

INTERLANGUAGE

AMERICAN ESPERANTIST

**Austrian Minister & Esperanto
Bridge Between the Nations**

**Language Difficulties in U. N.
Creates Babel on Long Island**

**Mark Starr, S.C.A.P. Consultant
Says "Esperanto Tre Utilas"**

**Use of Esperanto is Increasing
In Scientific Publications**

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

*Oficiala Organo de la
ESPERANTO ASOCIO
de NORD-AMERIKO*

NOV—DEC, 1946

Twenty-five Cents

Address communications to:

AMERICAN ESPERANTIST

Vol. 61

G. ALAN CONNOR, *Editor*

Nos. 11-12

114 West 16th Street
New York 11,
N. Y.

Associate Editors: Dr. W. Solzbacher, Doris Tappan Connor, Dr. Norman M. Brown, Dr. S. Zamenhof, Viktoro Murajo, V. Rev. Gabriel N. Pausback, Cap. William M. Doran (Kanada Fakoj), Howard E. Latham (Skolta Fakoj). *China:* V. Rev. J. B. Se-Tsien Kao. *Eire:* Lorcan O hUiginn, P.C.T.

CONTENTS — ENHAVO

Esperanto — Bridge Between the Nations	<i>Dr. Hans Frenzel</i>	121
Esperanto in Scientific Publications		122
Babel on Long Island	<i>W.S.</i>	123
Esperanto Tre Utilas (It Works!)	<i>Mark Starr</i>	125
Esperanto in Action		127
This Is the Year of Decision!	<i>The Editor's Desk</i>	128
It is with Great Regret		129
Our New President		129
Esperanto Classes in the Schools		130
Tra la Lingva Konfuzo de la U.N.	<i>Dr. W. Solzbacher</i>	131
The Esperanto Student	<i>D.T.C.</i>	134
La Vizito — The Visit		134
Esperanto-Kroniko		135
Deziras Korespondi		136
Sayings of Zamenhof	"Pensoj de Zamenhof"	iv

American Esperantist published bi-monthly for the Esperanto Association of North America, by the Esperanto Interlanguage Institute. Jarabono el iu lando, \$1.50. Membreco, \$2. El landoj kie estas neeble sendi monon, AE akceptos bonajn Espo-librojn, kaj etendas la abonon laŭvalore.

Make Checks Payable to Order of the Editor — *G. Alan Connor*.

Subscription and Membership — \$2.00 per Year

Active Sustaining Membership—\$5.00 per Year

AMERICAN ESPERANTIST

Vol. 61

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1946

Nos. 11-12

ESPERANTO — BRIDGE BETWEEN THE NATIONS

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. HANS FRENZEL

Minister of Food Supply in the Austrian Cabinet

In the previous issue of AE we published an article by His Excellency *William Drees*, Minister of Labor and Social Affairs in the Dutch Cabinet. We now present a statement by another Cabinet Minister. *Dr. Frenzel*, who has used the Interlanguage in lectures and contacts with foreign specialists, made the following statements in an interview which he granted *Mr. Stephan Zodel*, a reporter for the *Austria Esperanto-Revuo* in Vienna.

Question: Since when, Mr. Minister, have you been an Esperantist?

Answer: I learned Esperanto in 1919. Before that time my father had already been a member of the Esperanto movement. My knowledge of Esperanto enabled me to spend many enjoyable hours in conversation with foreign Esperantists. I remember with the greatest pleasure, for instance, the Universal Esperanto Congress at Nuremberg (1923) during which I was an interested participant. And I was able to converse with persons from almost all the countries represented there, in particular those belonging more or less to my own profession (the Nuremberg Congress was attended by 4,963 Esperantists from 43 countries throughout the entire world). I also should like to recall with pleasure the Universal Esperanto Congress at Vienna, held in 1924, at which I delivered my first lecture in Esperanto within the framework of a special Police Convention. I discussed at that time the organization and aims of the food police.

During the recent World War II, I had occasion to get in touch with Esperantists in France and Poland. In Warsaw I was able, by means of Esperanto, to contact the Polish anti-Fascist movement although this was obviously for me, as an officer (in the German

Army), a rather risky affair. In Smolensk I met also French Esperantists.

Question: Why did you become an Esperantist?

Answer: I arrived at the idea of an international auxiliary language through the same motives which inspired Dr. Zamenhof. Misunderstandings between the peoples are often due to their inability to understand one another. This may be experienced almost daily at the present time. The lack of a linguistic instrument of understanding causes unpleasant misunderstandings. I am convinced that many conflicts occurring between peoples of different tongues would not happen if they could talk to one another. In addition to this ideal motive for learning Esperanto, I had also an eminently practical motive: By means of Esperanto I have been able to keep informed about developments in my field of specialization throughout the world. I have made considerable use of this possibility and have acquired knowledge of technical achievements in my professional field in all countries.

Question: What do you think of the present chances of Esperanto?

Answer: A matter as good and practical as Esperanto is sure to succeed. I believe in particular that international trade relations can be promoted

and facilitated by means of Esperanto. It would, of course, be important to introduce Esperanto as a compulsory subject into the schools. As in many other matters, circumstances are such that someone has to make a beginning. I believe that the smaller nations should make this start because the great nations are inclined to consider their own respective national tongues as the would-be world languages. In my opinion, Esperanto should maintain its character as an international auxiliary language. It should serve practical, economic purposes. Its use for the rendering of foreign literature should

be limited to spreading the content and meaning of such treasures, because the full expression of a work of national literature cannot be translated into another language. Finally, I should like to make a special appeal to the Austrian Esperantists, namely, a request that they use Esperanto to make Austria better known abroad. By this ideal means of understanding you have an opportunity not only to describe the distress which is afflicting our country at present, but also to spread far and wide the characteristic Austrian qualities which have made our people sympathetic and likeable to others.

ESPERANTO IN SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

The use of Esperanto in scientific publications is rapidly increasing. This was exemplified recently by Dr. Paul Neergaard, an internationally renowned authority on plant pathology, from Copenhagen, Denmark, who visited the editorial offices of the *American Esperantist* before going to Cornell University where he has been invited in connection with his discoveries and research. Dr. Neergaard left with us an Index of ten Annual Reports, and a copy of his book on "Alternaria and Stemphylium." The book, a volume of 560 pages, is printed in English and contains a 7-page summary in Esperanto. Dr. Neergaard also gave us the latest five Annual Reports of the J. E. Ohlens Enkes Phytopathological Laboratory in Copenhagen. These publications are in Danish, with summaries in both English and Esperanto. The Index contains a remarkable Terminology of Phytopathology and Mycology in Esperanto. — We have also received from Arnhem, Netherlands, the second edition of a book entitled "Benamingen op het Gebied der Verlich-

tingskunde" (Terminology of Illumination), a volume of 156 pages, dealing with light, electricity, radiation, etc. The book is printed in Dutch, with translations in German, English, French, and Esperanto. Esperanto is the only language in which *all* translations are given. It seems also to be the language in which the number of inaccuracies is smallest. In the Table of Contents, for instance (pp. 153-156), we did not find a single mistake in the Esperanto part, while there are 2 mistakes in the French and at least 3 in the English ("proporties of radiation", "coulour", "lichtsources"). — In Japan, the Journal of the Society of Chemistry (Nippon Kagaku-Kai) recently published articles in Esperanto by Dr. F. Egami, Professor of Biochemistry, and by Dr. Y. Oota, Professor of Biology, at the Imperial University of Nagoya. The "Geophysical Magazine", published by the Central Meteorological Observatory in Tokyo, printed an article in Esperanto by Taguchi on "The Surf on the Fushiki Coast in Toyama Bay".

