-Gentaro, Joŝiaki Miŭa, Mijake-ŝike, H. Kuraĉi, K. Isido, Manzaŭa-Maki, Torao Sŭakuma, T. Nakajama, Tabata-Kisaku, Aoŝima-Tomoĵi, Aoŝima-Josio, Arata Macuno, Motohazu Takubuko, Cukihora-Juzuru, Adaĉi-Ĉotaro, Riej Hasegaŭa, Masuzo Inoue, T. Ishikaŭa, H. Nakamuro, T. Ŝimazui, M. Sugimoto, Nakagaki-Koĝiro, Emori-Minosuke, Obaŝi-Rjutaro, Takagi-Teiŭi, Tadaŝi Urato, S. Murajama, Koŝi Ozako.

LA JAPANA ESPERANTO-MOVADO VIVAS

Pere de *Amerika Esperantisto*, la japanaj samideanoj salutas "en la unua tago de la nova epoko al la transmaraj kolegoj".

Kun plezuro ni eksciis, ke la Japana Esperanto-Instituto, ĉefa organizo Esperantista en Japanujo, bone travivis la militon kaj ke ĝi organizis la 32-an Japanan Esperanto-Kongreson en Tokio la 16-an de Decembro 1945. *Amerika Esperantisto* jam ricevis tri numerojn de la reaperanta gazeto *La Revuo Orienta* kun interesa enhavo. La decembra numero eĉ publikigis anglalingvan tradukon de artikolo "Neceso kaj eblo de lingvo internacia," eltirata el la konata Unuel-broŝuro de D-ro Zamenhof. Presita kun paralela teksto en Esperanto, la artikolo estis uzata por propagando inter usonaj soldatoj en Japanujo. Jen la unua artikolo (iom mallongigita) el la revivigita "Revuo Orienta":

"Ĉe la tagiĝo de la paco, ni japanaj Esperantistoj havas plezuron sciigi al la eksterlandaj samideanoj, ke ni jam en la unua tago de la nova epoko estas pretaj, spirite kaj materie, por disvolvo de vigla movado por nia komuna entrepreno . . . La 16-an de Aŭgusto, la tagon post la japana kapitulaco, membroj de nia asocio esprimis sian firman konvinkon, ke ni japanaj Esperantistoj havas devon, kiel anoj de venkita nacio kaj samtempe kiel konsciaj membroj de la homaro, klopodi sindoneme por nia ideo, en la celo kontribui al starigo de konstanta mondpaco kaj al plialtigo de la kulturo kaj plivastigo de la bono de la homa raso.

"Nian novan elpaŝon faciligis la fortuno, ke nia oficeja domo restis tute sendifekta kun valora biblioteko kaj tuta stoko da eldonaĵoj. Ne nur unu fojon ĝi kvazaŭ pro providenco savis sin de pluvo da incendiaj bomboj kaj ciklonoj da fajro, kiuj formordis la plej grandan parton de la urbo; la konstruaĵo kun la emblemo de la verda stelo en sia frontono staras en

angulo de la senborda ruino de cindro kiel simbolo de la nova espero.

"Nia afero, malgraŭ sufokaj circonstancoj, neniam ripozis dum la milito. Nia monata organo aperis akurate ĝis Marto de la lasta jaro (1944), kiam la registaro "konsilis" al ni pere de la Japana Eldono-Societo ĉesigi ĝian eldonadon. La konsilon oni poste modifis pro nia klarigo pri la grava signifo de nia movado de la kultura vidpunkto. Tiam oni komunikis al ni la deziron, ke ni interrompu la eldonadon por unu jaro, ĉar la registaro opiniis, ke Esperanto-gazeto pro ĝia karaktero ne estas urĝe bezonata, kiam ĉiuj periodaĵoj devas esti mobilizataj por stimuli la popolon al batalemo kaj malamikemo. Ni sukcesis eldoni ampleksan studon de K. Ossaka, "Malgranda Monografo de Esperantaj Prepozicioj" (ĉ. 500 paĝoj) en la fino de 1943. Kursoj estis organizitaj konstante, ĝis fine la circonstancoj malebligis vesperajn kunvenojn. Liverado de eldonaĵoj ne haltis. Portante en dorsosako pakaĵojn da libroj menditaj de lokaj samideanoj, oni pasadis sur stratoj ankoraŭ fumantaj post nokta bombardo, serĉante poŝtofecejon en neincendiita zono. Ankaŭ novaj adeptoj, kvankam malmultaj, venadis al ni.

"Bedaŭrinde ni tamen perdis dum la milito plej konsiderindan nombron da membroj — unuj falis per kugloj aŭ pro miasmo sur la malproksimaj frontoj, aliaj perdiĝis per bomboj kaj fajro en siaj hejmurboj, dum ke aliaj defalis el nia vico pro diversaj motivoj. Kelkaj, precipe maljunaj veteranoj, ne ĝisvivis la malhonoran momenton de sia patrujo. Inter ili estis Profesoro D-ro Asajiro Oka, la unua japano, kiu lernis Esperanton. Li mortis 75jara, la 2-an de Majo 1944. Li estis iam Profesoro de la Pedagogia

Kolegio en Tokio kaj estis membro de la Imperia Akademio. Li estis vaste konata biologo. Li konatiĝis kun Esperanto en 1891, kiam li estis universitata studento en Leipzig. Du jarojn pli frue li mem faris projekton de internacia helplingvo, Zilengo (Nia Lingvo), kies strukturo tre similis Esperanton. Dum la tuta vivo li restis plej bona amiko de nia lingvo. Lia tuta familio, kvin gefiloj kaj bofilino, estas fidelaj adeptoj de Zamenhof.

