

INTERLANGUAGE



AMERICAN ESPERANTO MAGAZINE

AMERIKO

"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."

L. L. Zamenhof

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

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

SEP-OCT, 1952

Thirty-five Cents

AMERICAN ESPERANTO MAGAZINE

(*Amerika Esperantisto*)

G. ALAN CONNOR, *Editor*

114 West 16th Street

New York 11

N. Y.

Vol. 66

Nos. 9-10

Associate Editors: Dr. William Solzbacher, Doris Tappan Connor, Dr. Norman McQuown, Dr. S. Zamenhof, V. Rev. Gabriel N. Pausback, Myron R. Mychajliw.

Sustaining Board: Portia Anderson, Dr. Luella K. Beecher, John M. Brewer, Sergio Docal, Preston Davis, Jr., Ernest G. Dodge, Harold Ewen, Dr. G. P. Ferree, Dr. F. W. Breth, George Hirsch, H. F. Keller, Tony Nabby, R. C. Palmer, Russell Rausch, D. B. Richardson, Douglas Scott, Mazah Schulz, Bertha F. Sloan, Harold S. Sloan, Dr. William Solzbacher, Francis H. Sumner, Adeline Vigelis, Flora Wyman, Anonymous.

Office Assistants: Lola Mae Muse, H. S. Harris.

Peer Gynt

By HENRIK IBSEN



This masterpiece of Norwegian literature is now available in Esperanto. A story in poetic form of wild adventure, impulsive love, filled with delightful scenes from Norwegian country life. The Esperanto translation is beautifully done, retaining the flavor and power of the Norsk original. The verses flow smoothly, making for ease and clarity in reading. (Included in the book are three additional Norwegian folk tales.)

Beautifully bound, \$2.30 postpaid.

Enjoy this masterpiece of world literature today! Order from:

**Esperanto Book Service of America
114 W. 16 St., New York 11, N. Y.**

Jarabono eksterlande por kalendara jaro: \$1.50 aŭ egalvaloro.
Make Checks Payable to Esperanto Association of North America

Active Membership in E.A.N.A. — \$5.00 per Year

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Vol. 66

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1952

Nos. 9-10

THE LIVING FACT OF ESPERANTO

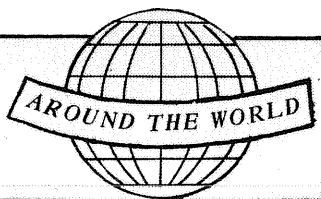
DURING the past summer more than 9,000 and perhaps as many as 11,000 people from all countries outside the iron curtain attended conferences at which Esperanto was the only or the principal language spoken. They have proved again, if such proof were still needed, that Esperanto is a living fact and that it is, above all, an effective conference language, saving time, money and nerves and putting all delegates, regardless of mother tongue, on a footing of equality.

The largest of these conferences was the Thirty-Seventh Universal Esperanto Congress held at Oslo, Norway, with the participation of about 1,700 persons from 35 countries. *Dr. Frederick W. Breth*, who represented the Esperanto Association of North America at the Congress, recently told one of our groups in New York that the governments of Norway, Sweden, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, France, Western Germany, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, and Uruguay were officially represented and that the Mayor of Oslo, *the Honorable Brynjulf Bull*, delivered two speeches in fluent Esperanto.

Other international conferences at which Esperanto was spoken during the past summer were held at Ry, Denmark (Esperanto youth organization), Lindau, Germany (railroad employees), Barcelona, Spain (Catholics), Düsseldorf, Germany (workers), Baugé, France (dedication of the château of Grésillon as a cultural center of the Esperanto movement), Wörgl, Austria (dedication of a monument honoring Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, author of Esperanto).

In view of such recent examples of the effective use of Esperanto as a conference language it should be pointed out that the language problems of the United Nations continue to become more and more complicated. The U.N. General Assembly, which convened October 14 in its new home on New York's East River, found on its agenda, as item No. 65, a proposal to make Spanish a third working language (in addition to English and French) for the Economic and Social Council and its functional Commissions. Delegates were told that this will involve additional expenditures of from \$312,000 (minimum) to \$524,000 (maximum). While Spanish has a good chance of winning this fight for "equal rights", French has lost a similar fight on another front: The French edition of the semi-monthly United Nations Bulletin was discontinued recently, for budgetary reasons. The "battle of the languages" is far from being over in the United Nations.

