

INTERLANGUAGE



# AMERICAN ESPERANTO MAGAZINE

Significant Test  
in Esperanto

Interpretation at  
the U. N.

Closed Minds Are  
Dead Minds

**AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO**

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

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G. ALAN CONNOR, *Editor*

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### CONTENTS — ENHAVO

Why I Learned Esperanto . . . . .	<i>Tristan Bernard</i>	33
Esperanto in Significant Experiment . . . . .		35
The Chinese Press and Esperanto . . . . .		36
Simultaneous Interpretation in U. N. . . . .	<i>W. Solzbacher, Ph. D.</i>	37
Esperanto in Action . . . . .		42
Closed Minds Are Dead Minds . . . . .	<i>Mark Starr</i>	45
The Editor's Desk . . . . .	<i>G. Alan Connor</i>	48
Diversaj Anoncoj . . . . .		50
Antaŭ 56 Jaroj . . . . .		51
Marto — <i>Poemo</i> . . . . .	<i>Hugh Irvin Keyes</i>	53
Kanada Informo . . . . .		54
Esperanto-Kroniko . . . . .		55
El la Historio de "A.E." . . . . .	<i>Babi le Mulo</i>	59
Esperanto-Studanto— <i>La Nova Modo</i> . . . . .	<i>Doris Tappan Connor</i>	62
Deziras Korespondi . . . . .		63
Selection of Books from Sweden . . . . .		64

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# AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Vol. 63

MARCH-APRIL, 1949

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## WHY I LEARNED ESPERANTO

TRISTAN BERNARD

*French Playwright and Novelist*

The following article by the famous French author, who died in December 1947, was translated by *La Rondo*, the Australian Esperanto monthly, at Melbourne. *Tristan Bernard* learned Esperanto before World War I.

I was converted to Esperanto by the most admirable apostle of modern times, *Ernest Archdeacon* (who was in France one of the foremost pioneers of the automobile and the airplane as well as of Esperanto). Once, when returning from a vacation, I found a pamphlet of his in a heap of mail. I slipped the bands off the circulars to give me the illusion of having read them. I dwelt a while over Archdeacon's booklet. That is how I began to learn Esperanto.

I had tried at least ten times to learn English and had never succeeded. My visits to London left many unhappy memories. It was as if I had been shipwrecked on a vast sea, battered by many an awesome reef.

I did not only wish to learn to speak English. My aim was to speak it correctly. It was important that I should be able to pass as an Englishman. But I ended up by not speaking at all. In the stores I used my fingers to point at the things which I wished to buy. I had a number of gold pieces in my pockets, one of which I proffered for the smallest article I purchased, with the result that I returned to my hotel weighed down with copper coins.

I succeeded only once in making myself understood, thanks to my colleague, *Andre Picard*. The author of "Jeunesse" and "La Fugitive" knew no English, but he at least

## AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

did not hesitate to speak French in England. He did this so forcefully that after several attempts he usually obtained a minimum of what he was after. I, on the other hand, did not feel like speaking French to people who did not understand it. So I kept quiet. In any event one must not diminish one's prestige by stammering foolish words, I thought.

It was *Renan*, I believe, who told a French scholar who was leaving for London: "If you do not know English perfectly, it is better to give the impression that you do not know it at all. The others will then try to speak French to you, and you will have maintained your superiority."

The hitch in this is that English people also may wish to maintain their superiority. In this case, the two parties will painfully eye each other without saying anything at all. This is hardly the way to facilitate international relations.

So I learned Esperanto. The users and promoters of Esperanto have made it clear again and again that there is no question of forgetting one's national tongue and of speaking exclusively the new language. On the contrary, Esperanto will always remain an auxiliary language. As such it will render considerable services in facilitating business relations as well as scientific and literary contacts among people of various nationalities.

I use the word "literary" on purpose, because this is a point which will particularly interest my confreres. We are not always translated perfectly into foreign tongues. It happens, for instance, that some translator knows his own language well, but that he is not quite at home in French. I had more than once unpleasant experiences of this kind.

Let us translate our pieces into Esperanto, then submit them to English, Italian and German translators who know Esperanto. Esperanto is supple enough to enable a work of literature to be submitted to this double translation without losing any of its nuances of expression.

A decisive experiment has been made along these lines. An unpublished French text was translated into Esperanto

#### AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

and then put back into French by another Esperantist who did not know the original. When the two texts were compared, only the slightest changes were noticed.

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#### ESPERANTO TESTED IN SIGNIFICANT EXPERIMENT

The "decisive experiment" mentioned in the above article by Tristan Bernard was organized before World War I by the Paris daily newspaper, "Excelsior." It was a "six-language test" and had the object of finding out which one of the languages used (German, English, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Esperanto) was best suited for translations from the French.

Under the supervision of Monsieur Hasselot, a licensed translator of the Paris Law Courts, one team of linguists translated several French texts of a technical and literary character into their respective languages. Another team re-translated the product of their work into French.

Three prominent writers formed the jury: Tristan Bernard, Abel Hermant, and Alexandre Hepp. Their unanimous judgment was that Esperanto and Italian had produced far better results than English, Spanish, German, or Russian. Bernard expressed the opinion that the text obtained via Esperanto was slightly superior to that produced via Italian. Hermant declared that Italian had done slightly better. The third judge considered the two as equally good.

Tristan Bernard commented on this occasion: "We were amazed. The Italian and the Esperanto texts almost exactly reproduce the French. That the languages of Latin origin should show more affinity with the French was understandable, but the curious, the interesting, and, one might say, the decisive element in the experiment was the fact that Esperanto produced results at least equal to those obtained with Italian, a language developed through many generations of use and closely related to French. This has been a marvelous victory for Esperanto."

## ESPERANTO ITEMS

*The Chinese press* has given a great deal of attention to Esperanto in connection with the publication of the book, "Esperanto: The World Interlanguage," by G. A. and D. T. Connor, Dr. W. Solzbacher, and the Very Reverend Dr. J. B. Se-Tsien Kao, O.F.M. China's most influential daily paper, "Ta-Kung-Pao," published in October a very favorable review, calling the book "outstanding." The English-language daily, "The China Press," of Shanghai, printed a detailed article December 20, 1948, declaring: "Esperanto, the world Interlanguage, has passed beyond the stage of experiment and has become a practical instrument, especially valuable to world peace, according to notes in a new Esperanto textbook just received by Shanghai booksellers from New York, reports Hua Ming. One of the four co-editors of the book is the Rev. Dr. John B. Kao, O.F.M., head of the Education Department of the Catholic Central Bureau in Shanghai. Esperanto is a neutral language, . . . designed as a bridge between different language groups, and also as a bridge over national prejudices and sensibilities, . . ." A detailed story about the book in particular and Esperanto in general was released by the "Hua-Ming" News Service. It was reprinted by many newspapers and periodicals.

*An International Study Course* on "Swedish Social Structure and Social Policy" is being arranged in *Viskadalen, Sweden*, June 26—July 10, 1949. The lectures will be entirely in Esperanto. The program includes the following: Government of the People by the People, Teaching and Education, the Cooperative Movement, Public Parks and Meetings, General Social Insurance Problems.

*The University of Havana Summer School* includes in its announcement for July 4—August 13, 1949, a course in *Elementary Esperanto*. The instructor is *Heriberto Cociña*. The class will meet five hours a week.

## SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS

WILLIAM SOLZBACHER, PH.D.

*Member of the Speakers' Research  
Committee for the United Nations*

"My nerves cannot stand it any longer. It's inhuman. I am quitting." In these words a temperamental young South American, apparently a brilliant linguist, told me that a few weeks' work in the Simultaneous Interpretation Service of the United Nations were enough for him and that he was looking for another job. His reaction illustrates the human difficulties of the system. A majority of U.N. Assembly Delegates, however, reached the conclusion that simultaneous interpretation, although it is not perfect and leaves many problems unsolved, is a lesser evil in comparison to other methods and as good a solution for the Assembly's language troubles as can be found at the present time. While the General Assembly, in 1946, adopted Resolution 75 (I), stating that it "takes no decision, for the time being, on the simultaneous interpretation system," the Assembly's Budget Committee, on October 30, 1947, adopted Secretary-General Trygve Lie's Report on Simultaneous Interpretation (U. N. Document A/383, September 3, 1947) and voted that the system be adopted as a permanent service to be used in addition to or in conjunction with the older system of consecutive interpretation. The General Assembly ratified this recommendation November 21, 1947, when it settled Item 16(b) of the Agenda.

Most Delegates and observers were enthusiastic over the radio sets developed by IBM (International Business Machines) and used for the first time at the 1947 Assembly meeting at Flushing Meadow. Officially called the "IBM Wireless Translator System embodying Filene-Finlay Patents," these little radios make it possible to use the Filene-

## AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Finlay system at very large meetings where it would be impossible or risky to use wiring. According to Secretary-General Lie (A/383), "the wireless system is particularly useful for servicing temporary conferences held away from headquarters."

I was myself greatly impressed by the radio system when I observed it in use at Assembly meetings. On entering the hall at Flushing Meadow, I was handed a set consisting of a pair of headphones, a black brickshaped box containing the receiver and the battery, and a plastic shoulderstrip concealing an antenna. The set has two buttons: One regulates the tone volume (louder or weaker) the other may be turned to any one of seven positions, each corresponding to a different wave-length. Theoretically, these sets make it possible to use seven languages simultaneously. As position No. 1 always brings the speech in the language of the speaker, whatever it may be, and is, therefore, usually duplicated by one of the other positions, the system would allow the U. N. to use six official languages for all translations. In fact, however, the Assembly is offered translations only in the working languages of the U. N., English, French, and now also Spanish, while other official languages (Russian and Chinese) are used additionally at some of the Council and Committee meetings (where wireconnected headphones are used). Apparently the radio sets were designed by IBM engineers with the idea in mind that the U. N. might adopt a sixth official language. What language that would be is anybody's guess.

The translators are placed in sound-proof glass booths where they listen to the speaker through a telephone or keep his manuscript in their hands. While the speech is being made they translate into a microphone which is connected with a tiny short-wave transmitter similar to the "walkie-talkies" used in the war. The radio sets give Delegates and journalists a considerable amount of mobility, enabling them to follow the speeches even when they sit



## AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

down with other Delegates or when they leave the hall for a drink or a smoke or for a visit to the press reporters' room.

At one Assembly meeting I heard six Delegates making speeches in five languages: The Yugoslav Foreign Minister in French, the Ukrainian Foreign Minister in Russian, the Saudi-Arabian Foreign Minister in Arabic, the Turkish Delegate in English, the Delegates of Cuba and the Dominican Republic in Spanish. Only one of them, Emir Feisal-al-Saud, of Saudi-Arabia, spoke in a non-official language. In this case, under Assembly rules, the speaker has to make his own arrangements for translation into one of the working languages. It seems that the interpreters had been given in advance a typewritten translation in English, which made matters pretty simple.

While the advantages of the radio system over the "wire" system are obvious, there are a number of disadvantages, too. It seems to be hard, for instance, to keep the different wave-lengths apart. Quite frequently I heard two, sometimes even three, languages entering my headphones at the same time, obviously a serious obstacle to clarity. Another inconvenience is the weight of the radio set. One hardly feels it at the beginning of a meeting, but after a couple of hours the battery seems to become heavier and heavier. Cost is another important factor. The radios cost more than telephone sets and batteries wear out fast. They have to be replaced after about every forty hours of listening.

It must be admitted that simultaneous interpretation, though at a great cost in both accuracy and money, saves time and gives a larger chance for the use of Spanish, Russian, and Chinese than the system of consecutive translations. It cannot be used at all meetings, however, and it is of no help at all in those informal discussions and private conversations outside the Council Chambers where most of the real decisions are worked out. The waste of time and energy as well as the bad blood created by faulty transla-

## AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

tions on many occasions have often caused tragical consequences.

None of the makeshift methods now used to overcome the language barrier at U. N. meetings is entirely satisfactory. The tyranny of Babel may be mitigated or temporarily appeased, it is never fully overcome. A common medium of understanding for mankind and its leaders, a neutral, practical and easy Interlanguage is needed. Theoretically, many of the Delegates and high officials of the U. N. have admitted this. At a Lecturers' Conference at Lake Success, Mr. Peter Aylen, Director of the Radio Division of the U. N., was asked by one of us whether the use of an international language would not be a solution for the language difficulties of the U. N. and whether this matter is being given any serious attention at Lake Success. Mr. Aylen replied: "I really wish someone would do something about this," and he added that the use of an international language would greatly facilitate his work and that of the United Nations in general.

Perhaps the Delegates to the different organs of the U. N. and the staff of the Secretariat would greatly benefit by studying the Report of the League of Nations Secretariat on "Esperanto as an International Auxiliary Language," adopted by the Third Assembly of the League, September 21, 1922. It pointed out that Esperanto has been used with great success at many international conferences (see "American Esperanto Magazine," Jan.-Feb., 1949, p. 6) and concluded: "*Language is a great force, and the League of Nations has every reason to watch with particular interest the progress of the Esperanto movement, which, should it become more wide-spread, may one day lead to great results from the point of view of the moral unity of the world.*"

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The new book, "*Esperanto — The World Interlanguage,*" fully discusses the language problem, and includes textbook, world directory, and vocabularies. *Specially priced* at \$2.50.

## INTERLANGUAGE PROGRESS

*At the Peace Palace, The Hague*, erected by Andrew Carnegie, where the International Court of Justice has its headquarters, a special post office was installed for the newspaper reporters when the case Great Britain vs. Albania (concerning the mining of the Corfu Channel) was before the judges. According to the Dutch daily press, the two post office clerks handling international mail "spoke French, German, English, Italian, and Esperanto" in addition to their native Dutch.

*The New International Year Book*, published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York, contains in its current edition an article of more than 1,000 words about Esperanto and its practical uses, by Dr. W. Solzbacher. Last year it printed a shorter article, by the late Professor Edwin L. Clarke.

*The Catholic Archbishop of Salzburg*, Austria, Most Rev. Dr. A. Rohracher, presided at a regional meeting of the Catholic Esperanto Movement, held at the Borromaeum College, Salzburg. Rev. Dr. Franz Christanell, well-known as an author and translator of books in Esperanto, gave a lecture on the history of the Interlanguage, while the Reverend Joseph Kaps, of the staff of Salzburg Cathedral, discussed the use of Esperanto for religious purposes. Miss Liesel Oberlechner, a teacher, spoke about the teaching of Esperanto in the schools.