BABEL ON LONG ISLAND

When a dignified newspaper like the *New York Herald Tribune* uses headlines such as "U.N. Translator System Fails—All Is Confusion", as it did on November 16 in a Lake Success dispatch by Jack Werkley, the reader may be sure that all is not well with the linguistic arrangements at the United Nations.

"A brief breakdown of the United Nations experimental headphone translation system", Mr. Werkley stated, "today dramatized a backstage struggle of France to salvage her language as the diplomatic tongue of the world, and a fight of old-style interpreters against a mechanical rival. Failure of a key microphone and the rapid-fire pace of Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Russian Vice Foreign Minister, combined to embarrass the gadget at a critical moment in the brewing battle between tradition and progress."

If it were just a matter of tradition or progress, the problem would be a great deal simpler than it is. In fact, the choice is rather between clarity and precision on the one hand and rapidity on the other. Under a multilingual system, an international conference cannot have both. Only the use of a common language, such as the neutral interlanguage, Esperanto, could assure both advantages.

"In the Political and Security Committee", the *Herald Tribune* report says, "trying to speed up its dragging sessions through use of the simultaneous interpretation system popularized at the Nuremburg war crimes trials, practically everything went haywire for a moment. The headphone system employs, instead of repetitious translations, a five-language battery of interpreters pouring out running translations apace with the speaker . . . But today Mr. Vishinsky got going so fast that the English interpreter could not keep up with him . . . The Eng-

lish translator was fit to be carried away, when the worst happened. His microphone went dead. Cut off from the outside world, delegates, advisers and newspaper men gestured, grimaced and shrugged shoulders while Mr. Vishinsky went racing on in Russian. In the glass-caged interpreters' booths, confusion was a mild word. Buttons were pushed, wires checked, red lights flashed on and off. A veteran Russian-to-English interpreter, Mrs. Ina Tolberg, seasoned in the ten-month Nuremberg trials, was thrown into the breach. With a new microphone and an amazing memory, she caught up with Mr. Vishinsky and saved the day."

"But the embarrassing moment in the success story of the earphone quickly stirred up the issue which the Assembly must decide at this session—whether it is to abandon partially at least the time-honored but weary system of successive translations in Russian to English to French, or, at times, such combinations as Arabic to English to French which sometimes talk issues to death. Alexandre Parodi, chief French delegate, who is prepared to lead the French fight to save the prestige of French as the world's diplomatic language, told a reporter that his nation would oppose the headphone system with all its vigor."

"In the battle of languages the Russians, too, are staging a fight to bring their tongue — strange to most of the rest of the world — to a greater equality with her political power. Russian delegates, fully capable of talking in English, insist on using Russian in the sessions. Andrei A. Gromyko, the Russian delegate, himself clearly weary of long sessions, used English for a couple of days but quickly went back to his native tongue. A number of Russia's Balkan satellites use Russian in speeches instead of their national languages. More and more Western

diplomatic advisers are forced to learn the language to deal with the Moscow representatives . . ."

It seems pretty certain that the language difficulty is going to trouble the different organs of the United Nations for a long time to come and that the rivalry between the principal national tongues will never be overcome on any other basis than that of the neutral interlanguage.

A striking example of how the language barrier and the usual makeshift methods of dealing with it can hamper the progress of an international conference was given in a *United Press* dispatch from the Paris Peace Conference. They show drastically how the whole business of translations became so boring for many delegates that they tried to kill time by giving their attention to crossword puzzles, mystery stories, and football news, while the nations of the world were feverishly waiting for decisions involving the peace of the world and the future destiny of many peoples. Here are the quotes:

"At 4:32 p.m. Attlee (the British Prime Minister) was profoundly absorbed by a crossword puzzle. At 4:36 Evatt (the Australian Foreign Minister) left the hall while the translation of a British Indian speech was rumbled down. At 4:37 all delegates present were reading newspapers, with the exception of the Ethiopian delegate who had fallen asleep. At 4:40 the American delegate, James Dunn, having spent a few moments on perusing official documents, put them aside to give his attention to the sports page of the *Daily Telegraph*. At the same time the New Zealand delegate

was seen starting a letter. Two minutes later the British Indian delegate was perusing a booklet entitled 'What Paris Has to Offer', apparently as a preparation for Saturday night. At 4:50 the Ethiopian delegate was awakened by the applause with which a new speaker was welcomed. At 4:52, Spaak (the Belgian Foreign Minister) was seen pulling a novel in a yellow cover out of his pocket . . . In this way matters have now been going on for six days."

No one reading this descriptor need to be an expert on international affairs to reach the conclusion that there must be something wrong with such conference and translation methods and that a common language is urgently needed. As early as August 1 the well-known columnist, Bill Cunningham, stated this in an outspoken dispatch to the *Boston Herald*, which printed it under the headlines *Atomic Age Victim Of Curse Of Babel — Nations At Mercy of Translators — Big Need One Simple Language*. Bill Cunningham stated bluntly: "*There can never really be one world until there's one language — one working language that the people running the world can all speak, write and understand.*"

The question is clearly stated, but Mr. Cunningham seems to ignore that there is an answer which is not merely rhetorical or theoretical. In that respect a colleague of Mr. Cunningham's, Bob Considine of the International News Service, showed a much greater degree of realism by concluding in a *I.N.S.* article: "*My advice to the peace keepers — 'Lernu la interlingvon Esperanto!'*" —W. S.

The STELO-LIBRO BOOK CLUB is the ideal way to enjoy interesting new books in Esperanto at club-rate low cost. Newest book is original Esperanto work, VIVO VOKAS, by Stellan Engholm of Sweden. Write to AE for free illustrated prospectus.

ESPERANTO TRE UTILAS (IT WORKS!)

MARK STARR

Labor Education Consultant to S.C.A.P.

During the years 1921 to 1928 the international language Esperanto had been a godsend to me. When, for example, I was gathering material for a book which later appeared under the title of "Lies and Hate in Education," I corresponded with teachers in Europe and Asia with good results. Almost every year I travelled in Europe with no "foreign" language but Esperanto and stayed in workers' homes, thus getting to know them and their problems much more effectively than any ordinary tourist could. In 1926, I stayed for a month in Russia, spoke Esperanto continually, and almost forgot how to talk English.

However, when I came to work in the United States in 1928, it was quite the reverse. Therefore when in August, 1946, I was asked to go to Japan to advise the unions about matters educational, I wondered whether disuse had made my knowledge of the language too rusty and whether I should be understood in the land of the Mikado. However, having seen in the *American Esperantist* that the Esperanto Institute in Tokyo was active and that its premises had escaped the bombings, I carried along the journal with names and addresses. Incidentally, I left my copy there as a greatly appreciated item. The Japanese are extremely anxious to renew contact with the outside world which their now-defeated militarist rulers had prevented.

The difficulties of the Japanese language make Esperanto more a boon than in most countries. The Japanese alphabet seems to be a mixture of 2,000-3,000 picturegraphs, ideographs and phonetic symbols. There is a movement, strongly supported by the American Education Mission, to change

from the picturesque hieroglyphics to Roman phonetic letters. But meanwhile, as in Yiddish, books are read from the back and the lines run vertically on the page from right to left. The American Military Government made interpreters available in most cases, although some of them left much to be desired and one was never sure that the idea was being correctly conveyed. English is taught in the Japanese schools and many Japanese professors and businessmen have lived abroad and speak English fluently. But I spoke to some of the English instructors and found them very difficult to understand — *kompatu la lernanton!*

When I got to the Esperanto Institute I found the veteran-secretary, Miyake Shihey, and arranged to attend a members' group. Later a lecture in Esperanto to the Teachers Union apparently needed translation only for a part of the audience. When I spoke to the Esperanto Institute, we enjoyed the direct exchange of thought hindered only by the Japanese custom of going into a huddle to make a collective reply.