"Kiam ni ekspedis la lastan numeron de nia organo, ni tenis ankaŭ mil membrojn. Sed nun, post la milito, la plej granda parto de iliaj adresoj estas perdita en la ruinoj, kaj ni apenaŭ sukcesis rehavi kontakton kun triono de inter ili. Ni tamen decidis daŭrigi la eldonon de tiu ĉi revuo. Ni retrovos iom post iom malnovajn amikojn kaj samtempe akiros novajn anojn, ĝis kiam tre baldaŭ ni havos tiom da membroj, kiom ni havis antaŭ la milito."

Ni ankaŭ eksciis kun granda inte-

reso, ke la Socialdemokrata Partio de Japanujo (Nippon Syakaito), kiu atingis duan lokon inter la partioj en la elektoj, metis la "enkondukon de Esperanto kiel internacia lingvo" en sian programon kiel paragrafo 11. En la inaŭgura kunveno de la partio, S-ro Ono Syuniti, ĝia centra komitatano, raportis, ke la partio "uzos Esperanton por kontakti kun la popoloj de la mondo." Alia japana organizo fondita post la fino de la milito, la Instituto por Paco Porĉiama, kies prezidanto estas Markizo Tokugawa, decidis uzi paralele Esperanton kaj la anglan lingvon por publikigi siajn raportojn eksterlanden. La Instituto jam organizis kurson de Esperanto por siaj oficistoj kaj membroj.

Ni deziras al la japanaj Esperantistoj plenan sukceson en ilia laboro, esperante, ke la interlingvo helpas ilin fari la reformojn necesajn por paca reconstruo de ilia lando kaj de la tuta mondo.

—*"La Revuo Orienta"*

ESPERANTO EKFLORAS EN GERMANLANDO

Depeŝo per *UP*, el Frankfurt, Germanujo, 7-an aprilo, informis: "Esperantistoj kunvenis ĉi tie hodiaŭ por apelacii al la aliancaj registaroj, ke ili enkonduku Esperanton en la lernejojn de Germanujo." Poste ni ricevis la plenan rezolucion pere de *James D. Sayers*, kiu partoprenis kaj helpis pri la tradukado. El Aŭstrujo venis simila raporto. *Prof. W. Cabell Greet* de Kolumbio-Universitato, kiu ĝin sendis al ni, skribis: "La nuntempo certe ne estas periodo en la historio de la mondo, dum kiam interesiĝo pri la internacia lingvo estu malhelata."

El Muenchen, Germanujo, alvenis raporto per *M. Lippert*: ". . . mi observas la Esperanto-movadon en la Usona Zono, kiu estas denove permezata depon 17 septembro 1945. Ĝi ekfloris kaj bonege kreskas." En Munkeno estas 15 kursoj kun 300 personoj, kaj la grupo "Laboro" havas pli ol 500 membrojn. La plej granda sukceso estas la enkonduko de Esperanto en la Universitaton de Munkeno. Ankaŭ la popol-alternejo kaj aliaj publikaj lernejoj akceptis Esperanton. *D-ro Ziegler* instruis la geinstruistojn per la nova tasko.

Ĉiu Membro de EANA aŭtomate fariĝas Asocio-Membro de IEL. Sed por ricevi la Jarlibron kaj gazeton de IEL oni devas aparte fariĝi Individua Membro de IEL. Ĉef-Delegito: D. E. Parrish, 328 W. 46 St., Los Angeles, Cal.

NIAJ MORTINTOJ

A. COUTO FERNANDES, estro de la Esperanto-movado en Brazilo, mortis pro kormalsano en la 22 de Aprilo. Tiu malfeliĉa novaĵo venis al ni de I. Gomes Braga. La morto de Inĝeniero Alberto Couto Fernandes persone kornuŝas nin. Inĝ. Couto Fernandes naskiĝis en S. Luiz do Maranhao, 23an de Oktobro 1871, esperantistiĝis en 1906, estis Prezidanto de B.L.E. de 1908 ĝis 1946, verkis la plej bonajn gramatikojn kaj vortarojn de Esperanto por la portugala lingvo, estis membro de la Lingva Komitato kaj Amerika Esperanto-Akademio.

El la adiaŭaj vortoj de S-ro Braga, ĉe la entombigo de A. Couto Fernandes, ni elprenas signifan frazon: "Se la Esperanto-movado en nia Patrolando estas nun fervora kaj respektinda idealo, kiun ĉiu serioza homo ŝatas kaj atentis, tion ni ŝuldas al via pacienca penado." Granda verda standardo envolvis la ĉerkon, kaj S-ano Couto Fernandes estis entombigita en la Verda Standardo, kiun li tre amis.

ROGER GOODLAND, kies morto estis raportita en AE, Sep-Okt 1945, provizis monsumon por EANA, en sia testamento. Jos. Leahy, antaŭa sekretario kiu persone konis S-ron Goodland, ricevis ĝin por EANA. Kia grandanima Esperantisto estis Roger Goodland! Dum la vivo li konstante propagandis por Esperanto, kaj je morto lasis al organizoj monsumojn por daŭrigi la servadon. Ni devas meriti lian fidon.