*At the University of Munich*, American Zone of Germany, the first examinations for State diplomas in Esperanto were held at the end of the Winter Semester 1948/49, according to the German language daily, "Staats-Zeitung," in New York. Munich University is the first institution of higher learning in Germany to teach Esperanto as a regular subject. In the past, Esperanto was studied at German universities on an extra-curricular basis only.

## ESPERANTO IN ACTION

*The 34th Universal Esperanto Congress*, to be held at the English seaside resort of Bournemouth from August 6 to 13, 1949, together with an International Summer University in Esperanto, promises to become a great success. Up to January 10th, 865 registrations were received from 26 countries. Those announcing their attendance included 14 delegates from the Western Hemisphere: 8 from the United States, 3 from Canada, 2 from Brazil, and 1 from Argentina. A "Post-Kongreso," featuring excursions and other activities, will be held at Dublin, Ireland, August 14-20.

*A Peace Museum*, recently organized in the South German village of Renzeck, in the Black Forest, contains a special "Esperanto Room."

*Millions of newspaper readers* in the United States, Canada and elsewhere have learned more about Esperanto through reviews of the new book, "Esperanto: The World Interlanguage," by G. A. and D. T. Connor, W. Solzbacher, and J. B. Kao. The "New York Herald Tribune" mentioned the book four times in a week: twice on the Book Page, once in the Book Review section of its Sunday edition, and once in a Letter to the Editor from Mr. Mark Starr, Educational Director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Particularly significant reviews appeared in "United Nations World," New York, "The Christian Century," Chicago, and "Talent," Organ of the International Platform Association, Minneapolis. Many Catholic weeklies printed a notice referring to the book in connection with the work of Father Kao, one of its co-authors, who is now in charge of the Education Department of the Chinese Catholic Central Bureau. Papers publishing this notice included the "Denver Register" chain (with a combined circulation of more than one million copies) and the New York "Catholic News."

## AROUND THE WORLD

12,420,295 *signatures* for the petition requesting the United Nations to give "urgent and serious consideration" to Esperanto were processed up to January 6, 1949. Signers include the President of France, the Prime Ministers of the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Austria, 289 members of national legislatures, and 540 members of city councils.

*The Encyclopedia Americana*, in its 1949 printing, contains a completely new and up-to-date article on Esperanto, on pp. 501 to 503 of Volume 10. Written by Dr. W. Solzbacher, the 1600-word article emphasizes in particular the modern practical uses of Esperanto in international conferences and publications, in travel, radio, and science. The article on Esperanto which appeared in previous editions of the Encyclopedia was excellent in many respects but had not been revised for a long time.

*The Hungarian State Railroad Administration* is sponsoring at present 25 Esperanto classes for its employees. About 250 men attend these classes.

*Shortwave news broadcasts in Esperanto* are becoming more numerous. Regular programs number at present *more than 150 a month*, not counting many longwave and FM broadcasts. The schedule includes: Prague, twice a day; Paris, daily; Stockholm, 3 times a week; Bern, twice a week; Sofia, twice a week; Vienna, twice a week; Warsaw, weekly; Munich, twice every second week. In addition, an "underground" station, calling itself "Radio-Esperanto," broadcasts four times every Sunday on a wave-length of 5 meters. Its geographical location is unknown. In European countries where radio is a government monopoly, such "black" stations are fairly numerous, although most of them do not stay in business very long.

## ESPERANTO (IT WORKS!)

*In Austria* both the Federal Chancellor (Prime Minister), *Leopold Figl*, and the Minister of Education, *Dr. Felix Hurdes*, signed the petition asking the United Nations to help spread the practical use of Esperanto.

*The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs* has issued a 45-minute feature film with Esperanto text describing the history of the country and its most important cultural and economic achievements. The picture is loaned free of charge to interested groups in foreign countries through the Danish Legations and Consulates. Our own country might well follow this example.

*The 1949 World Almanac and Book of Facts*, published by the New York World-Telegram, lists, for the first time, the Esperanto Association of North America among the "Associations and Societies in the United States" (on page 417).

*The "Weston-super-Mare Gazette,"* England, recently printed the following editorial comment: "We note with amusement a correspondent's criticism of our Mayor for not speaking the French language. A few weeks ago he conversed quite well with two Frenchmen from Lyon. The Mayor and the Frenchmen spoke in Esperanto. One could not be expected to learn all the many languages of foreign visitors to the town. If Esperanto were taught in all schools, the language difficulty would disappear in a few years." The two Frenchmen brought greetings from the Mayor of Lyon, one of France's largest cities, to the Mayor of the famous seaside resort in Somersetshire.

*"Facts About Denmark"* (Faktoj pri Danlando) is the title of an extremely interesting booklet published in Esperanto by Copenhagen's leading daily newspaper, "Politiken."

## CLOSED MINDS ARE DEAD MINDS

MARK STARR

With the author's permission, we reprint the major portion of an article from the February 1949 issue of the "News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education." *Mr. Starr* is Vice Chairman of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange appointed by President Truman. He is also Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a Trustee of the Institute of International Education.

One of the superficial slogans of the many inflicted on us today is "See much, know much." A moment's reflection, however, should convince everyone that seeing is not necessarily understanding. The woman who remembers the hairdo she got in Rome rather than the great historic and artistic monuments of the Eternal City has gained no appreciation or understanding of the background of the country. Increased foreign travel does not itself modify the comment made by the Harvard Committee in *General Education in a Free Society*, p. 30: ". . . never in the history of the world have vulgarity and debilitation beat so insistently on the mind as they now do from screen, radio and newsstand."

In the same way, it is foolish to think that an exchange of professors, students and other people inevitably produces better understanding. Misunderstanding is not necessarily removed by contact; sometimes it is accentuated. Many of our GI's received and gave gross misrepresentation both of their homeland and countries visited. However, this only emphasizes the need for more careful selection, more orientation and supervision, and the follow-up work with exchange students which have been such an essential part of the work of the Institute of International Education in its long and successful operation. The recognition that a well organized functional exchange of persons is important for an understanding and solution of the various complicated world problems is, in large part, due to its efforts. In the

## AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

meetings of the U. S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, repeated acknowledgment of the Institute's service has been made.

The fact that the 1948-49 foreign student population of the United States is estimated at more than 25,000 despite all difficulties, is encouraging. Nevertheless, members of the Commission are also agreed that functional interchange of citizens of various nationalities should not be confined to academic levels, nor even to mature students or to college professors. We hope to see a planned and well-organized scheme for letting doctors, mechanics, industrial experts, as well as teachers, exchange jobs with their opposite numbers in other countries, wherever that is possible.

But, further, we want to see housewives and representatives of chambers of commerce, parents' associations, women's clubs, trade unions, sport and social groups also enjoy a face-to-face contact and shared experience. Such exchanges would go beyond the travelers' hasty impressions or the monotonous chant of the official guide reproducing his victrola record. The current exchanges of production experts and trade union delegations under ECA will surely give proof of the utility of such plans.

Nothing but good would result from a revival of the old *Wanderjahr* of the medieval apprentice. After all, only actual experience in the homes and offices and workshops of the countries visited can give a real feeling for the people there. Although differences in the various industries still create some obstacles to the exchange of workers, industrial processes and machines are now being standardized.