I was able to ask them about their problems and to find out how they felt about the Mikado and MacArthur. Their number one problem was food; the second, housing; the third, how to make the democratic Constitution work. They were ashamed that it had remained for an outside conqueror to free them, but nevertheless determined to use the current opportunity.

Also in Tokyo I spoke in Esperanto to a meeting of organized insurance agents and found two members who knew the interlanguage well. In matters grave and gay, *la helplingvo tre utilas*. One day I was puzzled by an

open-air show with "a picture theatre," songs, and dances, on the lot opposite our hotel. Fortunately, Esperantist Satojosi hailed me and explained that it was advertising for the government lottery. To walk the Ginza—the shopping street—with an Esperantist, was to get a rare insight into the Japanese ways of life. As a unique blend of the old and new, I was given the illustrated official guide *Japanujo* and *El Tragedioj de Shakespeare*.

Then I began my travels, and at Kyoto when I apologized for not speaking in Japanese and offered to talk in the international language, one printing worker rose at the back and declared his ability to leap over the barriers of language. I visited some of the individual Esperantists in their homes, and that is easier said than done in Japan where the dwelling houses are usually numbered according to the date of their erection.

At Osaka, a group of Esperantists came to the workers' education conference where I spoke. They read a message from their group which I quoted to the audience. The indefatigable Esperantist, Kiyosi Ikegawa, prepared for me a summary of the labor movement in Osaka while I was in a press conference in the afternoon.

When one of the minor zaibatsu at Iizuka was giving us a Japanese banquet after we had visited the Mitsubishi Mine, an old professor came in who had learned Esperanto a quarter of a century ago. For this I found I had to thank Miyake Shihey, who had told him about my visit. I have never used the international language under stranger circumstances—twenty of us squatting on our feet around the low Japanese table, abounding with more dishes of varied food and drink than anyone in Japan at the present mo-

ment of food rations had a right to, with the director of the mine and his staff listening in to our discussion.

Down in the island of Kyushu, when we visited the governor's residence at Fukuoka, Umeki Ichihara had the bright idea of introducing himself by carrying the green star banner at the entrance. Later on when the tea ceremony was being presented to the visiting foreigners, he explained the detailed ritual although he confessed that to many Japanese it was *tre teda*. Later on when the representatives of the coal miners union and the steelworkers union sang their songs with the aid of geisha girls, he gave me the translation in Esperanto.

No wonder that in my final report to the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers, I inserted the following among my recommendations:

"The labor unions should be asked to supply consultants who have had experience in the methods of organizing permanent trade unions so that the growth of the Japanese unions can be effectively influenced. Labor officers who have had experience in negotiating contracts would also be helpful. Trade union education and research experts in the labor field could give immense help to the new Japanese labor movement and help it to develop in a correct fashion. (*In view of my use of Esperanto to talk directly with workers in Tokyo and all the other cities visited, a knowledge of the international auxiliary language might be considered as an additional qualification for such consultants if they do not know Japanese.*)"

The willingness of citizens in the U.S.A. to assist progressive elements there will greatly aid the growth of democratic Japan.

ESPERANTO IN ACTION

All Japanese school children will henceforth learn in school about Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, author of Esperanto, because an essay about his life and work, written by Miyake Shihey, Executive Secretary of the Japanese Esperanto Institute, is included in the new reader, which will be introduced in April 1947 in all grade schools of the country. The Ministry of Education called for contributions to this radically new textbook and received 1225 essays and poems. Only 12 of these, prose and poetry, were selected for the reader. The essay about Dr. Zamenhof was one of them.

★

The French National Railroads use Esperanto, with other languages, in their Central Information Office (Bureau des Renseignements, Gare St. Lazare, Paris). Trade Fairs at Marseille and Lyon use Esperanto to a considerable extent.

★

An Australian Esperantist, Dr. J. C. Caldera, of Perth, Western Australia, won first prize in a contest organized by the South African Esperanto journal, *Afrika Voĉo*, by describing one of his war experiences in the jungles of New Guinea. When congratulating the prize winner on his success, the Editor, J. Semmelink, expressed his thanks to the "American Esperantist" in which Dr. Caldera first read about the contest. This is another example of the way in which this journal, which has as its primary object the promotion of the study and use of Esperanto in North America, has frequently served as a "go-between" on a worldwide scale.

★

In postwar Austria the first book in Esperanto to come from the presses was *La Mondpaco Kiel Psikologia Problemo* (World Peace as a Psychological Problem), by Hans Thirring. Tramonda Publishing Co., Vienna.

In Brazil the People's University "President Roosevelt", at Sao Paulo, has decided to organize Esperanto classes in its Language Department. Publicity for these classes is made over the radio, in the daily press, and through posters and circulars. Radio Station PRG-2 (Sao Paulo) has a weekly Esperanto program. The newspaper *A Noite* at Sao Paulo, features an almost daily Esperanto column.

★

In the Far East a number of schools feature Esperanto classes. At Singapore, Malaya, for instance, Esperanto is taught at the Hou Chio Public School. In Japan, the study of Esperanto is compulsory at Zikeikai Medical School, Tokyo, optional at the College of Foreign Languages, Osaka. In China, there are Esperanto classes at the Southwest United Universities, Kunming.

★

There is now an Esperanto Street in Budapest, Hungary. In Ruesselsheim near Frankfurt, in the American occupation zone of Germany, a street was recently named Zamenhof Street, after Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, author of Esperanto. The decision was taken at the suggestion of the new Mayor, Alfred Schmidt, who is an Esperantist.

★

The 32nd Universal Congress of Esperanto, to be held in the capital of Switzerland, Bern, July 26 to August 2, 1947, has already received registrations from 14 countries, including the United States and Brazil. This first postwar World Congress of the Esperanto movement will meet in the same city in which the last prewar Congress was successfully held in August 1939. Since the First Universal Congress of Esperanto was organized at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, in 1905, these Congresses, attended by up to 5,000 delegates, have been an annual event, with two interruptions (1916-19 and 1940-46) caused by the two World Wars.

THIS IS THE YEAR OF DECISION!

Dan Ward Gibson presents a "share-the-sacrifice" plan for creating an effective Central Office and magazine. Many an organization has a SUSTAINING BOARD to support successful quality endeavors. Will YOU join in this \$10-a-month SUSTAINING BOARD plan for the next year or two — in order to provide a strong foundation for building a Center dedicated to "Esperanto for America, NOW!?" Dan Ward Gibson says:

"I have been thinking a good deal about conditions back at the AE office and the handicaps and difficulties under which you and Mrs. Connor have been and are working. I have been thinking how I could get in touch with other Esperantists around the country and try to sell them the idea of making regular monthly contributions to the Esperanto cause. It was my thought that a part of such contributions should go to the support of AE—to meeting the higher costs and to building up a bigger and stronger office and publication. And another part should go to the payment of something in the way of salaries for clerical help in the office.

"Esperanto today stands face to face with the greatest opportunity in its history. We speak of our 'kara lingvo'. We love it for itself, for the continual pleasure we derive from it, for our faith in its ultimate triumph and glorious future through the coming centuries. Then, let us show *NOW*, the measure of our love and faith. For that which we love, as for those whom we love, we gladly give, we gladly sacrifice. I contend, then, that *no Esperantist has demonstrated his love for our language and movement, or his faith in its success, until he has given to its support to the point where his contribution is, indeed, in some degree, a sacrifice.*

"We all want a stronger, a bigger and a better AE. Such a journal will not only be a source of greater satis-

faction to us, its readers, but will have a greatly added value as an organ for propaganda—for prestige—for impressing with the strength and importance of our movement. That is the obverse side of the coin—let us take a moment's glance at its reverse.

