

INTERLANGUAGE



AMERICAN ESPERANTO MAGAZINE

**"PEOPLES SPEAKING TO
PEOPLES"**

**A WORLD INTERLANGUAGE
NEEDED**

**ESPERANTO SOLVES THE
PROBLEM**

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

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

SEP - OCT, 1951

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AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

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ESPERANTO AND THE IRON CURTAIN

William Solzbacher

IN MANY discussions on the language problem the question arises how the Esperanto movement is affected by the present clash between the Soviet Union and its "people's democratic" satellites, on the one hand, and the democratic world, on the other. In August 1950, when a petition advocating support of Esperanto was presented to the United Nations at Lake Success, some observers expressed astonishment that the Prime Ministers of two satellite nations, Poland and Czechoslovakia, were among the signers while there was no evidence at all of any support from the Soviet Union.

People inside and outside the Esperanto movement are puzzled by such apparent contradictions as the fact that all organized Esperanto activity is forbidden in the Soviet Union while the Communist governments of China, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria finance large scale distribution of propaganda literature for their regimes in Esperanto. The contradictions go even further. The same Czechoslovak regime which distributes throughout the world a propaganda bulletin in Esperanto, forbids the sale of Esperanto textbooks in its own country.

In a nutshell, the present situation of the Esperanto movement behind the Iron Curtain is as follows: No organized Esperanto activities whatsoever in the Soviet Union since 1936; almost none in Poland, Hungary, and Rumania, since 1949; severe restrictions and rapid decline in Bulgaria, since 1949; strong Esperanto movements, but strictly regimented by the Communist regimes, in Czechoslovakia and China.

Let us look at the record as concisely and objectively as possible: When the Communist International (*Comintern*) was founded in Moscow in 1919, an organization called the Esperanto Section of the Communist International (*ESKI*) was launched in Russia. In 1921 it was renamed the Communist Esperanto International (*Esperantista Komunista Internacio*), but at the end of the same year it was dissolved on orders from the Kremlin. Its members were instructed to work in "non-partisan mass organizations" throughout the world. Such an organization was the Esperanto Union of the Soviet Republics (*SEU*), 1921-1936. During its existence it published more than 200 books (textbooks, dictionaries, teachers' handbooks, works of fiction, translations of the Communist Party literature, etc.) as well as periodicals with a large circulation. Its leaders seemed to be on excellent terms with the men in the Kremlin; some of them were government officials themselves. In

1925 the Soviet Union was the first country in the world to issue a postage stamp in Esperanto. Other Soviet stamps with Esperanto text appeared in 1926 and 1927. The first postage stamp portrayed a Russian by the name of Popov who, according to one of Moscow's fantastic claims, was the *real* inventor of radio.

For a number of years, the Soviet authorities did not hinder correspondence in Esperanto between Russians and people in the Western countries, apparently assuming that this was an excellent way of making the wonders of the Communist paradise and the ideas of its leaders known in the outside world. It soon became evident, however, that not every word in those letters was in praise of the Moscow regime. It also appeared that a great deal of "dangerous" information about conditions in the "capitalist" world entered the Soviet Union via Esperanto. The Communists then began to propagandize a system called the Proletarian Esperanto Correspondent (*PEK*) which consisted in arranging correspondence not among individuals, but among labor union locals, school classes, Communist Party cells, editorial staffs of newspapers, etc. This kind of collective correspondence was obviously easier to supervise from the point of view of Communist orthodoxy. Experience proved, however, that individual correspondence was much more popular in Russia than *PEK* and that a large percentage of Russian Esperanto correspondents were more eager to learn about life in the West than to spread the gospel of Lenin and Stalin. So, in the great purge of 1936, the Russian Esperanto movement was one of the victims.

Moscow has never given any official explanation for this. However, Adolf Malik, whom the Communist regime has made President of the Czechoslovak Esperanto Association, commented in 1950: "It is well known that the Soviet Union favored Esperanto until reactionary influences appeared in the ranks of the Russian Esperantists. Esperantists helped to carry on espionage against their country. Who then is responsible for the weakening and the death of the Esperanto movement in the Soviet Union? Those who plotted against the regime are guilty. Shortsighted people in the Esperanto movement itself have done great harm to the cause of Esperanto in the Soviet Union."

Comrade Malik used this as a foreword for a warning to Esperantists in Czechoslovakia, many of whom, it seems, are inclined to believe in "Wall Street" propaganda: "It is obvious that the Wall Street capitalists have not the slightest chance to 'save' us by a new war. . . The Soviet Union will create a better, happier life in the world. From Moscow the light of progress shines into every angle of the universe. . . Shall we Esperantists in the people's democracies repeat the mistakes (of the Russian Esperantists), or shall we learn from their painful experience? There are shortsighted people in our own people's democratic Czechoslovakia who hope that some great miracle will happen (to change the regime). . . Official circles in our country would no longer support us if they knew that there are non-progressive people among

us who by their shortsightedness may cause great harm to themselves, to the working class and to our republic... Therefore it is necessary to exercise self-criticism in all Esperanto clubs and to isolate those who openly or secretly oppose our work..."