*Lingual diversity would block the exchange of workers who have had little opportunity for mastering foreign tongues.* There are some people in my own position who never went to high school and who have not made even the perfunctory acquaintance with one or more foreign languages which our modern high school students have. *My own visits abroad have been made much more valuable than*



## AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

*they would otherwise have been by the international auxiliary language, Esperanto, which I have used in places as far apart as Milwaukee and Moscow, Oslo and Osaka.* Many language experts still insist that an international auxiliary language will not work, but in visiting twenty countries over a period of twenty-eight years I have found it more than adequate for my purposes in correspondence, in research, and in personal contact. *La internacia lingvo* seems to me to be indispensable, particularly to those who want to talk to ordinary men and women of many nations and who are prepared to come half way to a neutral lingual meeting place, instead of expecting the foreigner to learn the language of their country. High-powered costly simultaneous translation can be used in the United Nations but is impractical in everyday casual use. Even at Lake Success interruptions and direct exchange of comment are ruled out.

Hence, my suggestions sum up to an extension of educational exchange to non-academic circles; a big increase in such institutes for trade union representatives as those successfully run by the International Labor Office, to which the late Ambassador John Winant paid unstinted tribute; and further, *a use of the international language to make face-to-face contact yield much greater results than hitherto.*

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### DONATIONS TO SUSTAINING FUND (January-March):

L. Obreczian, Edwin Sievers, H. M. Kilpatrick, M. Villareal, E. H. Thompson, Jr., Pearl Thiessen, Peter Kaitis, Max Gronlund, John Pole, Grace Randolph, Robt. Eadie, John E. Falk, Lois Petry, M. B. Dolnycky, Roy J. Bergmann, Maud Storms, Raymond Canon, G. Norman McKinney, D. M. Lynds, Conrad Fisher, Robt. Betteridge, Bradley Fleener, James Grosser, Carrol Holbrook, F. B. Dibble, C. C. Macdonald, W. O. Wanzer, J. Kerdelevich, Donald Munro, Dr. Francis E. Ballard.

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AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

G. ALAN CONNOR, *Editor*  
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## THE EDITOR'S DESK

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*Sustaining Board Members of EANA.* On the inside front cover of AE, we print a list of members who serve "beyond the call of duty" by giving financial support in generous measure to EANA. In this issue of AE we welcome a number of new members to the Sustaining Board. Space limitations do not permit adequate recognition of individual members or the great significance of their services. We must find a way to better organize this extremely important development. The Central Office and the Executive Committee will welcome suggestions.

On the opposite page we briefly report progress concerning the "grant-in-aid" from a Foundation in New York City. The Sustaining Board, by its demonstration of financial "self-help" for promoting Esperanto, was a considerable factor in securing this "grant-in-aid." Foundations "help those who help themselves." Let us continue to demonstrate our sincerity of purpose, and extend our own financial efforts, so that we may merit further attention and assistance from Foundations. Every member of the Sustaining Board may take pride in the certain knowledge that he, or she, is building a road of financial support over which we may reasonably expect Foundation support to follow. Let's all of us participate in paving the way to *recognition and success for Esperanto in America.*

*Preparation of "Copy" for AE.* Please use a separate sheet of paper (and only one side, please), when sending news of club activities, comments, information, etc., for possible printing in AE. This will greatly increase its chances of being printed. In general, use separate sheets when dealing with various departments of EANA, so that all matters may be handled with ease and dispatch.

## The Esperanto Association of North America

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

W. Solzbacher, *President* G. Alan Connor, *Secretary* Joseph Leahy, *Member*

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*Grant-in-Aid from Foundation:* We are pleased to announce that part-payment of grant-in-aid has been received by EANA. We are asked to withhold details until completion of payment and official announcement by Foundation.

*Special Bulletin,* on Rules of the Estraro, Nominations and Election, details of 1949 Congress, and other official business, will be sent to members about May 1. This will provide more details than are possible in AE.

*EANA Congress, Wilmington, Del.:* Gilbert Nickel, Chairman, gives brief summary about Congress as follows: "Meetings will be held in a hotel, centrally located, at reasonable rates, and various places of interest will be visited. The Congress will be greeted by a prominent state official." July 2, 3, 4, with get-together the evening of July 1.

*Book Rental Service:* New rates and regulations are in effect. Write for complete details to: E. G. Dodge, Director, 1471 Irving St., N. W., Washington 10, D. C.

*Radio Amateurs:* Write for information about plans for international Esperanto broadcasts, giving your experience and set-up, to: George W. Bailey, Jr., RFD, Wilton, N. H. (See also item on p. 55, Esperanto-Kroniko).

*Linguaphone in Canada:* If you are interested in a Linguaphone Course, and live in Canada, the Central Office can aid you considerably by arranging for delivery from Canadian agent, for Canadian money, and at good rates. Write us for details.

## DIVERSAJ ANONCOJ

*DIA REGNO* estas monata organo de KELI (Kristana Esperantista Ligo Internacia), kies celo estas: "Krei efikan kontakton inter kristanoj el diversaj landoj kaj per Esperanto diskonigi la Evangelion pri Jesuo Kristo". Membreco en KELI kun abono kostas jare \$1.25. Nura abono je sama prezo. Interesuloj petu regularon. Adreso: *Alamo-Sandgren, Prästgårdsgat, 29 III, Stockbolm, Svedlando.* (Noto: AE akceptos abonojn por *Dia Regno.*)

*UKRAINA ESPERANTISTO*, a 12-page monthly political review, anti-fascist and anti-communist, entirely in Esperanto, is published regularly. Ask for a sample copy from "*Ukraina Esperantisto*", *Leonrodstr. 2, (13a) Bayreuth, Bavaria, Germany, (U. S. Zone).* AE will accept subscriptions for *Ukraina Esperantisto* at \$1.00 the year.

*VERDA STELO-INSIGNO*, metala, sur blanka fono, butono aŭ broĉo, havebla de la Centra Oficejo de EANA. Prezo: 65c afrankite.

34-a *UNIVERSALA KONGRESO* okazos en Bournemouth, Anglujo, 6-13 Aŭgusto, 1949. Ĝis la 10-a de Januaro aliĝis 865 kongresanoj el 26 landoj. Kongres-kotizo, \$8.00 Aliĝiloj haveblaj de EANA.

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## ANTAŬ 56 JAROJ

Ni represas partojn el Esperanto-letero skribita en la jaro 1893. Ĝi estas interesa historia dokumento pro ĝia enhavo kaj pro la personoj koncernataj. *Profesoro A. Dombrovski*, unu el la unuaj Esperantistoj en Rusujo, kaj pioniro inter litovoj, sendis ĝin al *S-ro Richard H. Geoghegan*, verkinto de la unua Esperanto-lernolibro en angla lingvo, kaj pioniro en Britujo kaj Usono. Profesoro Dombrovski estis en tiu tempo ekzilito de la cara registaro kaj vivis en Centra Rusujo. S-ro Geoghegan estis ĵus transloĝinta de Britujo al Usono.