"As Esperantists we cannot be proud of the conditions obtaining at present in the office of our publication. We are allowing those who have taken its publication on their shoulders, to carry the burden with a minimum of support—to work intolerably long hours to the point where the strain is a threat to health—and this without any monetary compensation.

"As an Esperantist, I am ashamed to know that we have allowed this situation to develop. I do not want to see a return to mimeographed pages. The movement is growing throughout the world. We must not permit retrogression in America. Most of us are sharing in the increased employment and higher wages (or income) of today. Living costs are, indeed, higher but that applies to those who have been serving us at the central office as well as to ourselves. Also, the cost of printing and paper have been rising rapidly, until the regular appearance of the publication is threatened. Now is the time when all good American Esperantists must come to the support of 'our party'."

"P.S. I am sending the January and February remittances in one piece herewith (\$20.00)."

The Esperanto Association of North America

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Edwin L. Clarke, *President* G. Alan Connor, *Gen. Sec'y*, Joseph Leahy, *Member*

IT IS WITH GREAT REGRET

To the Members of EANA:

It is with great regret that I tender herewith my resignation from the positions of President, and Member, Executive Committee, of the Esperanto Association of North America.

Increased cares and responsibilities pertaining to my business make it impossible for me to adequately carry on longer with this important work.

We North American Esperantists are extremely fortunate, in that our esteemed and thoroughly competent Vice President, Professor Edwin L. Clarke, is available to carry on and provide the enlightened leadership which we especially need at this stage of Esperanto development in North America.

I believe in one, and only one, central, all-inclusive organization for the Cause of Esperanto in North America, and that is the Esperanto Association of North America. As a simple Member, our EANA continues to have my full support, and I confidently foresee great accomplishments, through our organized, continental movement, in the years immediately ahead.

All Hail! to our great new President, Professor Edwin L. Clarke — and, All Together, Forward for Esperanto!

Sincere kaj kunlaboreme la via,

ROBERT KARLSON.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT

Our new President, Professor Edwin L. Clarke, of Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, accepts leadership in EANA at a difficult stage in our progress toward an effective, central, all-inclusive organization for America. However, his many years of active service in the cause of Esperanto will stand him in good stead. President Clarke has long served as Chairman of the Examinations Committee. He introduced Esperanto into Rollins College, where students receive official credit for successful completion of Esperanto courses. He has taken the initiative in supporting the Zamenhof Fund, and in many other ways he has demonstrated his competence and loyalty.

Upon assuming his new duties, he wrote: "First, we have to accept, regretfully, Mr. Karlson's resignation, thank him for past services, and welcome his assurance that he, as a member of EANA, will continue to work loyally for the cause of Esperanto." All of us join wholeheartedly with President Clarke, in appreciation of the splendid work, both in and out of office, of our colleague Robert Karlson. And now, in the words of Mr. Karlson: "All Hail! To our great new President, Professor Edwin L. Clarke!"

ESPERANTO CLASSES IN THE SCHOOLS

Many schools in the United States and Canada are now teaching Esperanto. In some instances they are regular, official classes, in others clubs and extra activities. *Howard Latham*, Scout Secretary of EANA, has accomplished outstanding promotional work in his area,—a worthy example for others to follow! Mr. Latham enlisted the support of various school and newspaper authorities, spoke at the Schoolmasters Association, and announced that EANA would give a premium trip to New York City next summer, to the High School student of Livingston County who best learns Esperanto. As a result, Esperanto classes are now in progress at Nunda Central H. S., *Nunda, N. Y.*; York Central H. S., *Retsof, N. Y.*, *Mr. S. Schrack, teacher*; Geneseo H. S., *Geneseo, N. Y.*, *O'Dell Scott, teacher*; Nunea H. S., *Nunea, N. Y.*

Senior High School, *Rockville Centre, N. Y.*, has a group of 15 young people studying under a most able teacher, *Mr. O. W. Allen*. Senior H. S., *Rochester, Minnesota*, *Bruno Beckman*, reports an enthusiastic class of 40 students studying Esperanto with him. *Principal John M. Brewer*, of Crab Orchard Community H. S., *Marion, Ill.*, has two High School Esperanto Clubs with regular sessions. In *Hillsboro, Oregon*, *Warren Ewing* has an Esperanto class in the High School for the second year. At *Fresno H. S., Fresno, Calif.*, *David Metzler* is busy teaching a group of young people. *Charles Simon* is teaching a club of 30 students in the *Roxboro Jr. H. S., Cleveland Heights, Ohio*.

In *New York City*, the "Youthbuilders", an interracial, intercultural group-activity of youth in the Junior and Senior High Schools, sponsored by the Board of Education, has established an

Esperanto class for representatives of many schools in the City. About 35 young people are studying under the instruction of *Doris Tappan Connor*.

Prof. E. A. Rogers, President of the Montezuma Mountain School for Boys, *Los Gatos, Calif.*, writes: "We have taught Esperanto in the 8th Grade (required subject) since the school was founded in 1911." *Robert Alberg*, of *Lynn, Mass.*, is again teaching Esperanto two times a week in Eastern Junior High School. In the sixth grade of the *Las Cruces, New Mexico*, elementary school, *Marguerite Samaniego* is teaching Esperanto to 25 children.

In Oregon, official classes have been organized under the auspices of the State System of Higher Education, Extension Division. *Prof. J. M. Clifford*, a long time Esperantist, teaches the group of 28 paid registrants in *Portland*, and another class of 19 in *Corvallis*. A third class in *Eugene*, is scheduled to get under way soon. At *Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.*, *Weldon T. Myers*, is teaching Esperanto to 40 students. *Charles E. Briggs*, *Long Beach, Calif.*, teaches a beginner's group organized under the auspices of the Long Beach City College. The Provincial Institute of Technology, *Calgary, Alberta, Canada*, has an Esperanto Club of 14 members under the guidance of *G. Ewart Brown* of the Institute Staff. *Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida*, gives official credit for Esperanto courses under *Prof. Edwin L. Clarke*.

This is, of course, an incomplete report, and we ask teachers to send information on other classes and activities in schools. Also, please send reports on Esperanto classes other than those in schools. These will be printed in an early issue of *A.E.*

Library and gift subscriptions are due. \$10 for ten subs, \$1.50 for single sub.

TRA LA LINGVA KONFUZO

DE LA UNUIGITAJ NACIOJ

D-RO W. SOLZBACHER

Antaŭ nelonge mi pasigis interesan tagon en la "provizora ĉefurbo de la mondo", en Lake Success, proksime al la urbo New York, kiel gasto de la Informa Sekcio de la Unuigitaj Nacioj, kune kun aliaj prelegistoj pri internaciaj aferoj. Estis jam malfrue en la posttagmezo, kiam mi foriris el la granda salono de la Sociala kaj Ekonomia Konsilantaro, kie okazis diskuto pri la hispana problemo, kaj serĉis Komitatan Cambron 4, kie la "samtempa" traduksistemo estas uzata. Trovinte la enirejon, mi diskrete engliĝis. Iu delegito estis faranta ruslingvan paroladon pri la problemo de la rifuĝintoj. Proksime al la pordo la seĝoj ŝajnis esti sufiĉe mallargaj kaj malmolaj, sed iomete antaŭe mi rimarkis neokupitan belan brakseĝon, kiu aspektis tre komforta. Rapide kaj silente, por ne ĝeni la aliajn, mi antaŭeniris kaj eksidis en la brakseĝo. Mi tuj prenis la kapaŭskultilojn, metis ilin sur mian kapon, kvazaŭ ili estus kasko, kaj alĝustigis ilin sur miaj oreloj. La parolado, kiun mi antaŭe aŭdis ruse, tuj fariĝis hispanlingva . . . Mi ĉirkaŭrigardis en la salono kaj iom konsterniĝis, kiam mi vidis, ke mi sidas ĉe tablo, kiu havas formon de hufferaĵo, kaj ke antaŭ mi troviĝas ŝildo kun surskribo "Paraguay". Mi do kontraŭvole sidis ĉe la tablo de la delegitoj kaj "reprezentis" la malproksiman respublikon Paragvajo. Mi rimarkis, ke mia maldekstra najbaro estas la delegito de Norvegujo, mia dekstra la delegito de Panamo.