Since this was written, matters have become much worse for the Esperanto movement in Czechoslovakia. It is forbidden to sell existing Esperanto textbooks, apparently because they do not contain Communist propaganda. At the convention of the Czechoslovak Esperanto Association in Prague (June 1951) it was announced that "Messrs. Kilian and Lukaš have been requested to work out a modern Esperanto textbook in accordance with the norms established for the present social order." It was announced on the same occasion that, on orders received from above, a small Esperanto-Czech vocabulary, published recently as a supplement to the monthly *Esperantista*, may not be sold to non-members. It looks as if the Czechoslovak regime wished to use Esperanto for Communist propaganda abroad, but it does not want to encourage the study of Esperanto in Czechoslovakia itself.

Matters are similar in other "people's democracies". In Poland, paper and printing facilities are not available for Esperanto books and magazines needed to build up the movement, but a 60-page Communist propaganda booklet in Esperanto, *Nuntempo Pollando*, was distributed free of charge throughout the world. In Bulgaria the government stopped the production of Esperanto books and magazines by seizing the printing plant, but there were apparently no difficulties at all when large quantities of an Esperanto translation of the country's new Communist Constitution were distributed throughout the "capitalist" world.

The Chinese Communist regime finances the large scale distribution of a monthly propaganda paper in Esperanto, *El Popola Ĉinio*, but there is no evidence that it is interested in anything more than this, as far as Esperanto is concerned.

It is quite obvious that the Communist leaders are on the horns of a dilemma. If Esperanto could be used as a one-way street, simply as a means of spreading Communist ideas, it would be welcome. As a two-way street enabling people in Communist countries to learn how the common man in the "capitalist" world lives and how he thinks, it imperils totalitarian isolation. Esperanto can serve not only to spread Communist ideas, but also to kill them. *It can punch holes in the Iron Curtain.*

As a language, Esperanto is "neutral". Like the printing press, it can be used for any purpose, good or bad. Its basic idea, however, is democratic because it is meant to enable people in any country to talk to their fellow men in other lands from whom they are kept apart by the language barrier. As a free press spells the death of tyranny, so the ability to speak to people everywhere is a serious threat to the power of totalitarian regimes to maintain iron curtains.

The Voice of America's bimonthly Program Schedule in French, *La Voix de l'Amérique*, publishes in its issue for November-December 1951 a full-page article on Esperanto. Under the heading, *Coup d'oeil sur l'espéranto* (A Look at Esperanto), it summarizes a broadcast in the *Ici New-York* series in which Dr. William Solzbacher, President of the Esperanto Association of North America, was interviewed by *Nicole de la Meslière*. A picture of the interview appears on top of the page.

Personal Growth Leaflet Number 183, "Esperanto - The World Interlanguage", published by the *National Education Association* in Washington, D.C., has appeared in a Finnish translation in Helsinki. Last year, a Dutch translation was printed in Amsterdam. A Swedish translation, published in Stockholm, is at its second printing, and the American edition is at its third printing (total copies 60,000).

From Costa Rica several air mail letters were received inquiring about the best way of learning Esperanto. This was the result of an article on the Esperanto Association of North America in the Costa Rican press. The article was distributed by the United States Information Service (*USIS*).

Mathematical studies in Esperanto are becoming increasingly numerous, especially in Japan. Ten monographs on mathematical subjects, written in Esperanto, appeared during the past two years in the following periodicals: *Functional Equations*, *Memoirs of the Faculty of Science of Kyusyu University*, and *Journal of the Osaka Institute of Science and Technology*.

The International Electrotechnical Vocabulary, compiled and published by the International Electrotechnical Commission, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland, is now available again in a reprint edition. This authoritative book, 312 pages in a large format, contains full definitions of technical terms in French and English, and translations in German, Italian, Spanish, and Esperanto. It should be of vital interest not only to electrical engineers, but to anyone concerned with the problem of multilingual technical dictionaries and/or the use of Esperanto as a means of international cooperation in science and technology. The book is fully indexed in English and Esperanto as well as in French, German, Italian, and Spanish. (Available from our book service at \$5.00 a copy postpaid.)

The 36th Universal Esperanto Congress was held during August in Munich, Germany, with approximately 2,000 Esperantists from 40 nations in attendance. Government representatives from Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Sweden, and New Zealand, addressed the Congress. The Munich City Council decided on this occasion to rename a square in the center of the city Esperanto Square. Next year's Universal Esperanto Congress will be held at Oslo, Norway, from August 2 to 9.