Kion vi skribis pri la sociala stato de Norda Ameriko, ŝajnas al mi tro unuflanke pentrita. Mi scias, ke la Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj ne estas ia absolute ideala regno. Sed mi ankaŭ scias, ke la absolute ideala regno troviĝas nenie sur la globo tera. Tia regno ekzistas sole *in posse* (en ebleco), kiel diras la filozofoj, sed *in esse* (en realeco) ĝi eble neniam efektiviĝos en ĉi tiu mondo. La absolute ideala regno estas limo, al kiu la homaro penos ĉiam alproksimiĝi, sed ĝin tute atingos neniam. Tial en la homa parolo la ideala regno nominda estas nur tiu, kiu el ĉiuj aliaj teraj regnoj plej alproksimiĝas al la idealo. Elirante el tiuj ĉi principoj, *mi opinias, ke la Unuigitajn Ŝtatojn de Norda Ameriko oni povas nomi regno ideala*, ĉar, kvankam ili havas siajn malbonajn flankojn, tamen en ili ĉiu aparta homo posedas plej multe da rajtoj kaj ĉiu pozitiva homa forto povas tie trovi la necesan punkton de almeto, ĉar tie oni povas ĉiam elserĉi la konvenajn kondiĉojn por la utila laborado al la komuna bono de la socio, kion ĉi en nia malnova mondo vi ne ĉie trovos. . .

Krom tio, kvankam la nuna ordo de via nova patrujo ne estas tute perfekta, tamen ĝi povas senbare perfektigi, ĉar kontraŭ ĉiuj malbonaĵoj oni povas publike paroladi kaj proponi la konformajn rimedojn por ilia tuja forigo, alivorte oni havas la kondiĉojn por sukcesa batalado kontraŭ socialaj malbonaĵoj, kio ankaŭ en nia "bone ordigita" Eŭropo ne ĉie estas trovebla.

## AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Vi skribas, ke la popolamaso en Ameriko estas turmentata per riĉeguloj, kaj ke la laboristoj tieaj estas ĝemantaj. Mi volonte kredas tion ĉi kaj tre bedaŭras. Sed aliflanke mi petas vin ekmemori, ke en nia "kristamema" Eŭropo ekzistas tutaj nacioj, kiujn oni sisteme pereigas kaj al kiuj eĉ ĝemi estas malpermesate! . . .

Mi konatiĝis kun Volapük, kiam mi estis lernanta teologion en Kovno. La profesoro de la seminario, Prelato A. Voronoviĉ, montris al mi novan lernolibron de Volapük. Traleginte ĝian antaŭparolon, mi estis ĉarmita, kaj kun grandega intereso mi komencis trarigardadi tiun ĉi "tutmondan" lingvon. Sed bedaŭrinde malgraŭ tio, ke mi pli malpli komprenis 12 lingvojn, en Volapük mi povis nenion kompreni, ĝis mi rigardis en la vortaron. Mia unua fervoro rapide malvarmiĝis. . . .

Post tri jaroj mi konatiĝis kun Esperanto. Mi eksciis pri ĝi el gazetoj, kiuj mokante anoncadis "ankoraŭ unu lingvon internacian". Malgraŭ tiuj ĉi mokadoj mi aĉetis la unuan broŝureton pri Esperanto kaj, trarigardante ĝin, tuj ekvidis, ke preskaŭ ĉio en ĝi estas por mi komprenebla sen ia lernado. Ju pli mi ĝin lernis, des pli mi konvinkiĝadis, ke tiu ĉi sistemo estas inda fariĝi lingvo tutmonda. Mi rakontis pri Esperanto al kelkaj el miaj kolegoj en la akademio, kaj ili tute konsentis kun mi. De tiu tempo mi fariĝis Esperantisto. Mi trovis en Esperanto preskaŭ ĉiujn ecojn, kiujn devas havi lingvo tutmonda: facilecon, naturecon, bonsonecon, uzeblecon por ĉiuj celoj — ne sole por komerco, sed ankaŭ por la scienco kaj por la poezio. Krom tio mi trovis, ke ĝi estas vere filozofie konstruita. . . .

El via letero mi vidas kun plezuro, ke via opinio pri Esperanto estas la sama, kvankam vi alvenis per alia vojo ol mi al tiu ĉi opinio.

—A. Dombrowski.

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SEP FRATOJ, de Aleksis Kivi. Tre interesa libro, en modela stilo, pri vivo en Finnlando. *Bindita*, \$3.50, *afrankite*.

## MARTO

HUGH IRVIN KEYES

*(Facila poemo pri la sezono, verkita de la iama poet-laŭreato de E.A.N.A. S-ro Keyes ĉiam verkis en tre simpla kaj ritma stilo. Liaj poemoj por junuloj estas elstaraj.)*

Profetoj diradas admone:  
(Ĝin aŭdu kun kredo aŭ rido)  
"Se marto envenas leone,  
Eliros ŝi kiel ŝafido."

Jen marto — ŝanĝema monato  
De hele florantaj krokusoj!  
(Krom tio, ĝi estas la dato  
Por febro printempa kaj tusoj.)

En marto la birdoj revenas;  
Muzike pepadus la ranoj;  
(Sed marta aero entenas  
La semojn de gravaj malsanoj.)

Ĉu marto al sporto instigas?  
"Ha, tie ja estas la froto!"  
Nin tiu monato pensigas  
Pri neĝ-degelaĵo kaj koto.

La marto de niaj vizioj! —  
Ĝi montras sin post analizo:  
Miksaĵo el junaj folioj  
Kun grip-suferado kaj ftizo.

Ja marto pasante profetas,  
Aprilo laŭvice plenumas,  
Ĝis fine naturo ridetas  
Kaj vigle abeloj ekzumas.

## KANADA INFORMO

*En la provinco Manitoba troviĝas nova Esperantisto kaj EANA membro, R. C. Palmer. S-ro Palmer estas specialisto pri fingro-markado. Li ĵus fariĝis membro de la Subtena Komitato de EANA, kaj regule donacas ĉiumonate. Nian dankon al nova, helpema samideano.*

*Charles Roy MacDonald en Montreal informis nin ke li intencas traduki kelkajn foliojn de EANA france, por uzi inter la franc-kanadanoj. EANA nun havas francajn lerno-librojn kaj vortarojn por la utilo de niaj franc-kanadaj amikoj. Kiuj aliaj kanadanoj helpas al ni pri la problemo de tradukado kaj presado por Franc-Kanado?*

*En la Universitato de London, Ont., la nova libro "Esperanto: The World Interlanguage" staras fiere sur la breto rezervita por novaj libroj. S-ano Raymond Canon donacis la libron al la tiea biblioteko.*

*Koran dankon EANA ŝuldas al siaj kanadaj membroj, ĉar ili tre lojale respondis al la Januara Bulteno. Kompare al la nombro da membroj en Kanado, ni povas raporti, ke de tiuj membroj venis la plej granda procentaĵo da membrecoj. Ni invitas la membrojn en Kanado sendi al ni informon pri ilia agado por Esperanto, por ke ni povu publikigi plenan raporton en AĖ.*

*Vigla juna samideano en Montreal estas George Novotny, noveveninte al Kanado de Ĉekoslovakio. Georgo aktive partoprenis la junular-Esperanto-movadon en tiu lando, sed nun ĝojas esti en la nova mondo.*

*Vizitanto de Anglujo helpas la progreson de Esperanto en Ameriko! En Brantford, Ont., F-ino E. Garraway, dum kelkmonata vizito faris paroladon antaŭ la Virina Klubo, kaj tiel sukcesis interesi diversajn membrojn komenci la studadon de Esperanto. Ŝi ankaŭ tuj fariĝis membro de EANA. Sinceran dankon pro tiu bona laboro.*



## ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

*Radio-amatoroj*, en Usono kaj tra la mondo, atentu! Se vi parolas Esperante kaj povas uzi ĝin en viaj radio-dissendoj, sendu tiun informon al *S-ro George W. Bailey, Jr., RFD, Wilton, New Hampshire, U.S.A.* Li deziras kontakti Esperantistajn radio-amatorojn, por aranĝi dissendon en Esperanto.