Neniu ŝajnis atenti min, kaj mi pensis, ke, se mi tuj forirus, tio povus esti pli granda skandalo, ol se mi restus. La kunveno ne plu povos daŭri multe da tempo, kaj do la vera delegito de Paragvajo preskaŭ certe ne revenos. Mi do restos en mia komforta delegita

seĝo. Kiam la voĉdonado venis, mi kompreneble neniam levis mian manon. Sed ĉiam estis sufiĉe granda nombro da sindetenoj. Ĉu en tiu posttagmezo oni enkalkulis la voĉon de Paragvajo inter ili, mi ne scias.

Mia ĉefa intereso en tiu kunsido, en kiu mi okupis la seĝon de Paragvajo, estis la lingvaj aranĝoj. Dekstre sur mia seĝo mi trovis la aparaton kun la butono, kies ses pozicioj ebligas elekton inter 5—kaj teorie eĉ 6—lingvoj, en kiuj oni povas sekvi la paroladojn kaj diskutadon. La unua pozicio donas la paroladon en la lingvo de la parolanto, kiu ajn ĝi estu. La aliaj kvin pozicioj alportas al la aŭskultanto la paroladon aŭ ĝian tradukon en angla, franca, rusa, hispana kaj ĉina lingvoj. Fakte do la unua kaj dua butono donas la originalan paroladon, kiam ĝi estas anglalingva, la unua kaj tria, kiam ĝi estas franca, la unua kaj kvara, kiam ĝi estas rusa, ktp. Speciala butono ebligas pli aŭ malpli laŭtan aŭskultadon.

En unu flanko de la salono mi vidis ses "vitrokaĝojn". En unu troviĝas la inĝenieroj, kiuj kontrolas kaj reguligas la tutan komplikitan aparaton de mikrofonoj, telefonoj kaj elektraj ŝnuroj, la signalojn al la parolanto, kiuj signifas "Haltu" aŭ "Parolu pli malrapide", ktp. La aliaj kaĝoj enhavas grupojn da interpretistoj, ĝenerale tri aŭ kvar por ĉiu lingvo. En la ĉina kago ekzemple unu persono tradukas en la ĉinan lingvon el la angla, alia el la franca, alia el la hispana, alia el la rusa lingvo. Kompreneble kelkaj tradukistoj povas traduki el pli ol unu lingvo; tial kelkaj kaĝoj enhavas nur tri personojn. La interpretisto, kiu troviĝas malantaŭ vitro sufiĉe dika por ne tralasi sonon, aŭskultas la parolanton tra telefono — aŭ tenas en la

mano lian manuskripton, se la parolado estas antaŭe preparita; li parolas en mikrofonon, kiu estas ligita per telefonŝnuroj al ĉiuj seĝoj de la delegitoj, konsilantoj kaj vizitantoj.

La sistemo ne plu estas nova. Ĝi estis proponata unue en la jaro 1925 de Edward A. Filene el Boston, Usono, kaj la teknikajn detalojn ellaboris Prof. Gordon Finlay el Anglujo en 1926, kiam oni uzis ĝin eksperimente en la Internacia Labor-Konferenco en Geneve. Sur pli granda skalo la Internacia Labor-Oficejo uzis ĝin post 1929. Oni nomis la sistemon Filene-Finlay-Parolad - Tradukilo (Filene - Finlay Speech Translator). Ĝin uzis poste la Konferenco pri Malarmado, la Belga Parlamento kaj diversaj internaciaj kongresoj. En plibonigita formo ĝi estas uzita en la granda proceso kontraŭ la militkrimuloj en Nurnberg. La Unuigitaj Nacioj unue ne uzis ĝin, sed poste decidis enkonduki ĝin sur eksperimenta bazo en unu Komitata Ĉambro depost Oktobro 1946.

Observante la sistemon en praktika uzo, mi rapide konstatis, ke la ĵurnaloj estis pravaj dirante, ke la malfacilaĵoj ne plu estas teknikaj, sed nur personaj. La sono en la kapaŝkultiloj estis klara kaj agrabla, la pezo de la "kasko" ne plu estis tro granda (kiel ĝi estis antaŭe), la manipulado de la aparato estis facila. Se oni havus perfektajn parolantojn kaj perfektajn interpretistojn, ĉio estus bona.

Bedaŭrinde perfektaj "samtempaj" tradukoj ne ekzistas kaj eble neniam ekzistos. La avantaĝoj de la sistemo estas pagataj per gravaj malavantaĝoj, kies plej danĝera estas la manko de klareco kaj korekteco. Eĉ la plej bona interpretisto ne povas eviti tion.

Se ĉiuj paroladoj estus majstroverkoj de logiko kaj klareco, la afero estus multe pli simpla. Bedaŭrinde multaj personoj, eĉ eminentuloj, parolas konfuze, kaj la aŭskultanto bezonas kelkajn minutojn por eltrovi, kion la parolanto

volas diri. Se tio estas vera por personoj parolantaj en sia propra lingvo, la danĝero estas multe pli granda, se norvego parolas angle, polo ruse aŭ egipto france. Oni ne forgesu, ke la "samtempa" traduksistemo ne permesas al ĉiuj paroli en sia propra lingvo, sed nur elekti inter kvin "oficialaj" lingvoj. Se kelkaj partoj de parolado estas konfuzaj kaj la traduko estas farata je la fino, la interpretisto havas tempon por kapti la esencan ideon kaj konsideri ĝin en la traduko. La "samtempa" tradukisto ne povas fari tion, ĉar li devas traduki frazon post frazo, ofte vorton post vorto. Kelkfoje li trovas, ke la esenca ideo estas tute malsama de tio, kion li une komprenis aŭ divenis. Tiam li devas korekti antaŭajn tradukojn, aŭ li komencas balbuti aŭ diri sensencaĵojn. Mi observis tion en Lake Success. Unu franca interpretisto daŭre korektis siajn antaŭajn frazojn. Hispana tradukistino, kies belan kaj melodian voĉon mi admiris, kelkfoje diris ion tute alian ol la parolanto. La rusa interpretisto kelkfoje sonis furioze, kiam la parolanto estis trankvila; kaj melankolia, kiam la parolanto estis pasia. La plej mirigan impreson mi ramen ricevis de la ĉinaj tradukoj. Mi ne komprenis ilin, sed nur kaptis de tempo al tempo iun "fu", "dzui" aŭ "ĉi". Sed estis evidente, ke la ĉinaj getradukistoj eltrovis propran sistemon de radikala plilongigo. Por 20 anglaj aŭ rusaj vortoj ili tradukis nur tri aŭ kvar ĉinajn vortojn, kvazaŭ en stenografia lingvaĵo. Estas vere, ke, se ili tradukus ĉion, ili fariĝus multe pli lacaj ol iliaj kolegoj. La anglaj kaj rusaj interpretistoj almenaŭ povas ripozi, kiam longaj paroladoj estas farataj en angla aŭ rusa lingvo kaj la delegitoj samlingvaj povas aŭskulti la originalan paroladon. Sed neniu en UNO ŝajnas fari oficialajn paroladojn en ĉina lingvo, eĉ ne la ĉinaj delegitoj. La ĉarma fraŭlino kaj ŝiaj viraj kolegoj en la ĉina "kaĝo"

do neniam havas paŭzon kaj devas traduki eĉ la vortojn de la ĉina delegito el la angla en la ĉinan lingvon.