The Austrian Ministry of Education granted a cash subsidy of one thousand shillings to the Teachers' Section of the Austrian Esperanto Federation.

In the Netherlands Esperanto was taught during the past school year in 26 schools and colleges to a total of 787 students. The figures include 6 teachers colleges with 221 students enrolled in Esperanto classes. In 4 schools the Esperanto classes were compulsory.

At this year's Paris Trade Fair an Esperanto booth attracted considerable attention. Many French business firms use Esperanto. The Paris Chamber of Commerce has one of the most complete Esperanto libraries in the world.

In Israel more than 100 persons attended the Second National Esperanto Conference at Tel-Aviv at the end of May. The Ministry of Education and the City Council greeted the Conference. In the new agricultural settlement of *New Byalystok* a Zamenhof Street was dedicated to the memory of the author of Esperanto.

In England the "Reference Catalogue of Current Literature" lists about 50 Esperanto books in its edition for 1951.

A Swedish industrial firm, Yxhults Stenhuggeri, with headquarters at Hällabrottet and factories in other places, offers an annual award of 500 kroner to a member of its staff who becomes proficient in Esperanto and wishes to attend an international Esperanto conference.

The New York Times, August 14, 1951, printed a news story by Robert C. Doty dealing with a Soviet linguist's attempt to link Winston Churchill and Professor Mario A. Pei, of Columbia University, with an alleged plot to use the English language as an "instrument of aggression." The Russian linguist, V. N. Yartseva, launched the attack in a Rumanian periodical, and quoted from Pei's book, *The World's Chief Languages*. Mr. Doty concluded by pointing out that "in the very book from which the Russian was quoting, Dr. Pei actually suggested Esperanto. . . as the most logical choice for international adoption, rather than English." Professor Pei's book contains a complete basic textbook of Esperanto grammar and conversation. (*The World's Chief Languages*, 663 pp, clothbound, is available from our book service at \$6.)

"LIFE" LETTER IN ESPERANTO SENT THROUGHOUT WORLD

In this issue of *AE* we enclose a copy of a letter in *English and Esperanto* which was sent throughout the world to prospective readers of the magazine *LIFE International*. Over 100,000 of these letters have already gone out to foreign lands to acquaint prospects with the enjoyment and knowledge which will be theirs when they subscribe to *LIFE*. The letters also demonstrate the practical value of *Esperanto* to all who receive them. *LIFE* speaks the "universal language of pictures", which is best understood when one regularly reads that unique magazine so filled with illustrations.

On the opposite page you will note the *Special Gift Rates* which *LIFE International* offers to all our readers who wish to have the magazine sent to friends and correspondents abroad. Certainly such a gift would be a most welcome one. We all know how our Esperanto friends abroad ask for magazines, and how very much they appreciate them. *LIFE* now makes it possible for us to please our *samideanoj* beyond measure. And certainly we all appreciate *LIFE's* use of Esperanto in this timely and practical manner.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS AND ESPERANTO

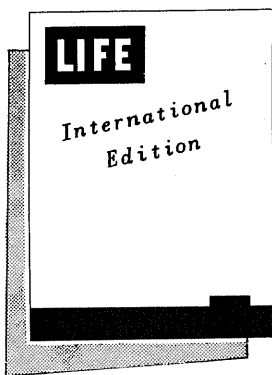
The U. S. Government Printing Office Style Manual contains a chapter on Esperanto on pages 289-292 of the current issue. It consists of a sample text in Esperanto, the alphabet, rules for spelling, syllabication, capitalization, and punctuation, a list of common abbreviations, cardinal numbers, ordinal numbers, the Esperanto names of months, days, seasons, etc. Esperanto is also included among the languages for which a list of diacritical marks is given (pp.380-383) and a list of "Selected Library and Bibliographical Terms" has been compiled.

The U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, lists the Esperanto Association of North America on page 102 of the current edition of its *Cumulative List of Organizations* contributions to which are deductible for income tax purposes.

Belaj Kolor-Fotoj de la Kongreso, Spencer, Iowa, (41-a Kongreso), estas haveblaj por kongresanoj kaj membroj je nur kosto de duplikatoj. *S-ro M. Whipple Bishop*, kongresano, faris plej belajn ekzemplojn en la moderna arto de kolor-fotografio. Elektu el la jena listo, kaj sendu 50¢ por ĉiu foto, rekte al samideano *M. Whipple Bishop, Unity Farm, Lee's Summit, Missouri*. La redaktoro speciale rekomendas N-ron 1 kiel belan vidaĵon kaj mirindan teknikon. *Mendu laŭ numero kaj titolo*, jene: (1) Grupo kun verda Esperanto-flago antaŭ aeroplano de Preston Davis, Jr. (2) Ekskurso al Lago Okoboji, kun dek-unu membroj de la Kongreso. (3) Kongresa Pikniko ĉe Sampson-Bieno – tuta kongresanaro. (4) Grupo ĉe Somerdomo de D-rino Kidder. (5) Bela Pejzaĝo de Okoboji kaj Parko, sen grupo. (6) Ok Personoj Sub Arboj ĉe Pikniko.