It is good news, therefore, that there is a chance that the Esperanto Petition to the United Nations, which was presented at Lake Success in August 1950 and was later referred by the U.N. to UNESCO, will be discussed at the forthcoming General Conference of UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), scheduled to open at Paris November 12.



At Belo Horizonte, capital of the Brazilian State of Minas Geraes, more than 70 high school and elementary school teachers, in attendance at a vacation session of the State Teachers College, studied Esperanto in a class taught by Professor J. B. Mello e Souza, of Rio de Janeiro. The class lasted twenty days, at the rate of one lesson a day.

Policemen at The Hague, Netherlands, are authorized to wear a green star on their uniform sleeve if they know Esperanto well enough to be of help to Esperanto-speaking visitors from abroad.

The Austrian Railroad Administration has granted permission for announcements listing local Esperanto clubs and Esperanto delegates to be posted at all railroad stations.

An important medical journal in France, the "Journal de Médecine de Lyon", prints Esperanto summaries of all its articles.

Several Adult Schools in New Jersey now feature Esperanto classes. The 1952-53 catalogues of both the South Orange-Maplewood and the Madison-Chatham Adult Schools contain announcements of Esperanto classes with short explanations about the world interlanguage. At Princeton an Esperanto exhibition was held in connection with the recent State Conference of Adult Schools.

In Canberra, Australia's tiny, but rapidly growing Federal capital, an Esperanto Club was founded recently under the presidency of *Ralph Harry*, an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Harry was one of the translators of the Esperanto text of the U.N.'s Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

An electrotechnical textbook for Dutch schools and colleges, by J. R. G. Isbrucker, contains an index in Esperanto and English as well as in Dutch. The author is the President of the Esperanto Academy.

In the Lebanon Republic, a student at the American University of Beirut, Mr. Abul Dahab, is successfully promoting Esperanto. He recently won second prize in a public speaking contest on "How Can I Best Serve My Fellow Men?" He spoke about Esperanto.

The City Council of Glinde, near Hamburg, Germany, voted unanimously to name a street *Esperanto-Weg* (Esperanto Lane). This was proposed by the mayor.

The Finnish Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars decided at its recent convention at Tampere to ask the International Grand Lodge to make Esperanto one of its official languages and to publish Esperanto articles in its international magazine.

In England, a new Esperanto Textbook, "International Language for Scouts", by George Rust, Editor of *Skolta Mondo*, an international scout magazine in Esperanto, was financed by the Gene Scott Memorial Fund. Gene Scott was a young Englishman, active in the Scout Esperanto movement. He became a pilot in the United States Air Force during the war and died in an air accident. His American life insurance supplied the fund by means of which his father now supports causes which had been dear to his son's heart.

A Masonic Lodge, "L. Zamenhof", all of whose members speak Esperanto, was founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, recently. It is the second lodge of its kind in the world, the first being Lodge No. 454, *Logio Esperanto*, in Paris, France.

"Americano", organ of the Athletic and Recreation Association of the staff of the Holland-America Line, at Rotterdam, some time ago published an effective article by H. Osthoeck, urging members to learn Esperanto.

In Brazil, the State Conference of the Spiritualists of Rio Grande do Sul passed a resolution urging all Spiritualists to learn Esperanto and use the Interlanguage for world contacts with other Spiritualists.

The American Catholic Sociological Review, published at Loyola University, Chicago, contains in its June 1952 issue an item about the International Commission on Esperanto and Sociology. Dr. W. Solzbacher of the U.S., is Chairman, and C.J. Keur of the Netherlands, is Secretary.

The International Red Cross meeting, held recently in Toronto, Canada, boasted at least one delegate who was an Esperantist. She was Mrs. Liive Larrson, a member of the parliament of Finland.