Unu el la ĉefaj interpretistoj de UNO en la "alia" traduka fakotitis al mi, ke ĝenerale la Sekretariejo nun pli facile trovas interpretistojn por la "samtempa" sistemo ol por la "post-paroladaj" tradukoj. La kaŭzo estas, ke la "samtempaj" tradukistoj ne bezonas havi tiel bonan memorpovon kiel iliaj kolegoj, por kiuj "fotografita mensuro" estas esenca kvalito. Ŝajnas, ke la plimulto de la spertuloj konsentas, ke la kvalito de la "samtempaj tradukoj" ĝenerale estas malpli bona ol tiu de tradukoj laŭ la tradicia metodo.

Tiun alian metodon mi observis samtage en la Komitato diskutanta Hispanujon. La tradukoj estis treege temporabaj. Ekzemple, kiam la bjelorusa delegito parolis 23 minutojn en la rusa lingvo, la angla traduko bezonis 18 minutojn, la franca traduko 19 minutojn. Alivorte: tuta horo estis perdita por parolado, kiu enhavis nur malmulte da konkretaj faktoj aŭ proponoj, sed multe da elokventaj oratorajoj. Delegito de sudamerika lando klopodis fari impresan paroladon kun energiaj frazoj, multaj gestoj kaj pugnobatoj sur la tablon. Mi estas certa, ke la parolado estus tre konvinka, se li farus ĝin en sia propra sonora idiomo. Bedaŭrinde li insistis paroli en la angla lingvo, kiun li scipovas flue, sed ne tute korekte kaj ne kun la nuancoj necesaj por tia prezentado. Kelkfoje do lia oratorado sonis ekzakte kiel la karikaturoj imitoj, kiujn prezentas usonaj radio-programoj, kaj kiuj ĉiam amuzas la aŭskultantojn. Delegito de skandinava lando klopodis enmeti ŝercojn kaj vortludojn en sian anglalingvan paroladon. Fari tion en fremda lingvo estas bedaŭrinde tre malfacile. Estis preskaŭ dolorige vidi, kiel la aŭskultantoj ridis, kiam la parolanto volis diri ion seriozan, kaj restis seriozaj, kiam li intencis fari ŝercon . . .

La interpretistoj en la kunveno estis bonaj, sed eraroj estis neeviteblaj. Kelkfoje oni lasis tiujn erarojn "pasi" senproteste, sed en aliaj kazoj la parolintoj ekstaris por korekti la tradukon ĝentile aŭ kolere.

Kiam longa parolado anglalingva finiĝis kaj la franclingva traduko komenciĝis, oni povis vidi amasan elmigradon el la salono. Inter tiuj delegitoj, kiuj restis, estis multaj, kiuj tuj eliris el siaj poŝoj ĵurnalojn, librojn aŭ privatajn korespondaĵojn. Ili sendube konsideris la tradukon kiel paŭzon en la kunveno. Kiam la sekvanta anglalingva parolado komenciĝis, la foririntoj revenis unu post la alia, sed ne ĉiuj ĝustatempe. Do la efektiva tempoperdo estis ankoraŭ pli granda ol la daŭro de la traduko.

La aŭskultantoj ankaŭ ofte foriris, kiam traduko aŭ parolado neanglalingva komenciĝis. Nur dum la longa parolado de la bjelorusa delegito preskaŭ ĉiuj restis en la salono, aŭskultante, sed ne komprenante. Fine venis unu formulo, kiun anglalingvano, kiu ne lernis la rusan lingvon, povas kompreni: "likvidacia Frankiskovo faŝisma" ("La likvido de la Franko-faŝismo"). La plimulto de la aŭskultantoj laŭte aplaudis. Rimarkinte, ke tiuj vortoj estis la solaj, kiujn la aŭskultantaro komprenis, la bjelorusa delegito ripetis ilin ĉiam denove, havigante al si multe da aplaŭdo — kaj perdigante al la komitato multe da tempo.

Kiel multaj el la aliaj vizitantoj al la kunvenoj de la Unuigitaj Nacioj, mi venis al la konkludo, ke la lingvaj baroj en la laboro de la organizo estas tiel grava malhelpo al ĝia sukceso, ke nek la "ordinara" nek la "samtempa" traduksistemo povas esti kontentiga solvo. UNO bezonas efikan, simplan kaj klaran *Interlingvon* por siaj kunvenoj kaj laboroj. Estos necese pruvi al ĝi konvinke, ke Esperanto estas la definitiva respondo al la demando.

THE ESPERANTO STUDENT

Here are some expressions which you should learn well, for your visit to an Esperanto home. Don't think this is an imaginary episode, because someday you may visit this very same "familio". They live in California, and their names are "Chomette"! Note especially the use of the *-n* ending to express direction towards: Ni iru en la ĝardenon. Metu vian mantelon sur la benkon.

La Vizito

Bonan tagon, sinjorino! Ĉu S-ro Chomette estas hejme? Mi estas S-ro Girard, Esperantisto de Kanado.

Mi ĝojas renkonti vin sinjoro. Envenu, mi petas. S-ro Chomette iris antaŭnelonge al la butikoj, sed li revenos baldaŭ. Ĉu vi deziras atendi?

Jes, dankon. Ĉu vi estas S-ino Chomette?

Jes, mi estas. Bonvolu meti vian mantelon sur la benkon. Sidiĝu, mi petas.

Mi dankas. Vi bele parolas Esperante, sinjorino.

Ho, jes, . . . en ĉi tiu domo estas necese. La tuta familio parolas Esperante.

Ĉu vi havas infanojn?

Jes, du filinojn. Dianto havas dek kvar jarojn, kaj Lilio havas dek-du.

Kie ili estas? Mi ŝatus renkonti ilin.

Ho, ili ludas en la ĝardeno, mi supozas. Jen . . . venu . . . ni iru en la ĝardenon.

Kiel bela estas via ĝardeno! Tre ĉarma!

(*Vokas*) Dianto! Lilio! Kie vi estas? . . . Nu, ŝajne ili estas for . . . Sed, jen venas alia Esperantisto!

Kie? Mi petas! Mi vidas nur etan hundon.

Rigardu! Estas nia Esperantista hundo, "Amiko"! . . . Venu al ni, Amiko! Ankaŭ li komprenas Esperanton!

(*Ridas*) Kiel do? Vi vere estas rimarkinda Esperantista familio. Mi gratulas vin!

The Visit

Good day, madam! Is Mr. Chomette home? I am Mr. Girard, an Esperantist from Canada.

I am pleased to meet you, sir. Come in, please. Mr. Chomette went to the store not long ago, but he will be back soon. Do you wish to wait?

Yes, thank you. Are you Mrs. Chomette?

Yes, I am. Please put your coat on the bench. Sit down, please.

Thank you. You speak Esperanto beautifully, madam.

Oh, yes, . . . in this house it is necessary. The whole family speaks Esperanto.

Do you have any children?

Yes, two daughters. Dianto is fourteen years old, and Lilio is twelve.