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ĈEESTI GRANDAJN OKAZAĴOJN..."

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tents" page of any issue on your local newsstand for a complete listing of LIFE's prices in other currencies.)

WE CHOOSE FREEDOM

Ni Elektas Liberecon

EN ĉi tiu numero de *AE* ni presas tre aktualan artikolon en la angla lingvo, *Esperanto and The Iron Curtain* (Esperanto kaj La Fera Kurteno). Ĝi donas la faktojn pri diversaj malhelpoj kaj malpermesoj rilate al la uzo de Esperanto en landoj de komunismo.

Malantaŭ la fera kurteno, oni nur povas uzi Esperanton sub instrukcioj de la Kremlo por komunistigi Esperantistojn. Komunistoj en landoj de libereco penas enpenetri en la "neŭtralajn" Esperanto-organizaĵojn por la sama celo – komunistigi ilin per la jam konata metodo de "borado de interne". En Nord-Ameriko ili ne sukcesas, ĉar nia movado estas celkonscia pri la fundamenta ideo de Esperanto, kio estas demokrata kaj liberiga. Kiam oni kontraŭstaras komunismon en nia movado, la "kamaradoj" diras, ke nia Esperanto-movado estas "neŭtrala", do, komunistoj devas esti bonvenaj!

Estas jam tempo por klare difini tiun vorton "neŭtrala" kiel ĝi rilatas al Esperanto kaj la Esperanto-movado. Ekzistas granda konfuzo kaj miskomprenoj pri tio inter Esperantistoj tra la mondo. Kiel *lingvo* Esperanto estas ja *neŭtrala*. Iu ajn povas lerni ĝin por iu ajn celo. Sed personoj kaj organizaĵoj povas elekti la celon al kiu oni aplikas la interlingvon. Ekzistas plej diversaj celoj inter kiuj estas plej kontraŭaj tendencoj. *Ni elektas liberecon.*

Ni deklaras al la mondo, ke ni ne povas esti "neŭtralaj" inter la bono kaj la malbono, demokrateco kaj absolutismo, libereco kaj sklavigo, Ameriko kaj la Soveta Unio. Ja, jes, nia organizaĵo uzas la *neŭtralan* interlingvon Esperanto, same kiel plej kontraŭaj "tendencoj" en nia lando uzas la anglan lingvon. Sed neniu organizaĵo povas esti tute "neŭtrala". Inter libereco kaj sklavigo, ni elektas liberecon.

Zamenhof mem, dum vizito al Ameriko, en la Sesia Kongreso, 1910, donis niajn signalvortojn: "Lando de libereco, lando de estonteco, mi vin salutas! Lando, pri kiu revis kaj nun ankoraŭ revas multaj suferantoj kaj senkulpaj persekutitoj, mi vin salutas! ...mi klinas min antaŭ vi, kaj mi estas feliĉa, ke la sorto permesis al mi, vin vidi, kaj spiri almenaŭ dum kelka tempo vian liberan, de neniu monopoligitan aeron." Kaj en la sama parolado, li diris: "Nur plena konscio pri la irota vojo donas al la marŝantoj sufiĉe da energio, por kontraŭbatali ĉiujn malfacilaĵojn, kiuj troviĝas sur la vojo."

Ni alvokas ĉiujn Esperantistojn, por "kontraŭbatali la malfacilaĵojn", kiujn trompisto inter ni kaŭzas per ruza kaj "ruĝa" agado. Estu singardaj pri tiuj, kiuj portas ruĝan stelon, penante kredigi vin, ke ni devas esti "neŭtralaj" inter koloroj. Ni portu la *verdan* stelon. Ne estu kolor-blindaj. La ruĝa estas malamika al vera Esperantismo. Alte tenu la *verdan* standardon de libereco kontraŭ ĉiuj formoj de sklavigo. – *Ni elektas liberecon.*

– G. Alan Connor

The Esperanto Association of North America

PLANS FOR THE 1951-1952 SEASON

WHATEVER this committee does, its activities can do little more than supplement your own efforts. The best methods yet discovered for building membership and making Americans conscious of Esperanto are for you to (1) sign up new members and send us the names of likely prospects, (2) use news items such as you find in this magazine to send a *Letter to the Editor* to your local newspaper, mentioning the name and address of your Association, (3) contribute to the *Sustaining Fund* to enable the Association to carry on effectively while expanding its services.