PASTRO F. X. O'RIORDAN, katolika pastro kaj fervora nova Esperantisto, mortis en la 13a de Junio, 1945. Li loĝis en Birmingham, Mich. Li mirinde lernis Esperanton dum nur kelkaj semajnoj. Okazis longa silento. Serĉante la kaŭzon, ni ĵus lernis pri la morto.

WILLIAM H. DONALDSON, longtempa kaj lojala Esperantisto, membro de EANA, mortis je la 7-a de Februaro. Li loĝis en Nov-Jorko, kie li ĉiam sekvis kaj subtenis la progreson de Esperanto. Al lia edzino, kiu sendis informon pri la morto, ni esprimas kondolencon.

D-RO WM. S. BENSON, kies morto ni raportis en Nov-Dec AE, meritas gravan lokon en la historio de Esperanto. Tra la tuta mondo, oni ĝuis profite lernadon de Esperanto per lia granda *Universala Esperanto-Metodo*. Je la fina horo de lia morto, li troviĝis verkante novan libron similan — kiu nun neniam estos presita, ĉar nur la majstroŭso de D-ro Benson mem povus finverki ĝin.

D-ro Benson estis Esperantisto de post la du unuaj jaroj de la naskiĝo de Esperanto. Li lernis ĝin en Pollando. Dum li estis ankoraŭ juna li migris al Usono, kie li fariĝis kuracisto. En lia fako de kuracado, li elpensis diversajn sciencajn kuracilojn. Li starigis Esperanto-lernejon, kie li kondukis korespond-kursojn. Li estis grava kunredaktisto de la gazeto *Esperanto Junularo*. La Bensonna Lernejo de Esperanto ne plu ekzistas, sed lia amata filino, *Flora Benson*, ankoraŭ prizorgas la diversajn librojn.

Estinte treege modesta homo, D-ro Benson neniam ricevis la laŭdon kiun li meritis. Ni esperas ke iam la Esperanto-historiisto elserĉos la tutan interesan rakonton pri lia vivo kaj laboro. Dumtempe restas nur libroj — multaj, diversaj, bonhumoraj, multilustritaj libroj. Kaj vera monumento al D-ro Benson estas lia grandioza verko, Bensonna Esperanto-Metodo, 500 paĝoj, 10,145 bildoj, 40 lingvoj, 200 verketoj, kaj plena tutesperanta ilustrita vortaro. Ni honoru lian laboregon. Ni funebru la perdon de dumvive lojala pioniro de la interlingvo Esperanto.

ONE MORE \$100, AND . . .

. . . we will have won the \$100 which Mrs. Flora Wyman offered to the \$1000 *Working Fund*, on condition that five others would give \$100 each. Four have already contributed \$100 — James H. Furay, *Anonymous*, *Esperanto Club of Washington, D.C.*, and Hal Ewen. Hal wrote: "I cannot be content until I am sure every effort has been made to provide AE with adequate reserve. So . . . I have already contributed \$25 — I pledge to contribute \$20 per month for the next four months to make a total of \$100, and to help meet the quota of five contributors at \$100 each. This is straining my resources more than I ought, but I consider it a worthwhile strain . . ." Hal wants *Esperanto in America* — NOW, and all who know his circumstances, know that he is making a tremendous personal financial sacrifice for Esperanto.

Samideanoj like Hal Ewen, and a growing list of others (with the same idea of adequate support for *Esperanto in America*), brighten and lighten our labors at the Central Office. Our own sacrifices — foregoing *one* \$2500 a year salary, and foregoing *all* nights, weekends and holidays, to build an enduring Esperanto fortress for Esperanto — become joys in the light and warmth of such support. Who will respond with the needed \$100? *One more* \$100, and . . . we will have reached the sum of \$961. *Two more* \$100's, and we will be dollars beyond the \$1000 which we set as our goal. We are positive that this need be our final appeal for the \$1000 Fund, and that not only \$100, but many sums of \$25, \$10, and \$5, will be contributed to assure the success of this effort. Complete list of all contributions in later AE.

ANONCO — ESPERANTISTOJ DE KANADO

La Esperanto-Asocio de Nord-Ameriko anoncas novan Kunredaktiston por Kanado, en la Stabo de *Amerika Esperantisto*. Li estas Kapitano el la Kanada Armeo, nome *Captain William M. Doran*, 595 *Pall Mall Street, London, Ontario, Canada*. Kapitano Doran flue parolas france, angle, kaj Esperante. Li respondas pri io ajn, kio koncernas la Interlingvon. Sendu al li novaĵon por AE. Kunlaboru kun li por varbi grandan nombron da Kanadanoj en la kumunan klopodon por efika Nord-Amerika movado.

Provincial Institute of Technology, Calgary, Alberta, havas grupon da studentoj kiuj deziras studi Esperanton. *G. Ewart Brown*, de la Instituto, jam komencis organizi ilin.

Franc-Kanadano, Joseph E. Girard, nun civitano de Usono logante en Nov-Jorko, multe helpas en la laboro ĉe la Centra Oficejo. Lia familio devenis de Kebeko.