Where are they? I would like to meet them.

Oh, they are playing in the garden I suppose. Well now . . . come . . . let us go into the garden.

How lovely your garden is! Very charming!

(*Calls*) Dianto! Lilio! Where are you? . . . It looks like they are away . . . But here comes another Esperantist!

Where? Please! I see only a little dog.

Look! It is our Esperantist dog, "Amiko"! . . . Come to us, Amiko! He also understands Esperanto!

(*Laughs*) So? You are truly a remarkable Esperantist family. I congratulate you!

LITERATURA MONDO, denove estas eldonita en Budapeŝto. Tiuj kiuj deziras ricevi la gazeton, sendu \$2.50 al A.E. por tutjara abono. Petu senpagan prospekton.

ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

Famaj kaj konataj psikiatroj, D-ro A. A. Brill kaj Majoro H. L. Gordon, estas ankaŭ Esperantistoj. D-ro Brill estas nomita en freŝdata eldono de *Life*, "la dekano de Freud-psikoanalizo en Usono". Li persone konis D-ron Zamenhof. D-ro Gordon estas klerulo pri hebreaĵoj. Li deĵoras nuntempe kiel psikiatro en veterana mal-sanulejo. Li skribis: "Mi estas Esperantisto depost 1910. Dum multaj jaroj mi skribis mian taglibron Esperante."

"Pli ol 80 jaraĝa, kaj ankoraŭ li aktive laboras kiel kuracisto", estas titolo de artikolo en *Duquesne Star, Duquesne, Pa.* Ĝi temas pri D-ro I. L. Kinney, kiu spite de surdmuteco, tre sukcese laboras kiel pied-kuracisto. Li ankaŭ propagandas Esperanton en la tag-jurnaloj. D-ro Kinney serĉas informon pri malnova korespondanto-surdmutulo, *Sinkind Schonberg*, antaŭe en Varsovio, Pollando. Ĉu iu povas helpi pri informo? Adreso: *Dr. I. L. Kinney, 38 First National Bank Bldg., Duquesne, Pa.*

Konferenco pri Mond-Registaro ĉe Kolegio Rollins presis "Alvokon al la Popoloj de la Mondo" en Esperanto. La "Alvoko" estis verkita de Carl van Doren, kaj tradukis ĝin Esperante Profesoro Edwin L. Clarke. Subskribis ĝin Albert Einstein, Raymond Gram Swing, kaj multaj aliaj eminentuloj. Oni povas ricevi senpagan ekzempleron de la "Alvoko" ĉe la adreso: *Kolegio Rollins, Winter Park, Florida.*

"*Peton pri Helpo por Greka Samideanino*" sendis al ni *Wm. A. Knox, Circle Pines Center, Cloverdale, Mich.* Tiu helpo estas aprobita de *Helena Esperantisto*. S-ro Knox deziras kolekti mon-helpon por *F-ino Despina Paka*, kiu bezonas operacion. Bonvole alskribu rekte al S-ro Knox pri tiu tre inda afero.

"*Manĝoj por la Milionoj*" estas la nova organizo en Usono, kiu vendas, dissendas kaj donacas speciale faritan farunaĵon, nomita *Multi-celada Nutraĵo*. Eta koverto entenas la manĝaĵon, kiu estas tre riĉa je multaj valoraj nutro-elementoj. Ĝi kostas nur 3-cendojn por tuttaga nutro-bezono! Petu pluan informon de Samideano Stephens. Adreso: *Donald Stephens, 119 East 19 St., New York 3, N. Y.*

Thomas A. Goldman, samideano antaŭe de Washington, D. C., nun troviĝas en Rotterdam, Nederlando, kie li deĵoras kiel Vic-Konsulo por Usono. Ni salutas kaj gratulas.

Universala Kongreso de Esperanto, en Bern, Svislando, 1947. Sendu al A.E. por senpaga prospekto.

Nova Esperanto-Klubo en Portland, Oregon, ĵus estas organizita. La membroj plejparte estas kursanoj de la klaso de S-ro J. M. Clifford. La sekretariino, S-ino Bonnie Teague, estas filino de nia malnova kaj fervora samideanino Olive H. Campbell. Ĉiu membro de la klubo estas ankaŭ membro de EANA — tre imitinda ekzemplo!

Ĉu vi ŝatus ricevi belan Esperantan Libron? Via tasko: Skribu al *Radio stacio OSTRAVA, Ĉekoslovakio*, pri, 1.) Kion vi opinias pri Ĉekoslovakio?, 2.) Kio vin interesas el nova vivo en Ĉekoslovaka Respubliko? Tiu, kies letero estos publikigata ricevos ekzempleron de gazeto kaj Esperantan libron.

Memor-Vespero je Lidja Zamenhof, okazis en Decembro en Nov-Jorko sub la aŭspicio de la Bahaa Centro. D-ro Stephen Zamenhof, kuzo de Lidja, partoprenis en la programo; Roan Orloff parolis pri la Vivo de Lidja; kaj S-ino Cora Fellows deklamis la poemon "Sub la Verda Standardo". S-ino Della Quinlan estris la programon.

DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

Kosto de Anonceto: Eksterlande, 2 resp. kuponoj; Enlande, 5 cendoj por unu vorto

Anglujo. League of Pals, 68 Windsor Crescent, Bridlington, Yorks. Junuloj kaj aliaj dezirantaj helpi mond-amikecon per korespondado pri flank-okupoj kaj ordinaraj temoj, Angle aŭ Esperante, sendu nomon kaj adreson por disdono al "Plum-Amiko". Avizu aliajn kaj starigu "Palisade"-Klubon.

Argentino. Luis Vicino, Castro Barros 1015-29, Sucursal 23, Buenos Aires. Ofertas interŝ. de neuzitaj P.M. de Argentino kontraŭ tiuj de via lando, laŭ oficiala mon-ŝanĝo.

Brazilo. F-ino Norma Guerrini, Rua Barao de Campinas 751, Sao Paulo. Dez. interŝ. il P.K. kun samideano en Usono.

Bulgarujo. Andrejo Iv. Jeĵev, str. "Knjazkiril" 26, Assenovgrad. Grupo dez. kor. kun Amerikanoj pri diversaj temoj.

Ĉekoslovakio. F-ino Marie Švarcova, Vrbno ve Slezsku, lekarna, 19-j. dez. interŝ. il. PK kaj fotografaĵoj kun junaj Esperantistoj.

Ĉinujo. S-ro Eltunko, P.O. Box 115, Chengtu, 33-j. ĵurnalisto dez. kor. kaj interŝ. pri gazetservoj, literaturo, muzikaĵoj. Ĉina Esperanta Biblioteko, ĉe Eltunko, danke akceptas Esperantajn eldonaĵojn.

Ĉinujo. S-ro Joanff Ĉou, c/o Chien Hwa Industrial Corporation, 104 Chung Cheng Rd., 10th Area, Tientsin. Dez. kor. pri internaciaj aferoj kaj geografio kun tutmondo.

Ĉinujo. S-ro Chin Kaigi, P.O. Box 175, Chungking, 24-j. fraŭlo dez. kor. kaj interŝ. P.M. kaj fotojn tutmonde.

Danujo. B. Andersen, Teglvark-salle 11, Aalborg. Instruisto kaj 30 geknaboj dez. interŝ. PM kun Usonaj geknaboj.

Francujo. F-ino Yvette LaFosse, 1 rue de la Marine, Auxerre (Yonne). 19-j. dez. kor. kun Usona junulo pri diversaj temoj, speciale pri Usono.

