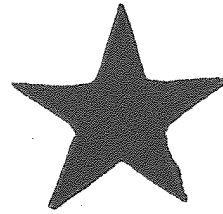


INTERLANGUAGE



AMERICAN ESPERANTO MAGAZINE

Pioneer of "Impossibles"
Ernest Archdeacon

Human Rights Declaration
in 25 Languages

Many of World's Classics
in Interlanguage

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

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

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G. ALAN CONNOR, *Editor*

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Nos. 1-2

FRENCH PIONEER OF "IMPOSSIBLES" AUTOMOBILE, AIRPLANE, ESPERANTO

A TRIBUTE TO ERNEST ARCHDEACON

If you drive an automobile, if you fly an airplane, or if you use Esperanto as a means of worldwide understanding, you owe a debt of gratitude to a man who died at Versailles, France, on January 3, 1950, at the age of 87. During his long and adventurous life, *Ernest Archdeacon* had a passion for demonstrating to the world how wrong those are who say that "it can't be done." Born into a wealthy and influential French family of Irish descent, he became a pioneer in many fields: photography, cartography, balloon flying, automotive engineering, aviation, Esperanto. The *New York Times*, in the headlines of its obituary article (Jan. 4), called him a "French Aeronaut, Lawyer, Esperantist, Who Set Balloon Record in '85, A Flying-Machine Pioneer."

Those who claimed that the automobile was nothing but a toy and could never become a serious competitor to railroads and horse-drawn carriages were proven wrong in the late eighties by Ernest Archdeacon and his friend, *Léon Serpollet*, when they made the world's first automobile journey over a major distance. The trip from Paris to Lyon, more than 300 miles, required 11 days, and there were innumerable accidents and repairs enroute. The car, built by Serpollet and equipped with a new type steam engine invented by him, was a primitive three-wheel affair. The back wheels, driven by the engine, were equipped with iron rings while the forward wheel, used for steering, had a rubber tire—which jumped off every mile or so. But Archdeacon and Serpollet reached their destination. "When we finally came to Les

Chères, a village just outside Lyon,” Archdeacon told his friend, *Georges Avril*, in an interview, “I was completely exhausted. I never slept better in my life, although I shared my bed with Serpollet and there were six other beds in the room filled with twelve snoring teamsters.”

In 1896, Archdeacon was one of the founders of the Automobile Club de France, the first in the world. Later, however, he told Avril in the interview which appeared in *Franca Esperantisto*, in April, 1948, “gasoline motors became more and more efficient, and automobiles were generally accepted. . . . From that time on, they did not interest me any more.”

Archdeacon’s merits were even greater in the field of aeronautics. In 1885, at the age of 22, he established a balloon speed record by ascending from Paris during a high gale. He put down at Mézières after realizing an average speed of 75 miles per hour.

His spirit of adventure was always combined, however, with logical reasoning and natural caution. This saved his life in 1887 when two of his friends tragically perished in a balloon on the high seas. Here is Archdeacon’s own story, as told to Georges Avril for *Franca Esperantisto*: “We had a beautiful balloon named *L’Arago* after the famous French scientist, and there were three of us in the gondola: *Lhoste*, 26 years old, who headed this expedition; myself, then 24; and *Mangot*, 20. We wanted to establish a long distance record and started out hopefully. We expected the wind would blow from the West and carry us over the unlimited land areas in the East. But the wind turned around and carried us West. After two hours, we were over Quillebeuf, close to the spot where the Seine River flows into the English Channel. I told my friends it might be better to descend and discontinue our journey. I pointed out that the sea was very close and that we had no maps of the British Isles and could not be sure that the balloon would carry us there. We could not foretell either, I said, in which direction the wind might turn. We landed, and I left the gondola. I then heard Lhoste

say to Mangot: 'Well, shall we try the adventure?' Mangot replied: 'If you are willing—O.K.' Suddenly the balloon rose. It was never seen again. Nor were my over-confident comrades."

Archdeacon's interests turned to the construction of heavier-than-air flying machines, and he became a close friend of *A. Santos Dumont*, *Voisin*, and *Henri Farman*, the flying pioneers. He experimented with them in the dunes of Berck-sur-mer, on the plain near Issy-les-Moulineaux, as well as on the Seine River and on Lake Geneva. In 1903, Archdeacon joined with *Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe* to found the 50,000 franc (\$10,000) prize for the first man to make a circular flight of one kilometer (1,094 yards). The prize was won January 13, 1908, by Farman with a bi-plane powered by an eight-cylinder Antoinette gasoline engine developing 49 horsepower at 1,100 rpm.

Ten weeks later, Ernest Archdeacon became the world's first passenger ever to fly in an airplane. Here is the story, told in his own words: "When Farman won the Deutsch-Archdeacon Award, there was a banquet, of course, and everyone who had any interest at all in flying was there. The guests included the sportsman *Charron* and the *Marquis de Dion*, both of whom played an important role in the history of the automobile. Suddenly Charron asked me: 'Well, when do you think the first airplane flight of one kilometer with a passenger on board will take place?' 'Oh, in about three months, I guess,' was my reply. 'I am willing to bet that there will be nothing of the kind for at least a year,' Charron said, and the Marquis de Dion offered to join in the bet. I stuck to my prediction, of course, and the bet was formally put on paper and signed in the presence of witnesses. On March 30, 1908, only two and a half months later, Farman gave a flying demonstration at Ghent, Belgium, and I flew with him a distance of 1,200 meters (1,315 yards). I won my bet."

Archdeacon was a member of the reception committee which greeted *Charles A. Lindbergh* on his arrival at Le Bour-

get in May 1927, terminating his trans-Atlantic flight in The Spirit of St. Louis. In January 1930, Ernest Archdeacon visited Roosevelt Field in order to see the place from which the flight started.

But, more than the automobile and the airplane, the need for a world interlanguage intrigued Ernest Archdeacon. He joined the Esperanto movement in 1908 when a journalist, *M. Aimé*, sent him an "Esperanto Key" and a descriptive pamphlet. He learned the language immediately and began to work for its promotion. *Henri Farman*, the aviator who won the Deutsch-Archdeacon Award, was one of his first converts. *Tristan Bernard*, the famous playwright and novelist, was another. (See American Esperanto Magazine, March-April 1949.) In 1910, Archdeacon published his famous book *Pourquoi je suis devenu Espérantiste*, a volume of 266 pages, with a foreword by Henri Farman. In 1913, he edited the Esperanto part of an International Aeronautical Dictionary (English-French-German-Spanish-Italian-Esperanto), of which *R. d'Armon* was the principal author (See American Esperanto Magazine, *TECHNICAL VOCABULARIES IN ESPERANTO*, 1949, p. 113).

Ernest Archdeacon served as President of the Paris Esperanto Society and, for 20 years (1926-46), as President of the French Association for the Promotion of Esperanto (SFPE). Together with *Georges Warnier*, who now presides over the French Esperanto Association, he founded "La Maison de l'Esperanto," an institution giving financial support to various Esperanto activities, offering prizes to successful students, and winning leading circles in government, business and science for Esperanto. Archdeacon published innumerable articles on Esperanto in newspapers and magazines. During many years, he lived on a houseboat named "Esperanto" on the Seine River.