R. kaj M. Kelly, Ŝeridano, Ontario, sendas gratulon al Prezidanto Robert Karlson, pro lia estrado de la Nord-Amerika movado el Kanado.

S-ro H. M. Raynor, Ituna, Sask., Canada, deziras korespondi tutmonde. Li estas nova fervora ano de EANA. Skribu multnombre.

Andrew O'Reilly, Toronto, Kanado, sendas gratulon al AE, pro la plibonigo de la enhavo. Li raportas novan stud-rondon en Toronto.

R. A. Flavell, Oyama, B.C., sendas novajn abonajn kaj aliĝojn al EANA. Li sendis abonon por samideano en Francujo ankaŭ.

J. H. Hartley, sendis tutan aron da abonoj kaj membrecoj el *Hamilton, Ontario*. Hamiltono montras bonan kreskigon en Esperanto.

Toronto-Esperanto-Klubo raportas novajn sukcesojn pri membroj kaj diversaj leteroj pri Esperanto en la lokaj ĵurnaloj. Ni gratulas.

THE ESPERANTO STUDENT

Here are some expressions which you will find useful when going on an excursion in Esperanto land. Notice the formation of the word *vid-ind-ajoj* (things worth seeing, the sights). Learn especially the use of *interesiĝas pri* (is interested in), and when we speak of traveling by bus, tram or other vehicle the word *veturi* is the word to use.

La Ekskurso

Bonan tagon, fraŭlino! Ĉu vi estas preta por la ekskurso?

Jes, sinjoro. Mi tre ĝojas pri la ekskurso. Kien ni iros?

Estas multaj belaj vidindaĵoj en nia urbo. Ekzemple, la nacia muzeo, la malnova palaco de la reĝo . . . Ĉu tio interesas vin?

Mi tre interesiĝas pri historiaj lokoj. Ĉu ni veturos per tramo aŭ per aŭtobuso?

Unue per aŭtobuso, poste per tramo, kaj fine, bedaŭrinde, per niaj propraj piedoj!

Ho, ne gravas! Mi ŝatas la marŝadon.

Bone, fraŭlino. Mi proponas, ke poste ni veturu al la bela kamparo, kie ni povas multe promeni.

Tre bone, sed en tiu okazo mi devos kunporti mantelon, ĉu ne?

Jes, ĉar vespere estos sufiĉe malvarme . . . Kaj fine, fraŭlino, ni vizitos la Esperanto-klubon. Tie oni povas kanti, danci, manĝi aŭ nur babili. Ĉu vi ŝatas danci?

Ho, jes, sinjoro . . . mi tre ŝatas danci.

Nu . . . en Eŭropo ankaŭ, la ĝejnuloj ŝatas danci kaj aŭskulti al tiu swing-muziko de Usono.

Tre interese! Mi vidas, ke muziko ankaŭ parolas internacian lingvon!

The Excursion

Good day, Miss! Are you ready for the excursion?

Yes, Sir. I am very happy about the excursion. Where are we going?

There are many beautiful sights in our city. For example, the national museum, the old palace of the King . . . Does that interest you?

I am much interested in historical places. Do we travel by tram or by autobus?

Firstly by bus, afterwards by tram, and finally, unfortunately, by our own feet!

Oh, that does not matter! I like walking.

That's fine, Miss. I suggest that later we go out to the beautiful countryside, where we can walk a lot.

Very well, but in that case I will have to take a coat along, won't I?

Yes, because in the evening it is quite cold . . . And finally, Miss, we shall visit the Esperanto club. There one can sing, dance, eat or just talk. Do you like to dance?

Oh, yes, Sir, I like to dance very much.

Well . . . in Europe also, the young people like to dance and listen to that swing-music of the U.S.

Very interesting! I see that music also speaks an international language!

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution

Section 2, Article VI: "The annual dues for full, active membership in the Association will be at the rate of \$5.00. Associate, subscribing membership (non-voting) will be retained at the annual rate of \$2.00. All members of EANA shall be entitled to all rights and privileges of the Association, including the receipt of its official organ, except that only active members will have the right to vote, and eligibility to the elective and appointive offices of the Association."

ARGUMENTO POR MIA SPEGULO

RAYMOND SCHWARTZ

Responde al nia aŭdaca peto, *Raymond Schwartz* bonkore skribis: "Mi volonte aldonas ĉi kune poemon, ankoraŭ nepublikigitan, esperante, ke ĝi plaĉos al la legantoj de *American Esperantist* (pri kies bonega prezento kaj tre interesa enhavo mi tre varme gratulas vin!)"

Mi fariĝis kvindekjara,
bela aĝo por junulo!
Por junulo kvindek ... hara,
kiel mokas la spegulo ...

Sed spegulatestoj pravas
nur laŭ fuĝa perspektivo
kaj malofte ili havas
stampon de l'definitivo.

Kvindekjara-kvindekhara,
hodiaŭa ekvilibro
estos jam bilanc' erara
en morgaŭa kontolibro!

Sed pro kio mi rezonas
pri similaj bagateloj
kun spegulo, kiu konas
nur la lingvon de l'marteloj?

Se vi volas argumenton,
ĝin mi tiel ĉi formulas:
"Ofte neĝas sur tegmenton
dum interne fajro brulas!"