*La Esperanto-Societo de Detroit* havis du gastojn en sia kunveno, 14 Marto, 1949: *D-ro W. Solzbacher* faris paroladeton pri la nuna stato de la movado en Nord-Ameriko, kaj *S-ro Gustav Pietsch*, unu el la estroj de la laborista movado en Berlino, raportis pri la Esperanto-movado en Germanujo. *S-ro Pietsch* venis al Ameriko por dumonata restado laŭ invito de la Usona registaro. Li estis en Detroit por studi la laboron de la grava sindikato UAW (Unuigitaj Aŭtomobil-Laboristoj).

*En Cleveland, Ohio*, la loka Esperanto-klubo organizis novan Esperanto-kurson en Fenn-Kolegio. Sub la lerta gvidado de instruisto *Charles Simon*, la nova kurso kontentige progresas. *George Wagner*, antaŭnelonge sendis trafan flugfolion al novaj kaj malnovaj membroj kaj amikoj de Esperanto en la Klevlanda regiono por vigligi la lokan Esperanto-grupon.

*S-ro H. M. Jones* de Michigan informis nin, ke li instruas Esperanton al malgranda grupo en sia lernejo. La loka gazeto aŭdis pri la grupo kaj presis bonan artikolon pri ĝia studado.

*Nova Esperanto-Kurso en Sloan, Nevado*, okazas en la elementa lernejo, sub gvidado de instruisto, *Mae Stensil*. F-ino Stensil informis nin, ke la kurso kunvenas ĉiusemajne. La geknaboj plejparte parolas hispane tie, kaj do trovas Esperanton facila kaj simila al sia hejma lingvo. F-ino Stensil diris, ke ŝi trovis la studon de Esperanto tre utila en la instruado de gramatiko.

## ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

*Kolegio "Rollins"*, en Winter Park, Florido, donis postmorte specialan premion por nia antaŭa Prezidanto, *Prof. Edwin L. Clarke*. Ĝi estis la "Algeron Sydney Sullivan" Medaliono pro elstara karaktero. Anonco pri la premio okazis en solena kunveno de la Kolegio en Februaro.

*D-ro Herbert Howe*, specialisto en tera magnetismo, kaj unu el la sciencistoj kiuj vizitis la antarkton kun Admiralo Byrd, komencis antaŭnelonge la lernadon de Esperanto. En Januaro, li skribis al la Centra Oficejo: "En mia laboro, malhelpas min la kreskanta tendenco uzi diversajn lingvojn. Mi komencas la studon de Esperanto en la espero, ke tio eble helpos en la solvo de niaj problemoj." En Februaro, D-ro Howe faris paroladon pri Esperanto antaŭ kolegoj de la "Carnegie" Geodezia Laboratorio. Al tiu laboro ni esperas plenan sukceson.

*Esperanto-Kurso por junuloj* en la 8-a studjaro de la Publika Lernejo en Cass City, Michigan, komenciĝis antaŭnelonge. *Harold Oatley*, kiu estas Esperantisto dum multaj jaroj gvidas la programon.

En la "*Townsend Tempo*", gazeto de Townsend, Mass., aperis lastatempe redaktista artikolo pri la internacia lingvo, Esperanto. Kaj kial ne? La lertaj kaj spertaj geredaktistoj de tiu gazeto estas *Gesinjoroj E. G. Cann*, ambaŭ membroj de EANA. S-ino Cann estas la filino de nia amata pioniro kaj konstanta subtenanto, *S-ino Flora Wyman*. S-ino Wyman lernis Esperanton en la plej fruaj tagoj de ĝia alveno en Usono — kaj dum la jaroj restis la plej fidela helpanto de EANA.

*Esperantlingvaj presadoj pri Danujo* estas haveblaj senpage de Turistforeningen for Danmark, Bernstorffsgade 8, Kobenhavn 5 (faldprospekto "Danlando") kaj de Turistforeningen for Kobenhavn, Bernstorffsgade 8, Kobenhavn 5 ("Bonvenon al Kopenhago!").

## ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

*Bruno Beckman* de Rochester, Minn., raportas, ke de tempo al tempo li daŭrigas la instruon de Esperanto al diversaj individuoj en sia lernejo, kiuj interesiĝas pri Esperanto.

*Multaj katolikaj gazetoj* en Usono lasttempe menciis Esperanton, represante informojn de la NC-Gazetarservo, Washington, kaj de la CIP-Gazetarservo, New York, pri la libro "Esperanto — The World Interlanguage", pri la decido de la Roma Komitato por la Sankta Jaro 1950, publikigi gvidlibron kaj informilon en Esperanto, kaj pri katalika Esperanto-kunveno en Salzburg, Aŭstrujo, sub prezido de Ĉefepiskopo A. Rohrer.

*La Societo de Britaj Esperantistaj Geinstruistoj* aranĝos Someran Lernejon en Bletchley, Buckinghamshire (ne malproksime de Londono) post la Universala Kongreso de Esperanto. Adreso: F-ino V. C. Nixon, 183 Woodlands Park Road, Burnville, Birmingham 30, Britujo.

*Eksterlandaj Esperantistoj* nuntempe tre ofte venas al Usono kaj Kanado. Preskaŭ ĉiutage la Centra Oficejo ricevas leterojn kaj vizitojn de Esperantistoj de aliaj landoj. Nun troviĝas en Usono samideanoj de Francujo, Argentino, Kubo, Belgujo, Germanujo, Nederlando, Anglujo, Svedujo kaj Ĉinujo. Diversaj "DP"-personoj, kiuj trovas novan hejmon en niaj landoj de libereco, skribis al ni pri sia alveno: Ukrainoj, Litovoj, Ĉekoslovakoj, ktp. Al ili ĉiuj ni diras: Bonvenon! Studu bone la kutimojn, morojn, homojn, de via nova hejmlando, kaj laboru kun ni por la progreso de Esperanto en Nord-Ameriko.

*Warren Ewing*, instruisto en McMinnville, Oregon, disvastigas informon pri Esperanto kie ajn li trovas sin. Li instruis en McMinnville nur dum kelkaj semajnoj, kiam li jam iniciatis Esperanto-kurson tie kaj faris paroladojn antaŭ la geinstruista grupo de la altlernejo.

## ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

*En Dublin* okazos Postkongreso Esperantista de la 14a al la 20a de Aŭgusto 1949, kun interesaj ekskursoj al belaj partoj de Irlando. Adreso: Esperanto-Oficejo, Bothar Glasard 16, Dublin.