Ernest Archdeacon fully appreciated the progress which the Esperanto movement made while he participated in it. But sometimes he became impatient and complained that

too few people, especially among those with wealth and influence, were willing to give the Interlanguage the boost which it needs to become fully effective. Writing for the *Ora Libro de la Esperanto-Movado* in 1937, he stated:

"I sometimes become angry when I see that tremendous amounts of money are spent on war preparations or on expeditions to explore the North Pole or the South Pole or to climb the Himalayas, enterprises whose practical usefulness is not at all certain and which are often inspired by rivalry among different nations. A small part of the money so spent, if it were devoted to the promotion of Esperanto, could assure its victory throughout the world. *When will some rich philanthropist or some intelligent Head of State take action to give the Esperanto movement the 'lift' it needs?* It would bring them immortal glory and would secure for mankind the greatest progress it has known since the tragedy of Babel. *I am not in a position to predict the date of the final victory of Esperanto, but I do predict that, sooner or later, its victory will be inevitable.* All recent progress in practical fields is due to the principle of standardization: improving the organization of work in such a way as to obtain the greatest possible results with the smallest effort. Esperanto presents the most admirable application of this principle. It will be as impossible to prevent its final success as it is to stop a stream of water from following the steepest slope on its flow to the sea."

Exemplary Esperanto Booklet on Karlskoga, Sweden

How a modern medium-sized city is run in Sweden is shown in a beautifully printed and abundantly illustrated 56-page booklet in Esperanto at the expense of the City Administration of Karlskoga, in Värmland Province, Sweden. The articles were written by the City Comptroller, the Chief Architect of the Town-Planning Committee, the Director of the City Hospital, the principals of the local schools, the Lutheran pastor, and other officials of the city.

THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM

"Isn't it wonderful," we read the other day in a Dutch periodical, "that an Italian may hear in French what a delegate from Finland may be trying to say in English?" This was a somewhat sarcastic comment on the simultaneous interpretation system used at an international convention of newspaper publishers held in the Netherlands. It brought out the decisive fact that the earphone system does *not* place everyone on the same level and does *not* enable all delegates to speak or hear translations in their own languages. It does this only for those whose mother tongues are given the privileged position of "official" languages.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), in which 81 nations cooperate for the coordination of their telegraph, telephone, and radio networks, has run into considerable language trouble, according to its Secretary-General, Dr. Franz von Ernst. Writing in the *United Nations Bulletin* (Jan. 1, 1950) on ITU's activities in 1949, he stated: "Rich in experience, the General Secretariat would have had no difficulty with these multifarious tasks, had it not been for the difficult problems which now arise from the use of five languages for general publications and of three—sometimes four—languages, both written and oral, for working in conferences. The financial implications of this matter have not been least among the General Secretariat's preoccupations." —Dr. von Ernst indicated in which direction ultimately a solution of the language problem may be found when he signed a petition urging the United Nations, "in view of the worldwide use of Esperanto, . . . to help to spread the use of this language in every possible way."

"*The Language Problem, its History and Solution*," by E. D. Durrant (1943), should be read by everyone. Fully outlines the language problem and reveals the history and achievements of Esperanto. 168 pages. Paper-bound edition for only .35c.

HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION REACHES WORLD'S PEOPLES IN 25 LANGUAGES INCLUDING ESPERANTO

Esperanto Translation Pictured & Described

With 15 Others in United Nations Bulletin

December 10 was celebrated throughout the world as the first anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the United States *President Truman* proclaimed the day as United Nations Human Rights Day and asked that it be observed in succeeding years. At New York's Carnegie Hall 3,000 persons stood in silence, as they would for a national anthem, when *Sir Laurence Olivier*, the famous British actor, read the Preamble to the Declaration which states that "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, *Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo*, President of the UN General Assembly, and *Mr. Trygve Lie*, Secretary-General of the UN, were the principal speakers at this ceremony, which was watched over television by an audience undoubtedly numbering hundreds of thousands.

When the Declaration was adopted at Paris, December 10, 1948, as "a common standard of achievement for all people and all nations," the Assembly asked that the text be widely publicized. One year later, the UN Department of Public Information reported in Press Release SOC/807 of its Press and Publications Bureau how this request has been carried out. Under the title, "Worldwide Dissemination of Universal Declaration of Human Rights—Multi-Language Drive in All Information Media Has Carried Historic Declaration to Peoples of the United Nations," it stated:

"In the year gone by, the Declaration has been published and distributed not only in the five official UN languages,

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish, but also in Burmese, Danish, Dutch, *Esperanto*, Finnish, German, Greek, Iranian, Irish, Japanese, Macedonian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Serbo-Croatian, Sinhalese, Slovene, Swedish, Tagalog, Tamil, and Turkish. Translations in a number of other languages are in preparation.

“The United Nations Department of Public Information has published in poster, folder and booklet form, over a million and a half copies of the text of the Declaration, which have been distributed by governments, delegations, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations, information centers, leading newspapers, broadcasting stations, universities, libraries and schools. Phonograph records of the text of the Declaration have been made in Chinese, English, French and Spanish. The Department of Public Information has also made a film-strip illustrating the Declaration. It is available in English, and editions in other languages are under preparation.

“Photographs from this film-strip are being used for large and small-size displays. At the Exhibition organized by the Government of Haiti on the occasion of the bicentennial of the foundation of Port-au-Prince, the United Nations, as a participant, has chosen as its theme ‘Human Rights’ . . .”

A photograph showing editions of the Declaration in 16 languages, including Esperanto, was released by the UN Photo Distribution Office at Lake Success. It was reproduced in newspapers and magazines as well as in the December 15 edition of the official *UNITED NATIONS BULLETIN*, published semi-monthly at Lake Success (in English), Geneva (in French), and Mexico City (in Spanish). An article in the same issue (pp. 746-749) mentioned 23 languages in which the Declaration had appeared (the same as those listed in the Press Release, except Dutch and Tamil, which probably were added in the last days of the first year).

The Esperanto edition, mentioned in these United Nations publications, appeared at first in the *AMERICAN ESPE-*

RANTO MAGAZINE (Sept.-Oct. 1949, pp. 138-145) and was later issued as an eight-page booklet, containing also an explanatory statement by *Mrs. Roosevelt*. The Esperanto text, as it stands now, was compiled from two translations made independently from each other by *Mr. Ralph Harry*, of Canberra, Australia, who served on the Australian U.N. Delegation both in Paris and New York, and by *Dr. William Solzbacher*, President of the Esperanto Association of North America and Member of the Esperanto Academy.

At the request of *Mr. Benjamin Cohen*, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, EANA sent the UN Department of Public Information 1,000 copies of the Esperanto text for worldwide distribution.

A number of our members and subscribers have ordered quantities of this important document and have mailed copies to friends and correspondents in many lands, including countries in whose national languages the Declaration is not available. We are sure that many others will wish to do the same and to have a share in this modest, but very worthwhile effort to make the Universal Declaration of Human Rights known throughout the world—via Esperanto.

We also call attention to the Esperanto translation of an article by *Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo*, of the Philippines, President of the Fourth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in this issue of the American Esperanto Magazine.

DECLARATION AVAILABLE IN ESPERANTO

UNIVERSALA DEKLARACIO DE HOM-RAJTOJ: Order individual copies at 10c each, 10 for 75c, 30 for \$1.50, larger quantities by special arrangement. We also have copies of the excellent special issue of AE containing the Declaration and Mrs. Roosevelt's article. One copy is 35c, but five or more at only 20c each. (*Five for one dollar.*) Order as many as you can possibly use. Aid in the distribution of this document in Esperanto will help to promote Esperanto in the United Nations.