Sekve sciu, mia knabo,
ke mi havas ĝis nunhoro
kvindek jarojn sur la kapo,
sed ... nur dudek en la koro!

"Ĉu estas eble, ke ni envenu . . . ?"

Lowicka 39a, (Mokotow), Warsaw

Estimata samideano,

Koran dankon pro via letero. Estas granda konsolo por ni, ke la samideanoj el la vasta mondo pensas pri ni. Sendube vi scias, ke mia edzo estis en la komenco de la milito malliberigita kaj elveturigita en nekonata direkto; ĝis nun mi ne havas sciigon de li, sed mi ne ĉesas esperi, ke li revenos. El tuta familio mi restas nur kun mia filo Ludoviko kaj unu sola fratino. Nia vivo estas malfacila, ĉar la milito fakte ruinigis nin. Mi laboras en mia fako kiel kuracisto-optalmologo (okul-malsanoj). Ludoviko studas duan jaron en la politeknikejo (konstrufako). Ni ĉiam ankoraŭ estas sub la impreso de la kruelaj travivaĵoj, kaj tiuj teruraj rememoroj paralizas nin je ĉiu paŝo. Vi skribis, ke vi intencas helpi nin. Ĉu estas eble, ke ni envenu en vian landon, ke mia filo povu kontinui pri siaj studoj, ke mi povu trovi laboron? Atendante senpacience vian respondon, mi sendas al vi kaj al ĉiuj amerikanaj samideanoj plej bonajn bondezirojn.

WANDA ZAMENHOF (Adresu: *Dr. Wanda Zaleska*)

Tiu letero estis sendita al J. H. Holding, Chicago. Kune kun Dr. Stefan Zamenhof, nun loĝanta en Nov-Jorko, *Amerika Esperantisto* klopodas trovi helpon pri la envenigo en Usonon de Wanda kaj Ludoviko. Ĉu ne estas samideanoj kiuj aŭ povas plenumi dokumenton ('affidavit') aŭ povas donaci monon por faciligi la envenigon?

ESPERANTO VIVAS

Radio-anoncisto kaj aktoro en la Usona Armea Radio-stacio en Frankfurt, Germanujo, estas la nuna posteno de Soldato D. B. Richardson. Li partoprenis diversfoje en kunvenoj de la nove starigita Esperanto-Societo tie.

★

El letero de Ĉinujo ni elĉerpas: "Nun en nia lando pli kaj pli vigliĝas nia Esperanto-movado . . . Antaŭ la novjaro, je la 15-a de Decembro ni okazigis Esperanto-ekspozicion rememore al nia Majstro. La rezulto ankoraŭ estas bona: pli ol kvin mil personoj ĝin vizitis, kaj pli ol cent el ili — juna kaj maljuna — plenskribis niajn aliĝilojn por element-kursanoj." Tiun informon sendis S-ro Laŭlum de la Ĉengrua Esperanto-Ligo pere de S-ro Wang, kiu estis dum iom da tempo en Usono, sed kiu jam revenis al Ĉinujo.

★

Esperanto en la Statodomo de Okcidenta Virginio estas la rezulto de konstanta klopodo de Roland W. Ruff. Diversaj el la personaro nun studas Esperanton, kaj baldaŭ la Informejo de la Stato eldonos novan Esperanto-broŝuron pri la historio kaj geografio de la Stato.

★

Universala Ligo, Riouwstraat 172, Den Haag, Nederlando, la nova internacia ligo kiu laboras per Esperanto por mond-federacio, raportas kreskantan nombron de novaj anoj. Skribu al la adreso por plena informo. Estas grava klopodo por Esperanto, pri kio ĉiu Esperantisto devas informiĝi. Andreo Ĉe, Edmond Privat, Julia Isbruecker, kaj aliaj mondkonataj Esperantistoj estras la aferon.

★

Etty Graeffe, Fargo, Nord-Dakoto, tre lerte kaj konstante laboras por nia afero. Inter aliaj klopodoj estis granda demonstracio por Esperanto en la "Camp Fire Girls Grand Council Fire" en Fargo.

Kaare Myhr, Norvega Radio-Oficiro dum la milito, estas tre klera Esperantisto, kiu ĵus revenis al la kara patrolando post longaj militaj jaroj. Dum resto en Nov-Jorko, S-ro Myhr tre bonkore laboregis pri diversaj oficej-laboroj en la Centra Oficejo. Niaj bondeziroj iras kune kun S-ro Myhr al Norvegaj samideanoj. Kaj al S-ro Myhr mem, ni deziras longemeritan feliĉon hejme el la milito: "Norge, ho donu printempon por foj' kun suno sur onda rivero."

★

*Jose Serrano, Meksikurbo, Meksiko, estas agema Esperantisto en nia najbara lando. Li sendis al ni grandan eltranĉaĵon el *Universal* (grava tag-jurnalo de Meksiko), en kiu estis presita artikolo kun bildoj pri Esperanto por UNO. S-ano Serrano forte subtenas la interligon de Esperantistoj en Kanado, Usono kaj Meksiko, por komuna agado. Li aldonis la devizon: "La frateco estas la komenco de la paco!" Ni atendas pli de lia plumo en estontaj numeroj de AE.*

★

Esperanto-klasoj adoptas familiojn en Eŭropo. Junuloj en la klasoj de James A. Clarkson, Hopkins, S.C., kaj Pastro Enrico C. S. Molnar, Berkeley, Kalifornio, sendas regule pakajojn al Esperantistaj familioj kiujn ili adoptis. Ĉu aliaj grupoj ne deziras fari la samon?