*Walter S. Ryan*, studas nuntempe en la Internacia Kolegio de la Y.M.C.A. en Springfield, Mass. Li jam faris diversajn paroladojn pri Esperanto en tiu regiono kaj interesas profesorojn kaj studentojn. Li raportis pri interesa sperto kiam li faris demandon al S-ino Eleanor Roosevelt pri ŝia opinio pri Esperanto kiel internacia lingvo. S-ino Roosevelt respondis: "Nu . . . Mi . . . neniam interesiĝis pri Esperanto en tiu rolo . . . sed . . . Mi interesiĝas pri la tuta lingva problemo. Mi . . . ah . . . scias pri Esperanto, kaj multaj amikoj jam skribis al mi pri ĝi, sed mi ne opinias, ke ĝi estas la solvo de nia problemo. Ni devas peni pli por kompreni la mensojn de aliaj popoloj kaj iliajn manierojn de pensado —". Je tiu punkto, S-ino Roosevelt, iom hezite, komencis paroli longe pri la lingvaj malfacilaĵoj, kiujn ŝi spertis — speciale kun la rusaj delegitoj. Fakte, ŝi tiel nur emfazis la sugeston de sia demandanto, car ŝi nekonscie pruvis ke nur Esperanto povas esti la vera solvo. Diversaj neesperantistaj aŭskultantoj poste komentis same pri la rezulto de ŝia "rond-vojado" ĉirkaŭ la kernon de la lingvo-problemo.

*En religiaj rondoj* diversaj samideanoj trovas oportunon por paroli pri Esperanto. Lastatempe, *S-ro E. G. Dodge* prezentis prelegon antaŭ grupo en la "All Souls" preĝejo pri "La Religio de D-ro Zamenhof". *S-ino Mabel Vicary* parolis en la Baha'i grupo de Lansing, Mich, pri "Mondlingvo por Pli Bona Interkompreno". En Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, *S-ro Van Allen Lyman* prezentis longan prelegon pri Esperanto kaj ĝia progreso en la nuna mondo, antaŭ la "Unitarian Church" tie.

# EL LA HISTORIO DE AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

BABI LE MULO

[Unua Parto, kun tabelo pri redakcioj]

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<i>L'Amerika Esperantisto</i>		(redaktoroj)
1906	Oklahoma City	Arthur Baker
<i>Amerika Esperanto-Jurnalo</i>		
1907	Boston	John Fogg Twombly
1908	New York	David H. Dodge
<i>Amerika Esperantisto</i>		
1907-10	Chicago	Arthur Baker
1911-13	Washington	Ivy Kellerman Reed
1913-22	West Newton, Mass.	C. H. Fessenden Ernest F. Dow
1922	Cambridge, Mass.	A. P. H. Rollason
1922-27	Boston	Norman W. Frost Herbert M. Scott Isabel M. Horn G. Winthrop Lee
1927-29	St. Paul	Charles W. Barnes Joseph J. Burita
1929-33	Fort Lee, N. J.	J. J. Sussmuth
1933-34	Washington	Thomas F. Gaines
1934-42	Washington	Joseph Leahy
1943	Detroit	Mabelle L. Davis
1944-	New York	G. Alan Connor

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“Unu el la amikoj de la aŭstra Imperiestro diras, ke li abomenas Esperanton, ĉar la anarkiistoj, tiuj friponoj, pere de gramatiko kaj vortaro, povas kompreni unu la alian tra la tuta mondo, post nur proksimume ses lecionoj. Tio estas vera, sed per la sama logiko tiu sinjoro povus abomeni fervojojn, ĉar ili ebligas vojaĝadon de unu lando al alia eĉ al anarkiistoj. Ĉiu inteligenta persono komprenos, ke, se

## AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Esperanto povas esti lernata en ses lecionoj sufiĉe bone por fariĝi interkomprenigilo inter du homoj de tute malsamaj gepatraj lingvoj, ĝi meritas esti uzata ne nur de anarkiistoj, sed ankaŭ de diplomatoj, misiistoj, brikportistoj kaj reĝoj. Se la aŭstra eminentulo estas sufiĉe juna kaj sana, li povas esperi vivi ĝis la tempo, kiam tia ĝenerala uzo de Esperanto estos realeco.”

Ĉi tiu artikoleto, tradukita el la dua numero (Novembro 1906) de “L’Amerika Esperantisto, estas tipa ekzemplo de la vigla maniero, en kiu S-ro Arthur Brooks Baker, tiam loĝanta en Oklahoma City, redaktis la gazeton, kiun li fondis en Oktobro 1906. Jen alia ero el la sama numero: “Iu Kalifornia Esperantisto, skribante al ‘Amerika Esperantisto’, demandis, kion ni pensas pri tertremoj. Konfidence mi respondas, ke ni opinias, ke eĉ la skuo en San Francisco estas nenio kompare al tio, kio okazos, kiam kelkaj usonaj universitatoj forĵetos sian pezan ŝarĝon de mortintaj lingvoj por oficiale akcepti la plej vivantan lingvon en vivanta epoko: Esperanton.”

“L’Amerika Esperantisto, Monata Gazeto pri Esperanto, la Internacia Lingvo”, havis ambician kaj grandiozan programon: “La celo kaj intenco de L’Amerika Esperantisto estas, havigi al la lernantoj kaj uzantoj de la lingvo, Esperanto-gazeton je la okcidenta marbordo de la Atlanta Oceano. Tiel rapide, kiel ili povas esti kompilataj kaj presataj, aperos mallongaj, sed kompletaj gramatiko kaj vortaroj angla-Esperanta kaj hispana-Esperanta, ĉar la intencata agadkampo de ĉi tiu gazeto etendiĝas de la Arkta Oceano al Kapo Horn. Abonantoj en eŭropaj kaj aziaj landoj tamen ne estos traktataj malpli favore, escepte kiam la poŝtaj elspezoj igas tion necesa.”

Kompreneble tiu hispana-Esperanta vortaro anoncita en la unua numero de AE neniam aperis en Oklahoma City aŭ ie alie en nia lando, sed la gazeto fariĝis vigla kaj efika propagandilo de Esperanto, ne “de la Arkta Oceano al Kapo Horn”, sed en tuta Usono kaj en la anglalingvaj

## AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

partoj de Kanado. Cetere S-ro Baker ŝajne ne sciis, ke en tiu tempo jam ekzistis tuta serio de Esperanto-gazetoj en la Okcidenta Duonsfero. La plej bona el ili, "Antaŭen, Esperantistoj", aperis regule ĉiumonate en Lima, Peruo, de Julio 1903 al 1916. De la unua Esperanto-gazeto en Ameriko, "El Esperanto", aperis nur unu numero en Valparaiso, Ĉilio, en Majo 1901. Ankaŭ jam aperis (aŭ estis aperintaj kaj malaperintaj) "L'Espérantiste Canadien" (Kanado, Aŭgusto-Decembero 1901), "La Lumo" (Kanado, 1902-04), "La Gazeto" (Portoriko, 1906), "Ĉilio Esperantista" (Ĉilio, 1903-04), "Meksika Lumturo" (Meksiko, 1904-05), "Esperanto-Skarabaro" (Kostariko, 1906), "Moderna Idiomo" (Paragvajo, 1905), "Verda Radio" (Gvatemalo, 1905), kaj "Centramerika Esperantisto" (Gvatemalo, 1906). "Amerika Esperantisto" do estis nur la 12-a inter la gazetoj aperintaj "de la Arktra Oceano al Kapo Horn", sed ĝi estis la plej vigla, la plej bela kaj la sola, kiu vivis ĝis nun, atingante la maturan aĝon de 41 jaroj. Estante la dua inter ĉiuj Esperanto-gazetoj aperintaj seninterrompe ("Brita Esperantisto" estas unu jaron pli aĝa), AE ankoraŭ tute ne estas laca kaj dormema, sed esperas duobligi aŭ triobligi sian vivon sen perdo de energio kaj intereso.