INTERLANGUAGE PROGRESS

Sweden's consumer cooperatives have just issued a richly illustrated booklet in Esperanto for worldwide distribution. "Consumers' Cooperation and the Economic Life of Sweden." Written by *Thorsten Odbe*, Director of the International Cooperative Alliance, it describes the history, organization, and achievements of the cooperatives which, according to the author, have played an important role in the development of Sweden's industrial production and in the "fight against monopolies, trusts, and cartels." The booklet, entitled *La konsumkoopero kaj la ekonomia vivo de Svedujo*, is free for the asking. Write for it—in Esperanto, of course—to *KOOPERATIVA FEDERACIO*, Stockholm 15, Sweden.

Nova Espero ("New Hope"), the small sailing-boat in which two young Englishmen, the brothers *Colin and Stanley Smith*, crossed the Atlantic last summer in 43 days, from Dartmouth, Canada, to Dartmouth, England, has been shown to tens of thousands of enthusiastic visitors at Blackpool, the famous English seaside resort. The brothers, who are active members of the Esperanto movement and, therefore, gave their boat an Esperanto name, used the opportunity to spread a special message urging everyone to learn Esperanto. Many Esperanto textbooks were sold and information leaflets distributed among the visitors.

In Japan Esperanto is widely used in scientific and technological publications. Several college textbooks and other recent additions to scholarly literature provide translations of technical terms in English, German, and Esperanto, for instance, *Professor K. Inoue's* "Introduction to Biology," *Professor M. Suzuki's* "Introduction to Physiology," and *K. Oosaka's* "Engineering and Construction of Railroad Cars."—Articles in Esperanto appear in "The Bulletin of the Chemical Society in Japan," and in the "Memoirs of the Faculty of Science," *Kyusyu University*.

ESPERANTO EVERYWHERE

The Dutch State Teachers College at Hengelo recently made Esperanto a compulsory subject for all freshmen. At the State Teachers Colleges of Deventer, Leeuwarden, and Haarlem attendance at Esperanto classes is optional. The present number of students learning Esperanto at these four institutions is 48, 48, 44, and 21, respectively, totaling 161. This augurs well for the future of Esperanto instruction in Dutch public schools, with increasing interest everywhere in the Netherlands.

In England the Foreign Office Language Society has added Esperanto to its list of courses. These are open to all civil servants, officers of the armed forces, and police officers. The Esperanto course is given at the Treasury, Whitehall.

The Slovak Government's Commissariat for Information and Enlightenment in Bratislava has begun regular publication of an Esperanto translation of its monthly *Kultura Revuo* (Cultural Review). Its political bias is what one might expect. Some items show, however, that news does not always travel fast from Moscow to Bratislava. The November 15 issue, for instance, contains praise for *Theodore Plivier* whose novel, "Stalingrad," recently appeared in a Slovak translation. When he wrote the book, Plivier was a Communist and lived in Moscow, his home for 16 years. In the meantime, however, he fled to the American zone of Germany and issued statements branding Russian Communism as "slavery" and calling it "as great a danger to human freedom as Nazism was."

For the seventh time the well-known Norwegian zoologist, *C. Stöp-Bowitz*, curator of a museum in Oslo, has published a scholarly monograph with a summary in Esperanto. The publication deals with some of the findings of a Norwegian expedition to the Antarctic.

ESPERANTO IN ACTION

The Netherlands High School Teachers Association at its annual convention adopted a committee report containing the following recommendations: "Esperanto instruction in the lower classes of our high schools would not complicate but facilitate language instruction because a knowledge of Esperanto is a good basis for the subsequent study of other languages. We consider it advisable, therefore, to make Esperanto an optional subject in the new standard curriculum which is now being prepared. Experience shows that good results may be achieved by two hours a week in a one-year course or one hour a week in a two-year course."

In Korea, according to the Australian Esperanto monthly *La Rondo*, Esperanto is taught at 6 high schools and at an evening college for adults. The Korean Esperanto Institute at Seoul has published textbooks and other teaching aids. The Korean Esperanto movement is in great need of instructional materials and literature in and about Esperanto. During the war years, the meager stocks of Esperanto publications in the Korean language were entirely depleted.

Parents as well as children are now learning Esperanto at the Lymington County Secondary Boys' School, Dagenham, Essex, where Esperanto classes have been a compulsory feature of the curriculum for a number of years. Last November, the headmaster, *Mr. F. J. May*, invited the parents to a meeting at which a lecture on Esperanto and a demonstration lesson were given. 60 fathers and mothers came, and enthusiasm was so great that an evening class for parents was started at the school.—A similar class for the parents of children learning Esperanto is now under way at a school in Whitburn, County Durham, Northern England.

The German Railroads have established an information bureau answering inquiries in Esperanto. Address: Deutsche Bundesbahn, Eisenbahndirektion, Hamburg.

AROUND THE WORLD

*At Western College, Bristol, England, Mr. Montagu C. Butler, Educational Secretary of the British Esperanto Association, gave a course of 5 lectures (12 hours) on *The Art of Teaching Esperanto*. The local Education Office sent announcements to the faculties of all high schools.*

International travel for pleasure or business is greatly facilitated by the use of Esperanto, as the experiences of thousands of people from all over the world have shown. In Denmark, Mr. L. Friis organized last year three successful "caravans" (guided tours) using Esperanto. One, with 30 participants, visited Southern France, a second, with 13 travelers, Finland, and a third, with 33 people, Belgium and Holland. He also organized international summer courses in Esperanto at Helsingör. They were attended by 300 persons from 10 countries.

For the third time the Olomouc Regional Management of the Czechoslovak State Railroads has invited its employees to study Esperanto. The railroad authorities organize classes at government expense wherever a sufficient number of employees register.

In Buenos Aires the Argentine Delegate of the International Association for Esperanto in Science (ISAE), Lázaro Musih, aided Dr. Carlos Cardini, of the Institute of Biochemical Research, in obtaining important data on enzyme research carried on in Japan. Dr. Cardini asked Dr. Yukita Ohta, a Japanese authority on enzymes, to send him some of his findings. Unable to use Spanish, Dr. Ohta wrote in Esperanto, adding reprints of several of his articles and enclosing the address of the Buenos Aires ISAE Delegate. With the aid of a colleague, who is both a chemist and an Esperantist, Mr. Musih, who is an electrical engineer, then supplied the translations.

ESPERANTO IN ALL LANDS

An Egyptian journalist, Tadros Megalli, is at present on a successful lecture tour in Sweden. All his lectures are in Esperanto, but Swedish translations are provided by local Esperantists wherever they are needed. Megalli has been addressing school assemblies, churches, and organizations of all kinds.—A shorter lecture tour, also using Esperanto, was recently completed in Sweden by a Chinese writer, Chun Chan Yeh.

*In Japan the recently founded Japanese Catholic Esperanto Association has published a prayer-book and a catechism in Esperanto as well as the first issue of a quarterly journal, *Esperanta Katoliko*. It is a 30-page booklet, about two thirds in Esperanto and one third in Japanese.*

In France, according to incomplete statistics, Esperanto is being taught to more than 600 students at about 30 schools including the State Teachers Colleges at Paris, Versailles, Orleans, Besançon, and Nice. The Teachers' Esperanto League (GEE, Groupe des Espérantistes de l'Enseignement) has about 200 members, all of them teachers at public high schools and public elementary schools.

The school authorities of Dagenham, England, paid part of the travel expenses of 20 students to the Lymington Secondary School who attended the Conference of the Esperanto World Youth Organization (TJO) at Versailles, France.