Illustrated publicity folders or booklets in Esperanto were published recently by the city administrations or chambers of commerce of Antwerp and Bruges (Belgium), Mulhouse (France), Gorinchem (Netherlands), Hamburg, Cologne, Bonn, Duesseldorf, Nuremberg, Bingen (Germany), Thun (Switzerland), Bologna and Padova (Italy), Vaasa (Finland), Trondheim (Norway), Jamaka (Japan). Esperanto folders were also published by the West German Railroads, the Belgian Youth Hostels, and the Larvik-Frederikshavn Ferryboat Company of Oslo, which operates ferryboats between Norway and Denmark.

In Japan, Esperanto clubs are now in existence at about 30 universities and 50 high schools.

In Sweden, 14,000 regular Esperanto textbooks and 215,000 Esperanto "keys" (miniature text & dictionary) were sold in the five-year-period, 1945 - 1950, according to the *Svenska Esperanto-Tidningen*.

A significant experiment will be conducted in February 1953 at the School of Integrative Social Research, Ipsden near Oxford, England. Simultaneously an Italian Study Group, an Esperanto Study Group, and a Research and Observation Group will be conducted by highly qualified leaders, with the assistance of a number of philologists, psychologists, and social scientists. Results in the study of Italian and Esperanto will be compared.

A PROJECT CALLED INTERLINGUA

William Solzbacher, Ph. D.

ESPERANTO has been in existence for 65 years and in practical use on an ever increasing scale for almost 50 years. Its application in all fields of human endeavor has demonstrated that it is a satisfactory solution of the world language problem. It is a living language, i.e. it combines stability with capacity for growth and adaptation to changing needs and circumstances. It is *the only living interlanguage*, not a mere experimental blueprint, and there is no need to waste time on comparing it with hundreds of language projects which appear from time to time and try to attract attention.

Interlingua, one of the latest of these projects, presents a somewhat special case because its sponsors use the names of many famous people, including several leaders of the Esperanto movement, thus creating the erroneous impression that these persons have cooperated with the author, Dr. Alexander Gode, in producing the project. A famous linguist, who was temporarily misled, wrote to me some time ago: "It did seem to me that Interlingua made rather extraordinary claims in the introduction..., but it did not occur to me to question them or draw the fine distinctions that are apparently called for. I am afraid that if I could be drawn into error by their wording, so can many other people, and perhaps someone should do something about it."

Interlingua is the product of an organization called *The International Auxiliary Language Association in the United States*, founded in New York in 1924 by Mrs. Alice Vanderbilt Morris, who always personally maintained complete control of its policies and organization. It stated in its *Outline of Program*: "The Association (IALA) has no intention of developing or promoting any new language. In regard to different systems, its function is merely to serve as a neutral clearing house for study and information."

In its early years IALA obtained a grant from the Carnegie Foundation to the Institute of Educational Research of Teachers College, Columbia University, for experimentation to "ascertain the relative ease of learning constructed languages and natural languages." "Constructed languages" should have read "Esperanto", because the late Professor Edward L. Thorndike, under whose direction the experimentation was conducted, found that in fact Esperanto was the only constructed language in which classes were held regularly. Tests were prepared for Esperanto and for Ido, a "reformed" Esperanto which had a limited following at that time. In fact, the tests were administered in 20 Esperanto classes and one Ido class (the only such class available in a three-year period from 1925 to 1927). Comparing results in these classes with those obtained in French, Spanish, German, and Italian classes, Professor Thorndike found that "with expenditures of from ten to a hundred hours, the achievement in the synthetic language will probably be from five to fifteen times that in a natural language, according to the difficulty of the latter."

In 1933 - for reasons which have never been fully explained - IALA changed its policy of conducting independent and impartial research and began to manufacture a language project of its own, largely disregarding

its previous experience and the findings of its own research. The Thorn-dike experiments proved, for instance, that the regularized table of cor-relatives is one of the factors which make Esperanto easy to learn. IALA's staff, however, went deliberately in the opposite direction, en-grossed in an effort to elaborate what it called a "naturalistic" lan-guage. The product is Interlingua, which in many ways is like Peano's project of 1903 with precisely the same name – Interlingua.