Francujo. Office de Transaction: Philateliques, 4 rue Jean-Claude-Tissot Saint Etienne (Loire). Por interŝ objektojn kaj korespondi aliĝu al la trilingva klubo "Amikeco". Petu informon.

Francujo. S-ro Jozefo Roche, cite Rocher Dn, e2, Cenon sur Vienne. Dez. kor. tutmonde.

Germanujo. S-ro Hans Fick, Neu Wokern 3, Post. Gr. Wokern, Mecklenburg, (Rusa Parto). Grupo de plenaĝuloj, geinstruistoj sopiras al leroj de Usono.

Nederlando. Johano Groenescheij Tulpstraat 33, Koog aan de Zaan. 43-sek. de Espo-Grupo dez. kor.

Usono. S-ro Bruno Beckman, Instruisto, Senior High School, Rochester Minn. Dez. kor. kun ĉiuj landoj post siaj 40 gelnantoj (15-18 jaraĵ.) per il. pk, interŝ. PM. Certe respondos.

Usono. S-ro F.L. Broening, 107 E Montgomery St., Baltimore 30, Md Kie troviĝas en Usono la fraŭlina samideanoj? 34-j. NEULO dez. kor. kun tiuj, prefere pri temoj bonhumoraj

Usono. S-ino Vera Loomis, 100th 9th Ave., S., Fargo, N. Dak. Dez. kor. tutmonde. Interesiĝas pri filozofio libroj, popoloj, kutimoj.

Usono. S-ro Louis Obreczian, Box 51, Waterman, Pa. 47-j. karb-minist dez. kor. Uzas patriotajn kovertojn kaj l-a tagajn.

Usono. S-ro Iver Svarstad, P.O. Box 1909, Long Beach, Calif. Kolektas il. PK kaj dez. interŝ. PK kun la tuta mondo.

Japanujo. F-ino Michiyo Marusawa Inadera Sonoda Kawabe, Hyogo. Membroj de Virina Asocio Laborista dez. kor. Speciale interesiĝas pri Usonaj virinoj laboristaj.

Japanujo. S-ro Kaĝuma Harada, ĉe Kuŝiro Koun Kaiŝa, 5-8 Miŝikamaĉi Kuŝiro (Hokkaido). 20-j. studento dez. kor. kun tutmondo.

ESPERANTO BOOKS

ESPERANTO HOME STUDENT, James Robbie. Beginner's text for class or self-instruction. 64 pp., newly printed 14th edition.....	.25c
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF ESPERANTO, Dr. Ivy Kellerman-Reed. More complete beginner's text. 142 pp. (war-time edition), formerly .75c, now only	.50c
STEP BY STEP IN ESPERANTO, M. C. Buder. Excellent simple text with instruction and numerous exercises. 244 pp. Paper, .85c; Cloth,	\$1.25
PRACTICAL ESPERANTO, Dr. Wm. S. Benson. Unique picture-method with 650 illustrations, English text, and Vocabulary. 80 pp.25c
UNIVERSALA ESPERANTO-METODO, Dr. Wm. S. Benson. "The only book of its kind in the world". 11,000 pictures. Pronunciation of Esperanto alphabet and tables of correlatives in 36 languages. Direct picture-method of instruction and definition. Complete textbook, reader, dictionary (fully illustrated with common words given in 40 languages), and index. A unique and encyclopedic book. 560 pp. cloth bound, stamped in gold	\$4.00
ESPERANTO, G. Alan Connor & Doris T. Connor. (World Language Series, edited by Prof. Mario A. Pei). A practical introduction to Esperanto, and systematic phrase-book. 32 pp.65c
LANGUAGES FOR WAR AND PEACE, Mario A. Pei, Ph.D. Guide to languages of entire world, incl. <i>Esperanto</i> (see above). 663 pp. cloth	\$5.00
ESPERANTO GRAMMAR & COMMENTARY, by Major-General Cox. A complete analysis of Esperanto grammar, with helpful lists and examples. ..Cloth	\$2.00
ESPERANTO KEY (English). Esperanto in miniature. .. .10c; 3 for .20c; 10 for .50c	
10-in-1 DICTIONARY OF BASIC LANGUAGE, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Portuguese, Esperanto, 10 languages, including Esperanto, in a nutshell. 110 pp. Paper .50c; Cloth	\$1.50
EDINBURGH DICTIONARY, Eng-Esp and Esp-Eng, 288 pp, best concise dict. .	\$1.00
AMERICAN POCKET DICTIONARY, Carl Froding. Esp-Eng & Eng-Esp. Beginner's pocket companion. 80 pp. (war-time edition)30c
MILLIDGE ESPERANTO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 1942 edition. 490 pp. Cloth	\$3.50
ESPERANTISMO, I. Gomes Braga. Miscellaneous articles about Esperanto movement, in easy excellent Esperanto. Recommended for individual, class, or club reading practice. 32 pp.15c, 10 for \$1.00
ESPERANTO-SORTIMENTO: <i>Princo Vanc'</i> , Putnam-Bates; <i>Blanche</i> , Payson; <i>Miserere kaj Tbais</i> , Payson; <i>La Rozujo Ĉiumiljara</i> , Payson; <i>La Akrobato de Nia Sinjorino</i> . Payson, <i>La Mopso de la Onklo</i> . Good Esperanto reading at bargain prices to reduce stocks.....	.25c each; all 6 for \$1.00
SEP VANGOFRAPOJ, Karlo Aszlanyi. Most recent novel of the "Epoko Series". Translated from the Hungarian. 145 pp.75c
"LIFE OF ZAMENHOF" (English) \$1.25. "VIVO DE ZAMENHOF" (Esperanto)	\$1.25
LA FINO, by Count Bernadotte, world best-seller, popular edition, paper	\$1.00
JUNECO KAJ AMO (<i>Legendo el Venecio</i>), Edw. S. Payson. Cloth	.50c
THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM, Its History and Solution, E. D. Durrant. Highly recommended, complete treatise, with index. 168 pp. Cloth	\$1.50
"LA ESPERO" & "LA VOJO." Two separate Esperanto songs, with words and music for piano25c
INDIAN BEAD STARS. White background with green star in center.....	.75c

YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN E. A. N. A. WILL BE APPRECIATED

Membership, with "American Esperantist," \$2.00 per year. Sustaining Member, annually, \$5.00. Patron Member, annually, \$10.00. Life Member, one payment, \$100.00. All memberships include "American Esperantist." Your membership in one of the higher brackets will greatly aid in the promotion of Esperanto in North America. Send your membership dues to:

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA
114 W. 16 St., New York 11, N. Y

DR. ZAMENHOF SAID:

"Only a neutral language which belongs to none of the living nations, can be a suitable international language. It is self-evident that the people whose language were chosen as international would soon acquire a great predominance over all other peoples."

"We constantly repeat that we do not at all wish to interfere in the internal life of peoples, but only to create a connecting bridge between them. We wish to create a neutral foundation on which the various peoples can communicate with one another in peace and brotherhood without forcing the ethnic characteristics of one people upon others."

"Among Esperantists there are no stronger or weaker, privileged or unprivileged nations; no one is humiliated, no one is ashamed. All of us, with full equality and on a basis of neutrality, feel ourselves to be members of one nation ('one world') and members of one human family."

"A whole hundred sensational inventions will not cause such a great and beneficent revolution in the life of mankind as the introduction of the neutral international language. Thanks to Esperanto it is possible for all peoples to understand one another, and the world will sooner or later become one great human family consisting of different ethnic groups, internally with different languages, but externally with the same interlanguage."

—Quoted from "Pensoj de Zamenhof", published by the Swiss Esperanto Society, 1945. The booklet may be secured from the American Esperantist at 35c per copy.