*In Norway two new Esperanto organizations were founded recently. One is the Norwegian Railroadmen's Esperanto Association, established with the cooperation of *Egil Halvorsen*, Educational Secretary of the Norwegian Railwaymen's Union. The other is a Norwegian section of KELI, the International Christian (Protestant) Esperanto League, which has headquarters in Sweden.*

THE WORLD'S CLASSICS IN ESPERANTO

- SHAKESPEARE:** *Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, *As You Like It, The Tempest, Julius Caesar, The Merchant of Venice, Midsummer Night's Dream, *Romeo and Juliet, *Anthony and Cleopatra, *The Merry Wives of Windsor, *Anthology (from Hamlet, Macbeth, and King Lear).
- DICKENS:** A Christmas Carol, *The Life of Our Lord Jesus, *The Battle of Life, Bardell contra Pickwick.
- HOMER:** The Iliad (translation in verse), The Odyssey (in prose), *The Odyssey (Tenth Book only, in verse).
- VIRGIL:** The Aeneid.
- DANTE:** *Inferno.
- GOETHE:** *Faust, *Iphigenia in Tauris, Hermann and Dorothea, The Sorrows of Werther, *The Roman Elegies, *The Diary, Brother and Sister, Selected Poems.
- SCHILLER:** *The Robbers, Wilhelm Tell, The Nephew as Uncle, Poems.
- MOLIERE:** L'Avare, Le Misanthrope, *Georges Dandin, Marriage Against Will, The Imaginary Sick, Don Juan, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.
- BALZAC:** Eugenie Grandet, The Vendetta, The Firm of the Ball-Playing Cat.
- RACINE:** Thalia, Esther.
- IBSEN:** *Ghosts, The Emperor and the Galilean.
- STRINDBERG:** *Easter, *Island of the Happy, *Conscience Stirs, Pariah, Miss Julia.
- LAGERLÖF:** *Gösta Berling, *The Children of Bethlehem, *The General's Ring, Queen of the Forest.
- TOLSTOY:** The Death of Ivan Ilyitch, The Prisoner in the Caucasus, *The Reign of Truth, Of What Men Live, The Siege of Sebastopol, Where Love Is There Is God, Three Deaths, The Way of Life, One God for All, Kornei Vassilyev, The Confession.
- SIENKIEWICZ:** Quo Vadis, *Captured in Nubia, *Short Stories, The Third Woman, The Judge of Osiris, Let Us Follow Him, It Happened in Sidon, Janko the Musician, Who Is Guilty?
- THE BIBLE:** *The Holy Bible (Old and New Testaments), *The New Testament, The Four Gospels (Catholic Edition).

Available Esperanto Translations of the Classics

Books marked by an asterisk () are available from EANA's Book Service. Address: Esperanto, 114 West 16th St., New York 11, N. Y.*

"Give 10c a Day — to E.A.N.A." Elsewhere in this issue, we point with pride and gratitude to those members who give unstintingly of their financial means to help promote *Esperanto in America*. Our indefatigable co-worker and President, *Dr. W. Solzbacher*, discusses the problem of support for Esperanto on the opposite page. We wish only to add that the loyal support thus far provided for EANA has made it possible to show considerable gains for *Esperanto in America*. If, however, a greatly increased number of members would now join the *Sustaining Board*, and give "10c a Day" (little more than the price of a one-way trolley ride), EANA could make gains as yet undreamed by Esperantists on this side of the Atlantic.

New Life Member. We wish to acknowledge the addition of a new Life Member to our growing list of members in the higher categories, namely: *Markian A. Stanko*. Our sincere appreciation. Who will be next?

New Member of the Academy. Our American movement is honored by the election of *Dr. W. Solzbacher* to the *Academy of Esperanto*. His qualities of leadership in both practical and theoretical linguistics will make him an outstanding member of that important organization.

Nominations Committee. The Executive Committee of EANA has appointed, as Chairman of the Nominations Committee, *Mrs. S. S. Marks*, 712 South Tillery St., Rocky Mount, North Carolina, to whom suggestions for the coming 1950 elections may be addressed. Those who attended the Wilmington Congress will remember her for her high ideals and sincere interest in the progress of our Association.

EANA Congress 1950. Although negotiations have not as yet been entirely completed, it is likely that the lovely *Letchworth State Park*, in the upper New York Lake Region (near Castile), will be the next setting for the Congress. *Howard E. Latham*, Chairman of our Youth Department, was asked by the Executive Committee to negotiate for that superb location.

The Esperanto Association of North America

LET'S PUT THIS CAMPAIGN OVER THE TOP!

On pages 25 and 26 you will find a heartening list of members who during the past year have generously supported EANA. It is with a sense of deep gratitude that your Board of Directors and your Executive Committee wish to mark them for honor. A number of members have been contributing \$3 to \$10 every month, some of them year after year. Others have made very considerable contributions in lump sums. Then, there are those who pay membership dues in the higher categories as *Patron Members* and *Active Sustaining Members*. It is encouraging that membership in these higher brackets has been increasing.

Many, even in the lower brackets, are truly sacrificing to aid their Association. \$1 a month is a generous sacrifice for some of our members. But surely there are others who can well afford to take up the challenge of the campaign started by our now deceased President Edwin L. Clarke, who asked for "10 cents a day for EANA." This is the time to take this slogan up again. We must not allow the relatively few regular contributors on the *Sustaining Board* to carry an unproportionately large share of the burden. Is it too much to hope that 100 members will join the *Sustaining Board* and pay 10c a day, or \$3 a month, or \$36 a year, for a working headquarters of Esperanto in North America?

Our Central Office, under the able direction of our General Secretary, G. Alan Connor, has considerably expanded its activities and technical facilities. Great things are in the making, and several plans are ready to be put into operation if and when proper financing can be secured. Membership has been growing, and thousands of requests for information about Esperanto are being received. Mrs. Connor has not only done more than her share of work in the operation of our national headquarters, but has also given much time to the preparation and teaching of courses. A full-time helper was added to the Central Office staff recently. His services are essential to the proper functioning of our organization. The future looks bright—if all of us work together in harmony, unity of purpose, and devotion to our common cause. Will *YOU* give "10c a day for EANA" and help to put this campaign over the top?

—WILLIAM A. SOLZBACHER, *President, EANA*

All contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.

DIVERSAJ ANONCOJ

UEA-MEMBRECOJ por 1950: EANA estas oficiala landasocio de UEA en Usono kaj Kanado. Ĉiu membro de EANA aŭtomate fariĝas Asocia Membro de UEA, kaj ricevas servokuponaron por uzi en la internacia korespondo al Delegitoj, Sed por aldona partopreno aliĝu al UEA kiel *individua* membro: MJ (kun Jarlibro) \$1; MA (Jarlibro kaj gazeto de UEA) \$2.50. Sendu vian UEA-kotizon por 1950 pere de la Centra Oficejo de EANA.

PHOTO STAMPS FOR YOU: Personalize your stationery, invitations, announcements, greeting cards, etc., by attaching your photo in stamp form. Send us any size photograph or negative. Your photo will be returned unharmed. Black and white, 100 for \$2.00; Color toned, 100 for \$2.50. Send your order to: *Joseph Leahy, 1754 Lanier Pl., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.*

DIA REGNO is the monthly journal of KELI (Kristana Esperantista Ligo Internacia), whose purpose is: "To create effective contacts among Christians of different countries, and by means of Esperanto to spread the Gospel of Jesus Christ." Membership in KELI with journal costs \$.85. Subscription only at the same price. Those interested ask for a sample from: *Sandgren, Verkmästargatan 18, Örebro, Sweden.* (AE accepts subscriptions for *Dia Regno* at the above rate.)