★

Komitato por UNO-Kampanjo, Glenn P. Turner, Direktoro, P.O. Box 1, Madison 1, Wis., raportas provizore ke ĝi ricevis pli ol 2,500 subskribojn al la deklarioj pri Esperanto por UNO. La nombro kreskas tage, kaj en sekvonta numero de AE ni presos plenan raporton de S-ro Turner. Tiu granda laboro meritas la subtenon de ĉiu membro de EANA. Preskaŭ 50 membroj jam sendis kontribuajojn al Direktoro Turner por helpi pri la elspezoj. Ni anticipas plenan raporton aŭtune.

ESPERANTO KRESKAS

Esperanta Interlingva Asocio, 27 Aprilo, en Hotelo Nov-Jorkano, havis literaturan vesperon. S-ro George E. Hatvary parolis pri temo "In Memoriam, Karinthy." S-ro Nicholas Torzs kantis hungare, angle, kaj esperante. Estis entute vera hungara literaturo-vespero.

★

Nova Esperanto-Grupo estas organizita en Portsmouth, N.H., post tre sukcesa klaso de F-ino Roan Orloff. S-ro Woodbury Burd, de Kittery Point, Maine, gvidas la grupon en la Esperanto-agado.

★

Prof. Edwin L. Clarke, Ekzamena Komitato, raportas la jenajn gajnintojn de Atestoj: *Mabel Rankin Vicary*, Detroit, Mich., Atesto pri Lernado; *David M. Earl*, Detroit, Mich., Atesto pri Instruado. Ni kore gratulas la gajnintojn.

★

Isabel P. Snelgrove, Grand Forks, N. Dak., sendas AE-abonojn por du bibliotekoj, kaj faras tre taŭgan proponon rilate al la efika uzo de *Amerika Esperantisto*. Ŝi proponas, ke ĉiu membro abonu al du tri krom-ekzempleroj de *AE* por propagandaj kaj varbadaj celoj. Kiu sekvos ŝin per tia plano? Kiu sendos al ni leterojn de subteno pri la ideo, por ebla presado en *AE* — por ke ni komencu abon-kampanjon?

★

Internacia Filatelisto estas la nomo de nova, bone redaktita, mimiografita gazeto eldonita en Usono. La unua numero estis Junio, 1946. Filatelemaĵoj samideanoj, turnu vin al la redaktisto *J. H. Holding*, 2647 Adams St., Chicago, Illinois.

★

Nicola Kaparashoff, 838 N. Mariposa Ave., Hollywood 27, Cal., bulgara s-ano, deziras sendi uzitajn vestaĵojn kaj ŝuojn al siaj familianoj en lia malfeliĉa patrolando. Se eble, bonvolu sendi uzitaĵojn al li.

Kandidato por la Prezidenteco de Usono el la ŝtato Michigan en 1924 estas nun bona laboranto por Esperanto. Li estas Wm. G. Simpson, kiu nun loĝas en Schenectady, N.Y.

★

Pastro Preston Bradley, "Preĝejo de la Popolo en Ĉikago, faris radio-paroladon (WGN Ĉikago, 8-an Aprilo) pri Esperanto. Li bazis la paroladon je tiu mirinda artikolo de *Frank L. Gaines*, en *NUGGETS*. Responde al promeso de Pastro Bradley pri pli da informo pri Esperanto, preskaŭ 300 skribis al li — kaj li sendis ilin al la Centra Oficejo. Diversaj estas nun novaj anoj de EANA.

★

Nova Esperanto-Klaso por skoltoj nun funkcias regule sub la gvidado de H. Elwin Reed en Los Angeles. 15 skoltoj studas.

★

William A. Knox, Cirklo-Pinoj-Centro de Kooperado, Cloverdale, Mich., starigas Esperanto-klasojn por lernantoj kaj somer-loĝantoj.

★

Lee Nel-son, ĉina Esperantisto, kiu nun deĵoras en la Oficejo pri Vetero, Denver, vizitis la Centran Oficejon antaŭ nelonge. Li informis nin, ke la Esperanto-Ligo en Ĉunkino daŭre provizas Korespondan Kurson eĉ dum la militaj jaroj. Jam pli ol 2000 lernantoj registris sin. Ili eldonis ankaŭ novan libron en la ĉina lingvo kun la titolo "Biografio de D-ro Zamenhof."

★

Entuziasma grupo de pli ol 16 lernantoj de Esperanto kunvenas lunde vespere en la Publika Biblioteko en Long Beach, Kal. Charles H. Briggs, fervora samideano de multaj jaroj gvidas la grupon. Multaj el la membroj jam aliĝis al EANA.

★

Marion S. Alderton, Palo Alto, Kal., sendis proponon por U.N.-standardo, kiu konsistas el verda flago kun la vortoj: "Paco Inter Nacioj."

ESPERANTO FLORAS

Pastro J. B. Kao. O.F.M., la eminenta ĉina Esperantisto, enŝipiĝis en San Francisco la 12an de Aprilo, unu tagon post lia 40a naskotago, en usona truptransportilo, "General Breckenridge," iranta al Shanghai. Pastro Kao reiras hejmen post 16jara foresto en Eŭropo, Usono, Suda kaj Centra Ameriko. Ĉie li sukcese laboris por Esperanto.