The sponsors of Interlingua are guilty of many extravagant and mis-leading claims. They use the names of famous people who never had the slightest connection with the present product. These men and women showed interest in IALA when it was an impartial research organization, many of them expecting that in the end it would support Esperanto. Some of those whose names appear in IALA's literature are known to be strongly opposed to Interlingua, e. g. Professors Pierre Bovet, Björn Collinder, William E. Collinson, Edmond Privat, Alf Sommerfelt, or such leaders in the Esperanto movement as General Louis Bastien, Mr. and Mrs. G. Alan Connor, Andreo Cseh, etc.

In its latest literature IALA omits from its name the phrase "in the United States", thus giving the erroneous impression that it is an inter-national rather than a purely American organization.

In no sense is Interlingua the product of impartial linguistic research. Up to this year, as far as I know, IALA's policy-making body, the Board of Directors, had never included a professional linguist. The new Board seems to contain two linguists, one of them a present, the other a former member of IALA's salaried staff. From time to time linguists of consid-erable fame cooperated with IALA, but never for very long. They quit when disagreements arose with Mrs. Morris, who always remained in full control. In at least one instance, IALA completely abandoned a research project initiated at its request, when it did not develop in the direction desired by Mrs. Morris. This was a plan of educational research under-taken by Professor Pierre Bovet and the *Institut Jean-Jacques Rousseau* of the University of Geneva. The findings of this research, highly favor-able to Esperanto, were published three years ago by the Swedish Esper-anto Federation (See *Large Scale Experiment Shows Results of Esper-anto Teaching*, American Esperanto Magazine, March-April 1950.)

Lack of space makes it impossible to present here a complete criti-cal analysis of Interlingua's dictionary and grammar. Let me give just a few reasons why I consider this language project amateurish, imprac-tical, ambiguous, and difficult to learn.

IALA's principle of going back to the "prototype" of words found in three out of four "control languages" (English, French, Spanish-Portu-guese, Italian) produces a huge number of ambiguities: *patrono* means both *patron* and *pattern*; *stato* means *state*, *State*, *estate*, and *status*; *radio* means *ray*, *radio*, and *radius*; *specie* means *species* and *spice*; *musculo* means *muscle* and *mussel*; *musco* means *moss* and *musk*; *canal* means *canal* and *channel*; *palatin* is the adjective of both *palace* and *palate*; etc. In English, practical necessity has produced the differentiat-ion between these words; Interlingua sets the clock back.

In contrast to Esperanto, which uses prefixes and suffixes as its most important word-building and time-saving device and assigns to each

a clear and distinct meaning, Interlingua's prefixes and suffixes are vague, and exceptions are more numerous than regular forms. The suffix *-ario* is supposed to mean "person concerned with..." or "person characterized by..." or "collection of..." or "place containing..." or "place containing a collection of..." Thus, since *can* means *dog*, *canario* should mean "a man who has to do with dogs", "a kennel", or "a collection of dogs"; in fact it means a *canary*. The word *salario*, which should mean "a salt dealer" or "a salt container", is *salary*. *Numerario* should mean "numbers man" or "collection of numbers"; the Interlingua dictionary says it means *currency*. *Cellario* is not "the cell man" or "a collection of cells", but *cellar*. The suffix *-alia* is supposed to mean "worthless collection of..." *Canalia*, however, is not a "worthless collection of dogs", but *rabble* or *mob*.

-or, *-ente*, *-ia*, *-alia* are all Interlingua suffixes, and there is a root *ten-* (*tener* means *to hold*). However, *tenor* is *tenor*; *tenente*, *tenant*; *tenia*, *tapeworm*; and *tenalia*, *pincers*. It's all very discouraging for anyone who might wish to learn this language. Professor Thorndike's report on "Language Learning", sponsored by IALA, contains a chapter on "The Danger of Ambiguity in Derivatives in Synthetic Languages." Apparently no one on IALA's research staff bothered studying it.

There are more ambiguities in Interlingua than in any natural language. This is a fatal weakness because an interlanguage is no one's mother tongue and is, therefore, bound to suffer to a greater degree from unclear phrasing.

Interlingua has no phonetic spelling, no uniform stress, lots of strange word forms. *Phosphoro*, for instance, exists in no living language. Esperanto's *fosforo* is more natural because it exists in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. *Amita* (accent on first syllable) is about the strangest word anyone could have dreamed up for *aunt*.