This is how we plan to help you during the next few months. First, window displays and posters will appear in various libraries throughout the United States. You are told about this elsewhere in this issue. Second, in another experimental mail campaign, thousands of persons all over the country will be told about Esperanto and invited to join our Association. Third, experimental radio spot announcements will be tried in certain selected cities from coast to coast.

All of this means that, at a conservative estimate, hundreds of thousands of Americans will hear about Esperanto during the next few months. This is all to the good, statistically, but it also means that your efforts are needed now more than ever. Because of this publicity, signing up new members, or getting the names of good prospects, may be a bit easier; newspaper articles and *Letters to the Editor* may be more effective; even sending a check to the Sustaining Fund may be a little less painful, now that you know what is in prospect. Our efforts may help, but your efforts will determine the final result.

Harold S. Sloan, Public Relations Committee

EANA NUN LANDA ASOCIO KIEL PERANTO SEN ĈEFDELEGITO

En Aŭgusto de la nuna jaro, la Ekzekutiva Komitato de EANA, laŭ Statuto de UEA, devis aranĝi pri administrado de delegitoj por nova trijara periodo. UEA informis nin, ke nova sistemo ekzistas nun en okazo kiam Landa Asocio estas Peranto de UEA. Pasintjare EANA fariĝis Peranto de UEA, sekve la nova sistemo aplikas al EANA, nome *Landa Asocio kiel Peranto sen Ĉefdelegito*. Do, EANA nun havas la saman sistemon kiel aliaj Landaj Asocioj. Ĉiuj delegitoj depost nun rilatos rekte kun la EANA Oficejo.

Ĉar Donald E. Parrish funkciis laŭ la malnova sistemo dum pli ol 20 jaroj, li ricevis specialan laŭdon kaj dank-leteron de la Estraro de lia Landa Asocio EANA. S-ro Parrish ricevis sian postenon antaŭ ol ekzistis oficialaj Landaj Asocioj. Lia longa kaj diligenta servo meritas la dankojn de ĉiuj Esperantistoj. Ni ĉiuj esperas, ke ni havos lin inter ni kiel altestimatan samideanon por multaj jaroj pli,

- Por la Estraro de EANA



PRI LA 36-a UNIVERSALA KONGRESO

Mi ĵus revenis de longa vojaĝo en Eŭropo dum kiu mi partoprenis la Universalan Esperantan Kongreson en Munkeno. Laŭ la peto de la Ekzekutiva Komitato de EANA, mi oficiale reprezentis nian nord-amerikan asocion. Mi salutis la kongresanaron en la nomo de EANA kaj samtempe ankaŭ en tiu de mia esperantista familio, kiu ŝuldas sian ekziston al simila kongreso antaŭ 23 jaroj.

Usono havis kvar aliajn partoprenantojn: *gesinjoroj David B. Richardson kaj gesinjoroj Ted Crawford.*

La Kongreso estis tre sukcesa, ĉar ĝi havis pli ol 2000 partoprenantojn, kiuj reprezentis 40 naciojn. la registaroj de Okcidenta Germanujo, la provinca registaro de Bavarujo, kaj la loka konsilantaro de Munkeno estis reprezentataj en la Kongreso, kaj ili montriĝis tre favoraj al nia afero. La interkonatiĝ-vespero kaj la arta festo okazis en la belega salonego de la Hofbräuhaus kie, antaŭ deko da jaroj, Hitler promesis la malaperigon de nia afero. Estas ankoraŭ tro frue por juĝi la rezulton de la kongresa laboro; mi nur diros, ke mi konsilas al ĉiuj ĉeesti la venontan Kongreson en Oslo. Ĝi estos neforgesebla sperto.

— *Charles Chomette*, Los Angeles

REPRINTS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

To our members: Under separate cover we are sending you a reprint of the article on Esperanto in the *Congressional Record* of June 13, 1951. The article is enclosed in a brown envelope, and is sent under the frank of *Congressman Karl Stefan*. These reprints are now available to members for distribution. You may mail the envelopes throughout the United States and possessions, without paying *any* postage.

EANA has had a large number of these reprints made. They are enclosed in the franked envelope, ready for sending, and *every* member may receive a supply for distribution. The only charge is the bare minimum cost of the reprinting and the postage necessary to send them to you. This comes to a fraction over one cent apiece, but to encourage you to use them for large scale promotion of Esperanto, we send them at a flat rate of just *one cent each* in any quantity you desire.

Here is a good opportunity for you and your local club to send up-to-date information on Esperanto to many people in your area at only a small cost. You need merely address the envelopes and send them out — *without postage cost to you*. (If you have no ready list in mind, why not select a list of names from your local telephone book? Everyone should be informed about Esperanto.)