LITERATURA MONDO informas: "Pro financaj malhelpoj la aperigo de la revuo ne plu estas ebla. Ni ankoraŭ restis ŝulda al niaj abonantoj por du numeroj dum 1949. Kvankam ni ne sukcesis enkasi eĉ la preskostojn de la kvar numeroj, ni disponis ĉe niaj reprezentantoj, ke ili repagu al la abonanto la trionon de la pagita abonsumo, se la abonanto tion petas de ili."

UNU JARO DE LA UNIVERSALA DEKLARACIO DE HOM-RAJTOJ

*Brigada Generalo CARLOS P. ROMULO, Filipina Respubliko
Prezidanto de la Ĝenerala Kunveno de la Unuigitaj Nacioj*

Estas pruvo de la prudento kaj bona volo de la popoloj de la mondo, ke ili sukcesis venki siajn diferencojn sufiĉe por kompili Universalan Deklaracion de Hom-Rajtoj, asertante la eternan superecon de la homa spirito kaj la organan unuecon de la homa familio. La Deklaracio superas landlimojn kaj malaperigas dividojn de raso kaj religio. La amatajn liberecojn, por kiuj individuaj nacioj batalis en pasinta tempo kaj kiujn ili metis en la Konstituciojn de siaj ŝtatoj, la Deklaracio disvastigis al ĉiuj homoj. Ĝi estas la unua kolektiva proklamo de la neforigeblaj rajtoj kaj liberecoj, kiujn ĉiu homo devas posedi kiel civitano de la mondo.

La Deklaracio estas harmonia kunmeto de la diversaj politikaj, ekonomiaj kaj socialaj idealoj de la internacia komunumo. La grandaj konceptoj de politika libereco, esprimitaj en malnovaj dokumentoj kiaj la *Magna Carta*, estas reasertataj imprese kaj elokvente kaj aperas flanke de artikoloj, kiuj difinas socialajn kaj ekonomiajn rajtojn necesajn al stabileco kaj bonfarto de la moderna mondo. La Deklaracio estas produkto de interrenkonto de ideologioj reprezentantaj diversajn kaj eĉ kontraŭajn formojn de kulturo, tradicio kaj vivmaniero. Tial ĝi estas sana bazo por plua progreso.

La Deklaracio, kvankam grava per si mem, estas nur unua paŝo en la plenumo de unu el la ĉefaj celoj de la Unuigitaj Nacioj. La celo, difinita en la Enkonduko al la Ĉarto de U.N., estas la rekono, respekto kaj praktika apliko de la fundamentaj hom-rajtoj kaj liberecoj en ĉiuj membro-ŝtatoj. La Deklaracio difinas tiujn rajtojn kaj liberecojn. La proponita internacia Kontrakto pri Hom-Rajtoj, kiam ĝi estos finredaktita kaj aprobita, igos la rekonon de tiuj rajtoj leĝe deviga

por ĉiuj ŝtatoj, kiuj ĝin subskribos. Poste oni kreas organizon por la aplikado de la Kontrakto; ĝi starigos regulojn por efektiviĝi protekton de la rajtoj.

La fina celo estas helpo al la realigo de daŭra paco konstruota sur nedetruibla fundamento de libereco, justeco kaj universala respekto por la esenca homa digneco kaj por la hom-rajtoj donitaj de Dio.

—*EL UNITED NATIONS BULLETIN*, 15 Dec. 1949

HELPU DISKONIGI GRAVAN DOKUMENTON

La Esperanto-Asocio de Nord-Ameriko ĝis nun presigis 5,500 ekzemplerojn de la Universala Deklaracio de Hom-Rajtoj, 2,500 en AE kaj 3,000 en aparta broŝuro 8-paĝa. Eminentuloj en kaj ekster UN multe laŭdis tiun publikigon. La UN-Sekretariejo en Lake Success petis nian asocion, sendi al ĝi mil ekzemplerojn de la Esperanto-teksto por tutmonda uzo. Laŭ nia scio ĝi estas la unua presaĵo en Esperanto, kiun UN disvastigas.

Okaze de la unujara datreveno de la Deklaracio, la Esperanto-eldono estis menciata en diversaj oficialaj UN-publikigaĵoj. Sur UN-foto montranta diverslingvajn eldonojn la Esperanto-teksto elstaris tre klare. Cetere ni rimarkis kun iomete da amuzo en la artikolo de la oficiala UN-BULTENO, ke diversaj tekstoj, inter ili tiu en Esperanto, estas "preparitaj aŭ aprobitaj de la aŭtoritatoj de la koncernaj ŝtataj." Ĉar nia lingvo estas internacia, la "aprob" sendube devus doni ĉiuj registaroj de la mondo aŭ UN mem!

Estas grave, ke la Deklaracio estu vaste diskonigata kaj ke tiel la utileco de Esperanto povu esti denove demonstrata al gravaj rondoj en la internacia vivo. Ni sincere petas ĉiujn legantojn de AE, ke ili helpu nin en tiu klopodo! Amikoj en diversaj landoj bonvolu instigi siajn Esperanto-libroservojn, ke ili enmetu la broŝuron en siajn librolistojn! Kie estas neeble pagi per mono, interŝanĝo kontraŭ libroj kaj broŝuroj povos esti aranĝata.

En okazo, ke via enlanda Esperanto-libroservo ne vendas la Deklaracion, vi povas mendi ĝin de *Amerika Esperantisto*, 114 West 16 St., New York 11, N. Y., Usono. Ni sendos unu broŝuritan ekzempleron de la Deklaracio kontraŭ du int. respondkuponoj. Aŭ, ni sendos unu ekzempleron de la speciala numero de la gazeto AE kiu enhavas la Deklaracion kaj la artikolon de S-ino Roosevelt, kontraŭ kvar int. respondkuponoj.

LETEROJ DE L. L. ZAMENHOF

DUA VOLUMO DE LA KOLEKTO

(*Recenzo pri grava libro.*)

Leteroj de L. L. Zamenhof. La tragedio de lia vivo rivelita de lia ĵus retrovita korespondo kun la francaj eminentuloj. Presentado kaj komentado de Prof. G. Waringhien. Vol. II, 1907-1914, 376 pp. Volumoj I kaj II estas eldonitaj de SAT, Parizo, 1948. Riceveblaj de EANA. 114 W. 16 St., New York 11. N. Y. Binditaj. Unu vol. \$3.35 afrankite. La du volumoj kune \$6.50.

Por la historio de nia lingvo kaj movado la Dua Volumo de la "Leteroj" estas eĉ pli grava ol la Unua. Ĝi priskribas la Ido-konflikton kaj la dolorigajn eksperimentojn kaj batalojn pri la organiza problemo antaŭ la unua mondmilito. Se oni deziras studi la homajn kvalitojn de Zamenhof, oni eble trovos la Duan Volumon malpli kortuŝa, ĉar ĝi enhavas nenion, kio estus komparebla al la Javal-afero.

Estas evidente, ke ĉiu, kiu deziras funde koni la historion de Esperanto kaj la vivon de Zamenhof, nepre devas posedi ambaŭ volumojn. Ili plenigas multajn, kvankam ne ĉiujn, mankojn en la ĝisnuna scio. La "perfido" de Beaufront ankoraŭ restas iomete mistera, sed oni nun vidas klare, ke nek Beaufront nek Couturat intencis krei rivalan lingvon. Ili havis la iluzian opinion, ke ili povos devigi la Esperantistojn kaj la eksteran mondon akcepti "reformitan" Esperanton.