★

La Brazilia Poŝta Administracio, eldoninte belan serion de poŝtmarkoj sub la titolo "Serio de la Venko," dissendis specialan folion enhavantan faksimilon de la poŝtmarkoj kaj klarigan tekston en portugala, angla, franca, itala, hispana, ĉina, rusa kaj Esperanta lingvoj. La Esperanto-tradukon faris la Prezidanto de la Brazilia Ligo Esperantista, S-ro A. Couto Fernandes. La ĉinan tradukon faris famkonata ĉina Esperantisto, Pastro J. B. Kao.

★

La Eduka Direktoro de grava laborista sindikato ILGWU (International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Internacia Unuiĝo de Laboristoj pri Virinvestoj), S-ro Mark Starr, estis la unua parolanto en demonstracia kunveno pri Esperanto, kiu okazis 20an de Majo en la Kunveno de la Societo de Amikoj (Kvakeroj) je la 20-a Strato en New York. La redaktisto de AE, G. Alan Connor, faris la ĉefparoladon pri Esperanto, Doris T. Connor donis ĉe-metodan demonstracion. Efikan ekspozicion organizis S-ro Donald Stephens.

★

Generalo Julio Mangada, fama hispana pioniro de Esperanto, mortis 14-an de aprilo, en Meksiko. La novaĵo ĵus alvenis de Francisco Azorin, pere de S-ano Floreal Conchado. Spaco mankas en ĉi tiu numero por doni taŭgan nekrologon pri Generalo Mangada, sed ni intencas presi artikolon en estonta numero de AE.

D-ro Frederik Jozef Belinfante, de Leiden, Holando, venos al Nov-Jorko en Julio, survoje al nova hejmo en Vancouver, B.C., kie lie instruos en kolegio.

★

Kiu estas Kiu. eldonita de F. A. Post, "Espero." Route 5, Little Rock, Arkansas, estos plibonigita kaj represita, laŭ informo de Kapitano Post. Li bonvenas sugestojn, indajn adresojn, demandojn, ktp, por la nova eldono. Samletere venis novaĵo pri vigla propagando por Esperanto per *Little Rock Esperanto Rondo*. Lastatempe ili aranĝis publikan kunvenon kun la temo *Esperanto kaj UNO*.

★

Esperanto-Societo de Nov-Jorko, kondukis bonan kunvenon en Hotelo Nov-Jorkano, 4-an Majo, kaj elektis novan prezidanton, S-ro John L. Lewine. Raportita de la nova sekretario, S-ino Laura S. Lomo.

★

Prof. Dott. Giorgio Canuto, Universitato de Parmo, Italio, skribis al Lehman Wendell: "Mi kaptas la okazon sciigi al vi kiel samideano, ke post la liberigo, la esperanta afero ŝajnas multe revigliĝi ĉe ni. Multaj grupoj estas fonditaj en diversaj urboj, kaj ĉie oni faras prelegojn pri Esperanto, kaj oni komencis kursojn. En mia urbo mi faris prelegon ĉe la universitato, kun ĉeesto de multaj profesoroj kaj studentoj, kaj baldaŭ mi komencos Esperanto-kurson en mia Instituto por kuracistoj."

★

"Our Times." 400 South Front St., Columbus 15, Ohio, estas semajna ĵurnalo kiu publikigas la novaĵojn por lernantoj en la lernejoj de la tutlando. En la numero, 27-31 Majo 1946, troviĝas granda artikolo pri Esperanto, de S-ano Preston Davis.

★

Elwyn C. Pollock informas nin, ke la libro-servo kiun li estras, *Esperanto-Libro-Servo de Usono*, havas novan adreson: *Fallbrook, Cal.*

DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

Usono. S-ro Iver Svarstad, Villa Annex, 800' E. Ocean, Long Beach, Calif. Dez. kor.

Usono. S-ro Howard E. Latham, Box 75, Caledonia, N.Y. Dez. kor.

Usono. S-ino Melvin Helmer, 1337 3rd Ave. N., Fargo, N. Dak. Naskiĝis en Norvegujo, nun Usonanino, dez. kor. kun la tuta mondo.

Cekoslovakio. Otto Melich, Stefanikova 51, Zilina, Juna Esp. skolto, dez. kor. kaj interŝ. PM.

Siamo. Adriaan Smits, Eur. Brig. 95504, Nakorn Patom. 25-jara soldato en Nederlanda Hinduja Armeo, eksmilitkaptito de la Japanoj, dez. kor. Skribu aerpoŝte.

Svedujo. S-ro Paul Isacsson, Fridhem, Algaras, filatelisto, dez. interŝ. PM, il PK, gazetojn.

Svedujo. S-ro Arvid Pettersson, Karlslundsgatan 6, Skovde. Dez. kor., interŝ. PM, kor. pri amatorbotaniko kun ĉiuj landoj. Certe respondos.

Nederlando. S-ro Dirk van Ryn, Spaarnwouderweg 843, Vyffhuizen, dez. kor. kun Usonanoj.

Danujo. Per Hansen, 20 Resedavej, Gentofte. 15-jara skolto dez. kor. kun skoltoj kaj interŝ. PM.