Plan to purchase at least 100 for your own use — and distribute them as part of the general information program on Esperanto which is being carried out by all of us. Send your order now.

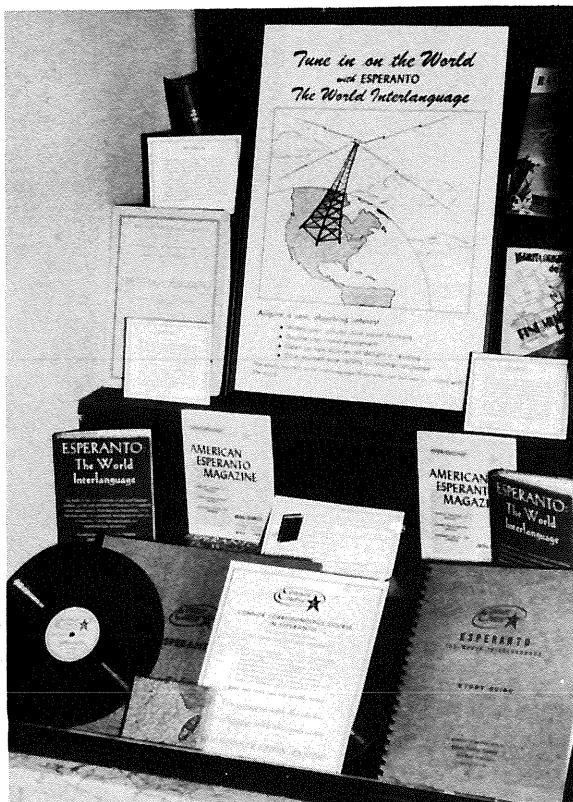
TRAVELING EXHIBIT ON ESPERANTO FOR LIBRARIES AND SHOW WINDOWS

In July of this year, *Harold S. Sloan*, the chairman of our Public Relations Committee, arranged to place a window display on Esperanto in the *Lincoln Book Shop*, located in the arcade of the Lincoln Building in New York City. The book shop is situated on the busy thoroughfare 42nd Street, in the heart of downtown New York.

Besides the display in the window of the book shop, Mr. Sloan arranged a unique demonstration inside the store. A phonograph with one of the records from the *Connor Course* is located near the entrance. Anyone may thus try out the record and hear exactly what Esperanto sounds like. Needless to say, this display has attracted a good deal of interest in the interlanguage Esperanto.

A similar exhibit is now available to our members throughout North America. Your Public Relations Committee has arranged five such traveling exhibits, suitable for your local library or for a local window display. Can you arrange to place such an exhibit in your city? Show your library or other institution this picture. If they are interested please send request to: *Public Relations Committee, c/o Esperanto, 114 West 16 St., New York 11, N. Y.*, giving us dates and details, and we will arrange to schedule this new effective display for your city. There are no costs for the exhibit, beyond the small postal cost necessary to resend the materials to us after the exhibit is over. The average time allowed for use of the exhibit is approximately 2 weeks. See what you can do to arrange an exhibit on Esperanto in your area for the fall and winter season!

→
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ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

"The Scientific Monthly", populara scienca gazeto, presis du longajn artikolojn pri Esperanto. En la Marta numero sub titolo "Lingvistiko", aperis letero de *D-rino Ivy Kellerman Reed* en kiu ŝi respondis al artikolo de *S-ro C. E. Whitmore* pri la neebleco de internacia artefarita lingvo. *D-rino Reed* trafe montris, ke preskaŭ ĉiu aserto de *S-ro Whitmore* estas ridinda pro la nekontestebla fakto, ke Esperanto ja ekzistas, vivas, kaj progresas.

En la Julia numero, *Profesoro L. A. Ware* de la Ŝtata Universitato Iowa, rakontis pri siaj Esperanto-spertoj dum 34 jaroj.

"Nova Intereso pri Esperanto" estas titolo de bona artikolo en la redaktora paĝo de la *Newark Evening News*, 24 Aŭgusto 1951. *S-ro Howard C. Woodruff*, redaktoro de la gazeto, menciis la urĝan bezonon de internacia lingvo kaj priskribis la sukcesojn de Esperanto.

En Trenton, New Jersey, la 5-an de Septembro, s-roj *H. G. Borden* kaj *Donald Bushaw* prezentis programon pri Esperanto antaŭ la loka Klubo "Kiwanis". *S-ro Borden* parolis pri la avantaĝoj de Esperanto kaj *S-ro Bushaw* donis demonstracion pri la interlingvo.