Perhaps it is true that Interlingua can be read at sight by polyglots, i. e. those who need an interlanguage less than anyone else. Writing and speaking it is bound to be extremely difficult. Maybe Dr. Gode can do it. I am sure that no other member of IALA's Board of Directors is able to write and speak the language, even in an elementary way.

Interlingua is about as difficult to learn as Spanish or Italian. It is not as precise nor as useful as any of them. It completely lacks the qualities which have made Esperanto, in the words of 27 members of the French Academy of Sciences, "a masterpiece of logic and simplicity."

Experience has shown that new language projects trying to compete with Esperanto cannot succeed. As far back as the year 1903 Peano's Interlingua failed completely, and IALA's Interlingua of today would seem to have no better chance than its progenitor.

Thirty years ago the League of Nations pointed out the dangers of such efforts in its report on *Esperanto as an International Auxiliary Language*, in which it stated: "It is in the interest of the world to have *one* auxiliary language, not two or three, and, from a practical point of view, there is less risk in taking one of which some experience has been gained and which has already attained some tradition and a guarantee of lasting unity." That *one* auxiliary language is the living *Esperanto*.

COTTRELL: SAMARITAN OF SCIENCE



FREDERICK GARDNER COTTRELL (1877-1948), inventor of the Cottrell precipitator, pioneer in the development of nitrogen fixation plants and the cyclotron, and founder of Research Corporation, is one of the most fascinating figures in modern science. He once said about himself: "This chasing of scientific visions which are just on the border line between hokey and history is a great life if you don't weaken." His pioneering activities reached far beyond his narrow field of specialization and included work for the solution of the world language problem and for Esperanto. For many years he was a member of the Esperanto Association of North America and of the Universal Esperanto Association.

Frank Cameron's recent book, *Cottrell: Samaritan of Science*, gives us as lively a picture of this extraordinary Californian as we shall ever get. Before writing his book, Cameron read 10,000 letters and documents and a diary which Cottrell kept faithfully for forty years. He also interviewed about 150 people.

Cottrell's interest in Esperanto runs through many pages of the book. Cottrell had heard of Esperanto and its author Zamenhof when he studied under Wilhelm Ostwald in Germany. He actually joined the Esperanto movement in 1914. It happened as follows:

"Then one day in 1914, at the San Francisco Engineers' Club (where the scheme to dissipate fog had originated, he sat next to an electrical engineer who was reading a not quite familiar-looking pamphlet. 'What's wrong with that Italian?' Cottrell could not resist asking. The engineer laughed and replied that it was not Italian but Esperanto — a language he sometimes found of use in corresponding with the engineering staffs of Russian railroads with whom he occasionally dealt. To Cottrell, who had long been baffled by orthodox foreign tongues, the moment was historic...

"Never a faddist, Cottrell approached the movement in a mood of serious inquiry. His work with the Bureau of Mines brought him in contact with many campuses where he normally would have confined his business to the scientific departments. Now, however, his newly developed taste for Esperanto led him to seek out also the philologists, the etymologists and the linguists, where to his vast astonishment he found unmitigated intellectual snobbishness. He first tried the University of California and there discovered that, while nearly everyone had heard of Esperanto, there was no active interest or any real knowledge of it; yet to Cottrell here was just the forward-looking kind of development which one should naturally expect to find in most active ferment behind university walls. It was a shock. He next took it up with members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at a meeting in San Francisco, only to find 'mild interest but no real enthusiasm'...

"Nevertheless, between the time he adopted the study of Esperanto in 1914 and his trip to Europe in 1919, the subject became one more 'horizontal' with which to intercept the 'vertical' interest of a friend, an acquaintance, or whatever intelligently sympathetic person happened to be sitting in the opposite Pullman seat. In lonely hotel rooms he read it aloud to himself. Some of his less hurried letters to Jess (his wife) were in Esperanto, and where there were cities that had Esperanto Clubs

Cottrell established himself as one of the fraternity...

"He took the matter to Walcott (Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington), urging that the Smithsonian Institution 'undertake work bearing on the subject of an international auxiliary language.'... Although Walcott was interested and used Cottrell's appeal as a basis for discussion with Regents Alexander Graham Bell and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, what encouragement he received is not on record..."