Ĉinujo. S-ro Fu Sien-Pei, Chengtu Poŝtoficejo, Szechwan, Poŝtoficisto dez. kor. kun geesperantistoj en Usono kaj interŝ. spertojn pri rusa, angla kaj ĉina lingvoj.

Cekoslovakio. F-ino Vera Tlapakova, Praha VII, Tusarova 36. 20-jara, serĉas simpatiajn korespondantojn.

Franujo. Marcel Lenoble, 52 Ave. Edouard Vaillant, Pre Saint-Gervais, Seine. Dez. kor. kun Usona teknisto, desegnisto, en mekanika industrio.

Nederlando. S-ro J. Hubregtse 24j; 123 v. Goghstraat, Den Haag. Dez. kor. kun geusonanoj, precipe pri transŝanĝiĝo de elementoj.

Cekoslovakio. S-ro Ptaček, Kostelni 802, Praha-XIV-Michle. Farmacia studento en Karlova Universitato dez. kor. kun amerikanoj.

Nederlando. Katolika Esperanto-Unuiĝo en Hago, Sekr. K. J. Ver-nooij, Vlierboomstraat 234, Den Haag, okazigos sian unuan postmilitan letervesperon en Septembro 1946, petas leterojn, poŝtkartojn ktp. el ĉiuj mondpartoj. Certe respondos.

Rumanujo. F-ino Gigi Harabagiu, privata oficistino, Str. Ahena 1, Bucuresti.

Islando. S-ro D. S. Magnusson, Bergsfadastraeti 30-B, Reykjavik.

Jugoslavujo. S-ro Ljudevit Negovetiĉ, Kralja Tvrtka ul. br. 1, -IV, Sarajevo.

Finlando. S-ro Viljo Punni, Stora Langgat 60, Vasa, 28-jara.

Islando. S-ro Borge Lemming, Laugaraŝi, Biskupstunga, interŝ. PM.

Hispanujo. S-ro J. M. Ventura Cortes, Arrabal de S. Antonio 124, Valls, Tarragona.

Polujo. S-ro Isaj Dratwer, Szeroka 5, Warszawa-Praga, kor.

Egiptujo. S-ro Muris Metri, c/o P.K. 450, Cairo, interŝ. P.M.

Finlando. Vaino Makila, Laihasmaki 14, Turku 9. Dez. interŝ. il PK aŭ leterojn.

Ĉinujo. S-ro Hianĉun S, No. 45 Zheng Strato, Slo, Kuangsi. Nova Esperantisto dez. kor. Tre dez. Gregg kaj Pitman Shorthand librojn.

Nederlando. Nekatolikoj dezirantaj informojn pri la dogmoj kaj praktikoj de la katolika Eklezio povas ricevi ilin senpage de la Sekretario de *Internacia Katolika Informejo, Fr. M. Monulfus, Loonopzand, Nederlando.*

Franujo. Bernard Robert, 9 Blvd. Voltaire, Dijon (Côte-d'Or), dez. usona kor. por si mem (20-j. katolika seminariano) kaj por amiko 19-j.

Angolo (Afriko Portugala). Aŭgusto Pedroso das Neves, fraŭlo, 25-j, kontoristo de Kompanio de Diamantoj de Angolo, Dundo, Angolo.

Aŭstrujo. Gesamideanoj dez. kor. kun usonanoj; skribu per Franz Foettinger, Kaserngasse 7, Salzburg.

ESPERANTO BOOKS

ESPERANTO HOME STUDENT, James Robbie. Beginner's text for class or self-instruction. 64 pp. (war-time edition)25c
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF ESPERANTO, Dr. Ivy Kellerman-Reed. More complete beginner's text. 142 pp. (war-time edition)75c
STEP BY STEP IN ESPERANTO, M. C. Butler. Excellent simple text with instruction and numerous exercises. 244 pp. Paper, .80c; Cloth, \$1.25	
PRACTICAL ESPERANTO, Dr. Wm. S. Benson. Unique picture-method with 650 illustrations, English text, and Vocabulary. 80 pp.25c
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I chanced upon the American Esperantist magazine while browsing in the Post library. At first the cause of Esperanto interested me only as a student of languages. However, as I perused further, my interest became that of a man who, like most men, wishes for peace in which to rear his children, and despises war as a professional soldier who studies the disgusting business of destruction.

The nations of this globe are now being held together — and not without friction — by a large and imposing new chain, the U.N. But — some of the links in this impressive chain were forged of weak material — suspicion, fear, and revenge. These links must and will, I believe, be repaired.

Then too, there are a number of small but sinewy threads helping to bind the fretting nations together. Such are the International Red Cross, the Catholic Church, Protestant Churches, the Boy Scouts of the World, lodges, artisans' organizations, and others. These unimposing bonds are able to withstand many of the stresses put upon them by the writhing world because they are woven of permanent stuff — compassion for fellow mortals, religion, love of arts or literature, love of life.

I believe that Esperanto fits this classification. It is one of those small ties between nations which must help to hold them together while the weak links in the greater bond, the U.N., are being reinforced. Based on a desire to understand and converse with all men on an equal plane, it is a strong bond. I hope it can be further strengthened by vigorous and intelligent promotion. — DANIEL O. GRAHAM (Cadet, United States Military Academy).