[DAŬRIGOTA]

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## LA ESPERANTO-STUDANTO

### La Nova Modo

*Edzino:* Kara mia, mi ĵus revenis de la urbo.

*Edzo:* Ho, jes... ĉu vi havis interesan viziton?

*Ŝi:* Mi ne vizitis iun. Mi iris pri speciala afero. Nu... kara... ĉu vi ne rimarkas ion?

*Li:* H-m-m? Ho, jes!... Kio okazis al via jupo? Ĝi trenas preskaŭ al viaj maleoloj. Ĉu akcidento en la aŭtobuso? Kia embaraso por vi.

*Ŝi:* Ĉi tio estas la nova modo. Ĉu mi ne aspektas bele?

*Li:* Ĉu nova modo, kara? Kun tiaj longaj jupoj? Ho, mia kara, tio estis la modo jam antaŭ 30 jaroj.

*Ŝi:* Ho, ne... je tiu tempo ne estis tute same. Rigardu, jen bele faldita jupo... je eleganta distanco de la planko.

*Li:* Ha... kaprico de la virino! Ĉu ankaŭ mi devas reveni al la modo de antaŭ 30 jaroj? Alta kolumo, strikta pantalonono? Ne, mi rifuzas. Mi restos ĝuste kiel mi nun estas.

*Ŝi:* La modo por viroj ankaŭ iom komencas ŝanĝiĝi. Mi vidis brile koloritajn ĉemizojn en la magazeno hodiaŭ.

*Li:* Nu... mia kara edzineto... en via nova modo... staru tie momenton kaj atendu. (Li eliras, sed baldaŭ revenas.) Jen, vi vidas, estas fotografajo de vi... en la jaro 1919... kaj ĝi montras vin en kostumo tute same kiel tiu, kiun vi nun surhavas! Kia bela *nova modo*, ĉu ne?

### The New Style

*Wife:* My dear, I just returned from the city.

*Husband:* Oh, yes... did you have an interesting visit?

*She:* I didn't visit anyone. I went for something special. Well... dear... Notice anything?

*He:* H-m-m? Oh, yes!... What happened to your skirt? It hangs almost to your ankles. An accident in the bus? What embarrassment for you.

*She:* This is the new style. Don't I look lovely?

*He:* The new style, dear? With such long skirts? Oh, my dear, that was already the style 30 years ago.

*She:* Oh, no... it wasn't quite the same then. Look, a beautiful pleated skirt... at an elegant distance from the floor.

*He:* Ah... the whims of women! Do I also have to return to the style of 30 years ago? High collar, tight pants? No, I refuse. I shall remain exactly as I am now.

*She:* Styles for men also are beginning to change a bit. I saw brightly colored shirts in the store today.

*He:* Well... my dear little wife... in your new style... stand there a moment and wait. (He leaves, but soon returns.) Here, you see, is a photo of yourself... in the year 1919... and it shows you in a costume exactly the same as you now have on! What a lovely *new style*, yes?



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## DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

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*Aŭstrio.* Franz Fotinger, Kaserngasse 7, *Salzburg*. Kor.

*Bulgario.* K. Benev, Inspektoro, Ministerstwo PTT, *Sofia*. Dez. kor. pri vendado kaj interŝ. de PM, PK, kovertoj, ktp.

*Ĉinujo.* Lu Cheng Chi, P. O. Box 7, *Siangtan*, Hunan. 28-j. dez. kor., kolektas PM, fotojn kaj literaturon.

*Ĉinujo.* Charles Y. Chow, 28 Shutehli, Paoting Road, *Tientsin*. Dez. interŝ. neuzitajn PM kun tutmondo, precipe la noveldonitajn je granda kvanto. Korespondo aerpoŝte.

*Danujo.* A. Moesgaard Larsen, Samsøegade 79 *Aarhus*. Dez. kor. pri PM kaj unua-tagaj kovertoj.

*Danujo.* S-ino Agnese Hermund, Adelvej 4, *Risskov*. Kor.

*Francujo.* S-ro Paulo Loubre, Ecole de Mandirac, *Narbonne*. 40-j. instruisto dez. kor. pri filozofio, kaj interŝ. infanajn desegnojn.

*Germanujo.* Willy Balduf, Lerchenstr. 23, Kornwestheim (14a), *Stuttgart*, U. S. Zono. Dez. kor. pri ĉiuj temoj. Respondo certa.

*Germanujo.* Max Wahnschafft, Feuchtwangerstr. 10, (13a) *Ans-bach/Bayern*, U. S. Zono. Estro de lernejo dez. kor., interŝ. il. PK kaj leterojn tutmonde.

*Grekujo.* Ioanidis Konstantino, Poste-Restante, *Athens*. Tri junaj soldatoj dez. kor. kun samidean-in-oj en Usono.

*Italujo.* Ernesto Tocco, Corso Vittorio 20, *Torino*. Dez. kor. kun junaj gesamideanoj en Usono.

*Japanujo.* Nakamura Toyozo, 2408 Nakaburi Hira-kata-shi, Kitagawati, *Osaka*. Studento en komerca lernejo dez. kor.

*Kanado.* George Novotny, 379 Elm Ave. West, *Montreal*, P. Que. Dez. kor. kaj interŝ. PM kun junaj gesamideanoj en Usono. Respondo certa.

*Turkujo.* Fahrettin Gürbüz, Hasan Efendi Mahallesinde 10, (Gazi Bulvari Sokak no. 12), *Aydin*. 25-j. dez. kor. kun Amerikanoj.

*Nov-Zelando.* S-ino Ethel Rodger, 68 Hobson St., *Wellington*. 40-j. dez. kor. kun komercantinoj prefere en grandaj urboj en Usono kaj Meksiko.

*Germanujo.* Werner Flöh, Gebhardstr. 64, (17a) *Karlsruhe in Baden*, U. S. Zono. Dez. kor.

*Germanujo.* Franz Boeswald, bei A. Hemmerlein, Huttenfeldstr. 81 I, (13a) *Bamberg*, Bayern, U. S. Zono. 16-j. dez. kor.

*Anglujo.* S-ino Lilian M. Oxley, 146 Regent Court Flats, Bradford Rd., Hillsborough, *Sheffield* 6. 28-j. dez. kor.

*Japanujo.* "AE" havas multajn nomojn kaj adresojn de studentoj, instruistoj, sciencistoj en Japanujo, kiuj deziras korespondi. Petu informon laŭ via propra intereso.

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Here are books of real merit, for your enjoyment, which we commend to Esperanto-readers everywhere. We select a few titles for detailed description. For a complete list of Swedish Esperanto-books see AE, Jan-Feb issue, pages 28-29.

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