Bulteno de la Lernejo por Plenkreskuloj en Trenton, N. J., anoncas kurson de Esperanto por la vintra studsezono. La kurso komenciĝos merkrede la 3-an de Oktobro en Trenton Central High School. Instruisto de la kurso estas *D. Bushaw*, studento en Universitato Princeton.

Profesoro F. J. Belinfante de la Universitato Purdue, publikigis en japana scienca revuo *Progress of Theoretical Physics* (Marto-Aprilo 1951) kvin-paĝan artikolon, verkitan tute en Esperanto kun 12-linia resumo en la angla lingvo. La titolo de la artikolo estas: *Integrokaŭzeco en konverĝa kvantumteorio de kampoj*.

En Newark, New Jersey, *S-ro Donald Walton* organizas Esperanto-kurson en kiu li uzos la novan *Connor Course*. La unua leciono okazos merkrede la 3-an de Oktobro en la *Y.W.C.A.* en Newark.

"Vivero en Cuba", gazeto de la societo "Vivero y su Comarca" en Havano, Kubo, publikigis en sia Aprila numero la bonegan artikolon "Babel Moderna" de nia samideano *Affonso Correa*. La artikolo unue aperis en *America*, gazeto de la Panamerika Unio. Direktoro de la gazeto *Vivero en Cuba* estas *S-ro Francisco Docal*, patro de nia agema membro *Sergio Docal*, Washington, D. C.

Sukcesaj "Leteroj al la Redaktoro" aperis lastatempe en la sektantaj tagjurnaloj kaj gazetoj: En *Stamps*, skribita de *Conrad Fisher*; en *Newark Evening News* de *Donald Walton*; en *Trenton Times* de *H. G. Borden*; en *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky., de (?); en *Youth's Instructor* sub rubriko "Stamps" de *Milton E. Davis*.



En Elizabethtown-Kolegio, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, je la 24-a de Septembro, oni inaŭguris novan oficialan kurson de Esperanto. La kurso estas starigita laŭ la deziro de *S-ino Emma C. Lander*, kiu testamentis la sumon de \$15,000 al la kolegio por tiu celo. *Frederick C. Neumann*, Profesoro de Lingvoj, instruas la kurson unufoje ĉiu-semajne, uzante la metodon kaj la diskojn de la "Connor Course". Studentoj ricevos oficialajn kredit-poentojn.

La supra bildo montras (*de maldekstre*): gesinjorojn G. Alan Connor, Profesoron Harold S. Sloan de la Universitato New York, kaj Profesoron F.C. Neumann, kiam ili prezentis demonstracion pri Esperanto en Elizabethtown je la okazo de la oficiala malfermo de la kurso.

ERNEST G. DODGE VERKIS NOVAN LIBRON

Ni esperas, post nelonge, recenzi novan libron, verkita de S-ano E. G. Dodge en la angla lingvo, pri pensoj rilate al la vivo. Dum jaroj li tradukis multan poezion en Esperanton. Jen du pecetoj el la usona poemo *HIAUATA* (Longfellow), pri la juna *Vabum* en la ĉielo, kiu enamiĝis je bela fraŭlino sur la tero.

Foje en la frumateno
Al la tero rigardante,
Dum vilaĝ' ankoraŭ dormis
Kaj nebulo sur rivero
Ŝvebis, kiel noktfantomo
Forfuĝanta la tagiĝon,
Junulinon li ekvidis
Tute solan sur herbejo.
Akvokanojn ŝi kolektis
Ĉe l' rivero junkoplana.

Ĉiumatene sur la tero
La unua vidataĵo
Estis du okuloj ŝiaj
Bluaj, rigardantaj liajn. —
Bluaj du lagetoj estis,
Briletantaj inter junkoj!
Amis li la solulinon
Kiu atendis lian venon;
Ĉar solecis ili ambaŭ,
Ŝi surtere, li ĉiele.

"AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO" 45-JARA

ANTAŭ 45 jaroj, en Oktobro 1906, la unua numero de *Amerika Esperantisto* aperis en Oklahoma City, en la centro de Usono. Fondite de Arthur Brooks Baker por servi al la Esperanto-movado "de la Arkta Oceano al Kapo Horn", nia gazeto havis sian hejmon en multaj usonaj urboj kaj iris tra la manoj de diverstalentaj redaktoroj. Nun, en la matura aĝo de 45 jaroj, ĝi reprezentas respektindan tradicion kaj riĉan sperton.

En la malmultaj lokoj, kie ekzistas plena kolekto de binditaj volumoj de *AE*, kiel ekzemple en la Publika Biblioteko de New York, la volumoj de la jarkolektoj de *Amerika Esperantisto* okupas multe da spaco sur la bretoj. Kiom da laboro, entuziasmo, talento kaj oferemo enkorpigis sin en la miloj da paĝoj ĝis nun aperintaj!