La malnova demando, *kiu* estis la aŭtoro de Ido, ĉu de Beaufront ĉu Couturat, nun ŝajne ricevas la definitivan respondon, ke la ĉefa aŭtoro estis Couturat, la kunaŭtoro de Beaufront, kies kontribuo al la projekto Ido fakte konsistis nur el la pluralo per *-i*, la imperativo per *-ez*, kaj la distingo inter la seksoj en la personaj kaj montraĵaj pronomoj.

Leganto admiros, kiel en la Unua Volumo, la prudenton

kaj praktikan senton de Zamenhof. Li ankaŭ ekhavas grandan respekton por la juĝkapablo kaj organiza talento de Generalo Sébert.

En preskaŭ ĉiuj leteroj pri la Esperanto-movado en Usono (precipe N-roj 415-423) Zamenhof esprimas dubojn pri la seriozeco de la movado en Ameriko. Eble la elekto de tiuj malfavoraj leteroj estis pura hazardo. En ili Zamenhof diskutas precipe planojn por organizi Universalan Kongreson en Chautauqua (kie oni unue intencis okazigi ĝin en 1909) kaj en Washington (kie ĝi fakte okazis en 1910 kun konsiderinda sukceso). La *Originala Verkaro* enhavas nur unu gravan leteron pri Usono (N-ro 29). Ĝi estas favora.

La Indekso de Temoj kaj Personoj estas utila en ambaŭ volumoj. Bedaŭrinde ĝi ne estas kompleta, kaj paĝociferoj ne ĉiam estas fidindaj. Ekz. Couturat, laŭ la Indekso, "hazarde rivelas al Jespersen la identecon de Ido" sur p. 174; fakte la raporto troviĝas sur p. 167.

Mi tute ne komprenas, kial Profesoro Waringhien eltrovis tiel malbonan sistemon por indiki la elparoladon de nomoj. Washington tiel fariĝas "ŭo!ŝin'txn", Sussmuth (la libro skribas Sussmath) "zysmat", North American Review "not'ame!rikxn rivju!".

La malbela *k* anstataŭ *kaj* eble ne estas kulpo de la kompilinto, sed de la eldonejo. Ĝi estas karakteriza signo de ia "SAT-dialekto" en Esperanto. Plej akre atakis tiun "strangajon" SAT-ano, G. J. Degenkamp, en "Esperanto 60-jara" (p. 31), skribante, ke *k* "estas rimarkinda nur pro sia senceco, kontraŭnatureco kaj -reguleco: per *k* anstataŭ *kaj* oni ne ŝparas atentindan spacon. Se ŝpari spacon oni dezirus, tro multvortaj aŭtoroj pli bone limigu siajn vortriĉajn artikolojn . . . Escepte de 'Sennaciulo' kaj iuj malgravaj bultenoj neniu serioza Esperanto-gazeto plu kripligas la vorton *kaj*." Kiel longe verkoj eldonitaj de SAT ankoraŭ suferigos paciencajn legantojn per tiu monstraĵo?

La bindo de la Dua Volumo estas multe pli bona ol tiu de la Unua. Preseraroj ne estas multnombraj. Kial verko eldonita

en 1949 pretendas esti aperinta en 1948, estas sekreto de la eldonejo.

Malgraŭ malgrandaj kritikindaĵoj la verko estas majstre kompilita kaj komentita de Profesoro Gaston Waringhien, kiu meritas sinceran dankon de la tuta Esperantistaro por bonega, grava, kompetenta kaj sendube treege temporaba laboro.

—W. S.

SECOND LARGE PRINTING OF "ESPERANTO"

A new edition of the book *ESPERANTO: THE WORLD INTERLANGUAGE*, by G. A. Connor, D. T. Connor, Dr. W. Solzbacher, and Rev. Dr. J. B. Se-Tsien Kao, is just off the press. For the first time, this important book has been made available in an inexpensive paper-bound edition, (\$1.50 per copy, 10% discount for orders of 6 or more). It has been revised and brought up to date in many respects. Readers will find, for instance, the results of the United Nations Petition for Esperanto (pp. 33-34), the new addresses of ISAE (the International Association for Esperanto in Science), SEL (the Scout Esperanto League), KELI (the International Christian Esperanto League) and other organizations (pp. 141, 142, 131, etc.), and a reference to Dr. Solzbacher's election to the Esperanto Academy (p. 125). A few minor mistakes which had slipped into the first edition have been corrected.

The authors of the book, with the exception of Father Kao (now in Hongkong), are scheduled to present the case for Esperanto in the world-famous lecture program of Town Hall, New York, Tuesday, February 14. A demonstration lesson of the Cseh method of Esperanto teaching, by Doris Tappan Connor, will be included as one of the principal attractions of this program.

See enclosed announcement for details about the book.

TRAFA OPINIO DE KOLEGO

Pri la oftaj atakoj kontraŭ la demokrataj landoj, precipe Usono, en kelkaj orienteŭropaj Esperanto-gazetoj, la redaktisto de la sveda Esperanto-gazeto LA ESPERO, S-ro Oskar Svantesson, rimarkigis en la numero de Januaro 1950:

La nuna situacio en la "orientaj" landoj tre similas al la epoko de Hitler. La esperantistoj en Bulgarujo eldonas gazeton, en kiu oni en ĉiu numero atakas la okcidentajn landojn, precipe Usonon, kaj uzas la plej malbelajn esprimojn kiujn oni nur povas inventi. La esperantoorganizoj en Ĉekoslovakujo elsendas propagandon por sia ŝtato kaj en siaj gazetoj de tempo al tempo sonigas la tonojn de malamo kontraŭ la liberaj landoj.

Ni ne povas kompreni la aferon alimaniere, ke esperantistoj estas devigataj tiel fari, ĉar se oni ne farus, oni ne estus "lojala" al la ŝtato, kaj oni devus ĉesigi esperantan agadon.

En Germanujo antaŭ la dua mondmilito la esperantoorganizaĵoj staris antaŭ simila problemo. Oni provis turni la mantelon laŭ la vento, sed daŭre oni ne sukcesis fari ĉiujn akrobataĵojn, kiujn deziris la regantaj naziistoj.

Nun oni vole-nevole devas demandi al si, kiom longe la veziko restos sendifekta en la orientaj landoj. Kiam la esperantistoj en tiuj landoj ne sukcesos montri la utilon de la lingvo por la prospero de la nunaj diktatoroj en tiuj landoj, oni verŝajne malpermesos esperanton.

La esperantomovado staras en tragika pozicio. La liberamantaj esperantistoj certe ne ŝatas lasi la batalkampon al la komunisttendencaj esperantistoj, kiuj ja tute ne respektas la homajn rajtojn pri libera pensado. Kaj aliflanke la plejmulto de la liberamaj esperantistoj preferus eviti la batalon kun la subfosantoj de la libera vorto, de la libera interŝanĝo de leteroj kun ties pensoj, de liberaj vojaĝoj inter la diversaj landoj, de libera parolo pri iu ajn temo, kondiĉe ke oni ne perfortas.

Signa por la situacio estas, ke la alispeca diktatoreco en Portugalujo malpermesas esperanton kaj persekutas la esperantistojn.