On his second trip to Europe after World War I, in 1921, Cottrell got really going: "When he somehow got word that George Eastman, whose reputation for philanthropy was second only to that linking his name with Kodak, was to be a passenger on the *Aquitania*, Cottrell canceled his budgeted passage on the *Lapland* and submitted to the luxury of the large liner. He had no introduction to Eastman but he was in a sense an anxious mother with an ungainly, marriageable daughter whose beauty could only be considered as inner, and these have always found the milieu of a transatlantic liner particularly well adapted for adroit maneuver.

"It took several days to achieve speaking terms with Eastman but the result was a two-hour talk. He found Eastman 'approachable and responsive.' Eastman admitted having once bought some Esperanto books but had failed to follow up the subject. Cottrell did not press his luck and tactfully postponed the subject of money.

"There were others on board whom Cottrell wooed. Nicholas Murray Butler surprised him by displaying an affable familiarity with his reputation and work and promised to bring the language project to the attention of the Carnegie Foundation, with which he was connected. Marshall Field III ('a fine young fellow, very modest and clear-headed') expressed a sympathetic interest in the idea..."

In Europe Dr. Cottrell visited leaders of the Esperanto movement and discussed the language problem with scientific and political notabilities. While attending the Thirteenth Universal Esperanto Congress at Prague, he wrote his wife: "I had to leave on the present trip with Dr. Nitobe, Assistant Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to attend the International Congress of Esperantists... Dinner tonight with Dr. Nitobe and Mr. Beneš, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs..."

After dreaming for a long time of finding someone with money and leisure to undertake some high class promotion work for Esperanto, Dr. Cottrell met the late Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris in 1922. This led to the establishment of the International Auxiliary Language Association in the United States (IALA) in 1924. At first somewhat favorable to Esperanto, IALA later developed in another direction and lost its first impetus. Cameron's book does not mention what part Cottrell played in this, probably because the documents and Cottrell's diary were not sufficiently specific about the subject.

We know, however, that Dr. Cottrell never lost his interest in the progress of Esperanto. Less than two years before his death, at the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C., he had a long talk with Joseph Leahy, the former General Secretary of the Esperanto Association of North America, discussing with lively interest the latest news about the practical uses of Esperanto and the activities of our Association.



La bildo supre montras grupon de tri samideanoj kaj unu filmstelulino okaze de vizito al la fama filmfarejo "Warner" en Hollywood. *S-ino Patricia DeCleene*, vojaĝanta avino el New Zealand (la dua persono de maldekstre) metas brakon ĉirkaŭ la belegan filmstelulinon *Patricia Wymore*. F-ino Wymore baldaŭ aperos en la nova filmo "Back to Broadway". Tute dekstre troviĝas *S-ro Jack M. Warner* de la filmfarejo, kiu nun studas Esperanton. S-ro Warner bone rekonas la bezonon por komuna lingvo per kiu ĉiuj popoloj povus interkompreniĝi sur neŭtrala bazo. Tute maldekstre troviĝas *S-ro Ted Stewart*, kiu unue interesigis S-ron Warner pri Esperanto, kaj kiu nun multe klopodas por disvastigi la interlingvon.

DIVERSAJ ANONCOJ

Junularo de EANA: Pri diversaj problemoj de la junularo, vi povas turni vin al *Donald R. Broadribb*, 791 South Avenue, Rochester 20, New York. S-ro Broadribb, studento en kolegio, volonte helpas al EANA pri junulaj aferoj. Poste ni esperas anonci pri pli aktiva agado kaj varbado inter la junuloj de Nord-Ameriko.

Libro-Listo (Katalogo): Petu libro-liston de la *Libro-Servo de EANA*. Ni sendos 16-paĝan katalogon por la jaro 1952.

PGL-Kampanjo Progresas: Diversaj membroj jam mendis kvanton da PGL por distribui en siaj komunumoj. Ĉu vi mendis kvanton por via uzo?