Por pli detala priskribo de la historio de *AE* niaj amikoj bonvolu relegi la serion de artikoloj, kiun ni publikigis en Marto-Junio 1949. Vere la tuta evoluo de la Esperanto-movado en Usono kaj Kanado sin regulas en la paĝoj de nia gazeto.

Dum la 45 jaroj de la vivo de *Amerika Esperantisto* multaj aliaj Esperantistaj gazetoj kaj revuoj aperis kaj malaperis en Nord-Ameriko. Jen listo nekompleta: *Amerika Esperanto-Jurnalo*, *Esperanto*, *Esperanto News*, *Esperanto Bulletin*, *Esperanto Herald*, *Esperanto Monthly*, *The Esperanto Student*, *La Espero*, *Esperanto-Lando*, *Ilustrita Esperanto*, *American Friends of World Esperanto*, *Export Esperantist*, *The Golden Age Esperantist*, *Evangelio*, *Pacifika Espero*, *Kalifornia Folieto*, *Verda Marbordo*, *Usona Esperantisto*, *Usona Revuo*, *Harmonio*, *Antaŭen*, *SLP-Folio*, *La Babilanto*, *Stelo Esperantista*, *La Verda Stelo*, *Verda Stelo Internacia*, *The Symbol*, *Global Thinking*, *La Studento*, *Philatelic Esperanto*, *La Simbolo*, *Scienca Gazeto*, *Pola Esperanto-Revuo*, *Skandinava Esperantisto*, kaj multaj pli. Kelkaj el tiuj publikigaĵoj estis seriozaj entreprenoj, aliaj ne. Sed ĉar oni ne devas diri ion malbonan pri la mortintoj, ni ĉi tie nur laŭdu la bonajn intencojn de la fondintoj. Tamen, se oni adicias ĉion, kion tiuj gazetoj faris por Esperanto, oni trovas, ke la tuta sumo neniel estas komparebla al la laboro ofte modesta, sed konstanta kaj celkonscia de nia *AE*.

Ni promesas, ke *Amerika Esperantisto*, nun 45-jara, daŭrigos sian persistan kaj seriozan laboron por Esperanto kaj por la Esperanto-Asocio de Nord-Ameriko. Anstataŭ sendi gratulleterojn je nia naskotago, la membroj de *EANA* povos montri sian fervoron kaj sian ĝojon per eĉ pli agema laboro por Esperanto kaj per varbado de novaj membroj. Kiam nia gazeto estos 50-jara, ĝi devos esti unu el la plej fortaj kolonoj de la Esperanto-movado en la mondo. *Vi helpos nin atingi tiun celon, ĉu ne?*

Vidu tabelon sur la sekvonta paĝo 90, kiu montras statistikon rilate al la historio de Amerika Esperantisto dum ĝiaj 45 jaroj.



DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

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

Danlando. F-ino Sinne Holländer, Gulkrog 14, Vejle. Dez. kor. kun amerikanoj.

Germanujo. Roman Glückher, Brauneggerstr. 38, Konstanz a. B. 21-jara komercisto deziras korespondi.

Hispanujo. Rte. José Ordás, Coso 55 Fotografía, Zaragoza. Dez. kor. kun samideanoj en la tuta mondo pri fotografiaj temoj.

Japanujo. Nishikawka Kenzo, Miyashitadori 1, Sakaide, Kagawa-Ken. 35-j. instruisto serĉas moderan, fidelan, ne tro junan korespondanton. Ankaŭ dez. korespondantojn por lernejoj 15-18 jaraj.

Japanujo. Kotohiko Macubara, Tembori, Kozoji Higaŝikasugai-gun, Aiĉiken. Dez. kor. pri religiaj temoj speciale pri renaskita Jesuo.

Japanujo. Eisaku Terabajasi, Geŝo, Kosugi-maĉi, Tojama-ken. 19-jara universitata studento deziras korespondi.

Usono. Pvt. Charles F. Miller, 13261557, Co. A, 2128th ASU, Ft. Knox, Kentucky. Dez. kor. kun eksterlandanoj.

L'America Esperantisto

1906 Oklahoma City

(redaktoroj)

Arthur Baker

Amerika Esperanto-Jurnalo

1907 Boston

John Fogg Twombly

1908 New York

David H. Dodge

Amerika Esperantisto

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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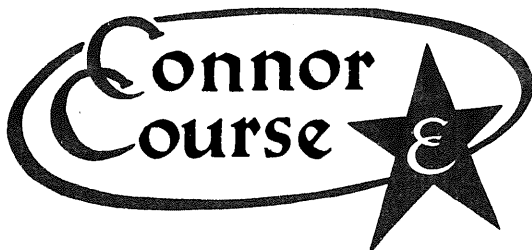
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