Kiel oni en tiaj cirkonstancoj povas akcenti la unuecon de la esperanta movado? Kiuj el la pli idealismaj esperantistoj povas ŝati la elvomitan malamon de la gvidartikoloj, ekzemple de Internacia Kulturo?

"JARMILOJ PASAS," de Hermann Haefker, estas tre grava verko pri universala historio, verkita originale en Esperanto. Kvar libroj en unu granda, bela volumo de 500 paĝoj, 6 artaĵoj, 11 skizoj, lukse bindita kaj presita. \$3.65 aŭfrankite de AE.

EANA HONOR ROLL, 1949

(See editorial page for a word of comment and appreciation.)

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KANADA INFORMO

Radio-dissendo pri Esperanto, en Toronto, okazis 27an Decembro en programo de CBC. *F-ino Jane Weston*, bone konata kaj talenta komentisto, intervjuis la prezidanton de Toronto Esperanto-Klubo, *S-ro Jerry Lambert*, en 15-minuta programo. (Tiuj, kiuj ĉeestis la EANA Kongreson en Toronto en 1948 sendube bone memoras la afablajn kaj helpemajn dissendojn tiutempe, kiujn *F-ino Weston* prezentis.) *S-ro Dez. Hackett*, sekretario de la Toronto Klubo raportis, ke li jam respondis al pli ol 20 inform-petantoj rezulte de la dissendo, kaj jam vendis pli ol 20 lernolibrojn al novaj personoj. Unu junulo en altlernejo, Hamilton, Ont., tiel multe interesiĝis, ke li kolektis grupon da 15 junuloj por studi Esperanton kune. Gratulon al la Klubo en Toronto pro bone farita laboro.

Granda afiŝo en Esperanto kun la vortoj "*Gaja Kristnasko — We hope you have one*" (kiel en Detroit) pendis dum la Kristnask-sezono super unu el la ĉefaj stratoj en London, Ont. *Raymond R. Canon*, studento en la Universitato raportis, ke personoj konstante haltigis ĉiun studenton—speciale tiujn, kiuj studas lingvojn—kaj demandis: "Kion signifas la vortoj sur la afiŝo? En kiu lingvo ĝi estas?" Rezulto: ĝenerala informo pri Esperanto!

Oleg Telizyn, Brantford, Ont., junulo nove veninta al Ameriko, jam komencis propagandi Esperanton en sia lernejo. Li sciigis, ke lerneja gazeto "*La Trumpeto*" baldaŭ publikigos lecionojn en Esperanto verkitajn de samideano *Telizyn*. Ni esperu bonan rikolton!

Frato Saturnin skribis antaŭnelonge, ke li translokiĝis al Victoriaville, Que., kie li instruas en Kolegio. Li daŭrigas sian intereson en Esperanto, kvankam la kolegia laboro postulas la plej multon de lia tempo.

Speciala Noto: Por egaligi la dolaron je pago per usona mono al EANA, deprenu 10% de niaj prezoj kaj kotizoj.

ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

Pastro J. B. Kao, famkonata ĉina Esperantisto, kiu multe helpis la movadon en Norda, Suda kaj Centra Ameriko kaj estas unu el la aŭtoroj de la libro "Esperanto: The World Interlanguage," sendis al ni Kristnasko-saluton el Hongkong. Raporto pri lia "morto" aperis en du Esperanto-bultenoj, unu en Eŭropo kaj unu en Suda Ameriko. Feliĉe tiu raporto—laŭ la fama diro de Mark Twain—estis "iomete troigita."

FAKTOJ PRI DANLANDO, interesa kaj riĉe ilustrita libro eldonita de la grava ĵurnalo *POLITIKEN* en Kopenhago, preskaŭ jam elvendiĝis, kvankam oni presigis 5,000 ekzemplerojn. Eĉ en landoj, kie oni ne povas aĉeti eksterlandajn librojn, ĝi disvastigis utilajn informojn pri Danlando, ekz. en Ĉekoslovakujo, kie—laŭ la gazeto *ESPERANTISTA*, Praha—"donaco de la reĝa legacio dana en Praha" ebligis dissendon al preskaŭ ĉiuj Esperanto-kluboj. Alivorte, la dana registaro pagis por la libroj. Estus dezirinde, ke aliaj registaroj sekvu tiun ekzemplon kaj ankaŭ disvastigu verketojn en Esperanto—kondiĉe, ke la informoj estu same objektivaj prezentataj kiel en *FAKTOJ PRI DANLANDO*. La verko estas havebla de nia libroservo por 75 cendoj. Ĝi estas enciklopedia libreto pri Danlando kaj Grenlando—broŝurita, 65-paĝa, kun 95 ilustraĵoj.

La grava Internacia Ordeno de Bontemplanoj (IOGT), kun 325,000 membroj, eldonos broŝuron en Esperanto kaj promesis aperigi artikolojn en kaj pri Esperanto en sia sveda gazeto *REFORMATORN*.

En Milwaukee, D-ro W. Solzbacher, Prezidanto de EANA, prelegis la 18an de Januaro en Holy Angels Academy, kie grupo da monakinoj nun studas Esperanton. Dum la prelego, D-ro Solzbacher kelkfoje priparolis Esperanton. *En Springfield, Ohio*, D-ro W. Solzbacher detale diskutis la problemon de internacia lingvo kaj Esperanton en publika prelego pri la Unuigitaj Nacioj la 15an de Januaro.

ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

35-a Universala Esperanto-Kongreso, kiu okazos en Paris de la 5a ĝis la 12a de Aŭgusto, sendube fariĝos impresa demonstracio de la vivanteco de nia lingvo. Kunsidoj eble okazos en la fama universitato Sorbonne. La franca poŝta administracio konsideras la eblecon eldoni Esperanto-poŝtmarkon okaze de la Kongreso. La francaj fervojoj donos rabaton al kongresanoj. Usonaj kaj kanadaj partoprenontoj bonvolu informi la Centran Oficejon de EANA. Ni deziras presi la informon en AE.

La 22-a Internacia Katolika Esperanto-Kongreso, kiu okazos en Romo de la 10a al la 17a de Aŭgusto, havos interesan programon, kun aŭdienco ĉe Papo Pio XII-a, prelegoj de Pastro A. J. Beckers, Belgujo, kaj D-ro Bruno L. Marini, Trieste kaj multaj vizitoj al vidindaĵoj. Miloj da katolikaj gazetoj en la tuta mondo menciis la Esperanto-Kongreson inter la aranĝoj de la Sankta Jaro 1950.

La unua televida programo pri Esperanto en Usono, okazis en la radiostacio de la Konsilantaro de Edukado en Philadelphia, la 9an de Februaro 1950. Oni intervjuis samideanon *Robert P. Montgomery* de la Esperanto-Societo de Philadelphia. S-ro Montgomery estas malnova Esperantisto, kiu dum multaj jaroj deĵoris en Ĉinujo kiel medicina misiisto. Lia edzino, D-rino H. P. Yue, estas bone konata kiel ĉina kuracistino inter la primitiva "Yow" (jaŭ) gento. Nuntempe, li kaj la familio de unu filo tri filinoj loĝas kaj studas en Philadelphia, Usono.

Kunmetitaj vortoj el Zamenhofaj Verkoj estas grava scienca verko de *Profesoro Naokazu Kawasaki*, Akademiano, en Japanujo. La 162-paĝa studo estas profunda esploro de ĉiuj kunmetitaj vortoj en la verkoj de Zamenhof. Eĉ la unua volumo de la "Leteroj" eldonitaj en 1948 jam estas analizita. Kvankam la klarigoj estas en japana lingvo, la libro estas uzebla por Esperantologoj ĉiulingvaj.



ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

Belan komplimenton nia gazeto ricevis de la veterano de Esperanto-ĵurnalismo, S-ro Paul Nylén en Svedujo. Li skribis al la Prezidanto de EANA: "Kiel multjara redaktinto de gazeto Esperantista mi admiras vian AE, kies enhavo estas ne sole interesa, sed en ĉiu detalo pure kaj tute senbalaste modelvalora."

Gazetoj, kiuj represis aŭ tradukis artikolojn el AE, estis inter aliaj: *Espero Katolika*, Nederlando (Universala Deklaracio de Hom-Rajtoj); *Esperantista*, Ĉekoslovakujo (pri "la batalo de la lingvoj" en UNO); *La Espero*, Svedujo (pri la "samtempa" traduksistemo en UNO); ECO, Argentino (Bluzo kaj Pantalono).

Dum la Kristnaska tempo, en Detroit, ĉe Grand Circus Park, unu el ĉefaj placoj de la urbo, la firmo Walker & Co. starigis grandegan signon kun Esperanto-teksto "Gaja Kristnasko." Sube, en malpli granda skribo, estis angla aldono: "We hope you have one" (Ni esperas, ke vi havos ĝin). La literoj de la Esperanto-teksto estis unu metron (3 futojn) altaj. Detroit-anoj multe parolis pri tiu efika reklamo. Dankon meritas la firmo Walker & Co. Niaj samideanoj *Edwin Siewers* kaj *Joseph Murray* bone uzis la okazon por efika propagando por Esperanto.

En New York diversaj ĵurnaloj atentigis pri Esperanto. La vespera ĵurnalo *The Sun* (nun mortinta) publikigis leteron pri kaj por Esperanto de nia samideano *William Vathis*. La dimanĉa ĵurnalo *The Sunday Compass* en sia Kristnaska eldono enhavis duonpaĝan ĉefartikolon de *Tom O'Connor* sub la titolo dulingva "Ĝojan Kristnaskon—or Merry Christmas." *The New York Times* parolis pri Esperanto en artikolo pri la morto de la franca pioniro de aviado kaj Esperanto, *Ernest Archdeacon*. *United Nations Bulletin* menciis Esperanton inter la lingvoj en kiuj aperis la Universala Deklaracio de Hom-Rajtoj.

ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

Kontraŭ la konfuza kripligo de geografiaj nomoj en Esperantistaj libroj kaj gazetoj, precipe tiuj eldonataj de SAT, bonhumore protestis S-ro Georges Warnier, Prezidanto de la Unuiĝo Esperantista de Francujo, en Franca Esperantisto. Menciante la filmon pri Paris, kiun li montris en Bournemouth, li skribis: "En tiu filmo ne aperas monumentoj aŭ lokoj baptitaj senrajte de niaj SAT-amikoj: Ŝajo-Palaco, Praurba Insulo, Marsa Kampo, So-Parko, Dionizi-Portego, Tegoleja Ĝardeno, nomataj en la tuta mondo: Palais de Chaillot, la Cité, Champ de Mars, Parc de Sceaux, Porte Saint-Denis kaj Jardin des Tuileries."

*La saman problemon diskutis la Tria Laborkunsido de la Universala Kongreso de Esperanto en Bournemouth. Oni avertis la Esperantistojn, ke ili ne Esperantigu geografiajn nomojn en adreso, skribante ekz. *Novkastelo* por Newcastle aŭ *Malkara Flanko* por Cheapside (en London) — aŭ *Orienta Ŝinko* por East Ham!*

*La Nacia Eduka Asocio en Washington (National Education Association) jam publikigis duan eldonon de la 16-paĝa broŝureto pri Esperanto en la serio de *Personal Growth Leaflets*. Ĝis nun ĝi presigis 40,000 ekzemplerojn. La efikaj varbiloj estas mendeblaj de EANA je prezo de 25 cendoj por 25, kaj de \$7.50 por 1,000. *Sendu dolaron por 100 ekzempleroj aŭ frankite.**

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"Senpaga Esperanto-Kurso: Jen Por Vi" estas la rubriko super longa artikolo pri Esperanto kaj la nova kurso de Geo. W. Bailey, Jr., en la "New Hampshire News", Oktobro, 1949. S-ro Bailey raportas, ke tiu kurso nun regule kunvenas en la YMCA.

DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

Kosto de anonco: Eksterlande, unu vorto aŭ mallongigo por unu cendo (ses vortoj por 1 int. respondkupono); Enlande, unu vorto por du cendoj.

Brazilo. Adolfo Cardi Filho, Rua Redentor 29, Juiz de Fora, Minas. Dez. kor., interŝ. il. PK.

Ĉekoslavakujo. Tadeaŝ Dorotik, Komenskeho 1434/35, Most. Dez. kor.

Francujo. Roger Bizot, 9 Cours de la Pyramide, Carpentras (Vaucluse). 38-j. intruisto, dez. kor. pri sociaj aferoj.

Francujo. Robert Farail, 17 Kajo Richelieu, Bordeaux. 36-j. sporta ĵurnalisto dez. kor.

Germanujo. Willy Weilepp, vor dem Hamstertor 6 III, (19a) Halle (Saale), Sachsen-Anhalt, (Sov. Zono). Dez. kor.

Germanujo. Ernest Höhne, (15a) Weimar, Thür., Box 97. Serĉas interŝ. de PM. Kor. espe, angle, france, germane.

Grekujo. Konstanteno Trahos, Str. Johanou Theologou 95. Zografou, Athens. 21-j. dez. kor. kun gejunuloj.

Japanujo. Gahoo Takezaki, Toofukuji, Kaitookjoku-kunai, (Kaitoo), Kumamoto-ken. 37-j. budhista pastro dez. kor.

Kanado. Oleg Telizyn, 17 Terrace Hill, Brantford, Ont. Dez. kor. kun katolikaj gejunuloj tutmondaj, interŝ. PKI, PM.

Koreo. Kim ŭn Dal, 58-23 Kong Duk Dong, Ma-po-ku, Seul. Dez. kor., interŝ. il. PK.

Japanujo. F-ino Naoko Fujita, 288-2 ĉome, Kamitakata, Nakano, Tokio. 13-j. lernantino dez. kor., interŝ. il. PK.

Japanujo. Hatsutarō Asanuma, 55 Matsumoto, Mizudo, Amagasaki, Hyogo. Dez. kor. pri komercaj rilatoj kun la Amerikoj.

Hungarujo. F. Temesvari, Fö-u. 3, Zánka. Studento kaj terkulturisto dez. kor.

Germanujo. Herbert Klinger, (24b) Glückstadt/Holstein, Schlachterstr. 11. Grupo da rifuĝintoj dez. kor.

Japanujo. Hisashi Yoshikawa, Aomori, Nagashima 78. Instruisto de scienco dez. kor. kun fraŭlinoj.

Germanujo. Christian Bechtoldt, Bahnhofstr. 14, Wiesbaden (US Zono). Revenis el militkaptiteco en Siberio, dez. kor. kun ĵurnalistoj.

Japanujo. Tadaŝi Isobe, Gifu Nacia Sanatorio, Ooi-ĉo, Ena-gun, Gifu-ken. 20 novaj Esp-istoj dez. kor. kun Usonanoj, interŝ. il. PK

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