Realigu al EANA nun por 1953: Estos granda helpo al la Centra Oficejo, se vi frue realiĝos por la nova jaro. Bonvolu noti, ke vi rajtas ricevi la Novan Diskon je realiĝo (nur 25¢ por poŝtkosto). Se vi ne ankoraŭ sendis vian kotizon, faru tion nun. Ni kore antaŭdankas vin.

Kontribuoj al la Subtena Kaso: Korandankon al la sekvantaj membroj, kiuj per siaj donacoj (ricevitaj de post la Julio-Aŭgusta numero de AE) multe helpas al la bona funkciado de EANA: *Suda Kaliforniano* (\$50), *Dorothy McClenaghan* — Je Memoro de D-ro F. Lisle Horne—(\$5), *H. Soudee*, *Andrew O'Reilly*, *Antonio Ruiz*, *J. M. Robinson*, *Pastro G. Pausback*, *R. H. Richardson*, *I. K. Ekstrand*.

Sukcesojn en la Kampanjo "Ĉiu Membro Varbu Unu Novan Membron" ni raportas por la sekvantaj: *Don Walton* (1), *Cora Fellows* (1), *Joseph Scherer* (1), *W. D. B. Hackett* (1), Kiu sekvas ilian ekzemplon?

KANADA INFORMO

Dum libertempa ekskurso al New York en Septembro, vizitis la Centran Oficejon de EANA *F-ino Forrest* el Vancouver. Ŝi kaj ŝia frato *Bruce Forrest* vigle laboras en la Esperanto-Klubo de Vancouver. Ŝi raportis, ke la Klubo regule kunvenas kiel socia rondo, kaj de tempo al tempo ricevas vizitojn de gastoj el eksterlando. La grupo nun pristudas eblecon starigi kurson de Esperanto en lernejo por plenkreskuloj.

Patro kaj filo, *G. P. kaj G. S. Whitfield* en provincoj Brita Kolombio kaj Alberto, nove aliĝis al EANA. Laŭ nia informo estis la patro kiu interesis la filon. Brava laboro! Ni bonvenigas ilin ambaŭ.

Trevor Baker de Ontario, planas aktivan helpon al EANA post siaj studoj en kolegio. Li skribis: "Mi deziras sciigi vin, ke mi danke ricevas novajojn pri Esperanto kaj la afero por kiu ni ĉiuj laboras. Kiam mi finos miajn studojn, mi sincere deziras lerni paroli Esperanton kaj antaŭenigi ĝin. Plej grandan sukceson al vi."

G. Norman McKinney de Ontario, sendante sian jarkotizon al EANA skribis jene: "Daton de renovigo mi ne memoras. Do mi nun sendas mian pagon kiel Membro-Patrono. Mono estas por elspezi, ĉu ne, tiel longe kiel oni elspezas ĝin saĝe! Kaj tion mi faras aliĝante al EANA!"

La Esperanto-Klubo de Toronto ĝuis tre sukcesan piknikan kunvenon dum la somero. Proksimume dudek personoj ĉeestis, inkluzive vizitantoj el Hamilton. La grupo nun denove komencis regulajn kunvenojn en ĉambroj de la Societo de Amikoj. *S-ro Philip Trubey* estas elektita kiel nova vic-prezidanto de la klubo.

BIG YEAR-END SALE ★ TO REDUCE BOOK STOCKS
25% (one-fourth) off all books in the following list up to January 15
to members only, and in the amount of \$5.00 or more

This sale will not be repeated. It is strictly for our members who support the Book Service of EANA, knowing that purchase of books makes it possible for the Central Office to publish the magazine and serve the Association. Here are listed many of the very best books in Esperanto: *Enciklopedio* (Vol. II) at only \$3.75 (25% of \$5.00); *Svisa Antologio*, \$3.26; *Sep Fratoj*, \$1.87; and a host of others at 25% discount. Just select your books at the regular retail prices shown here, then deduct 25%, making sure that your order amounts to \$5.00 or more after deduction.

Albanio, descriptive booklet of country B.C. (before communism).. \$.10
American Esperanto Key, Eng Key but big 4x6 & more vocabulary .15
Anstataŭa Edzino, Maxwell, novel, escape from Russia, *cloth bd...* 1.75
Amo de Tooĵuuroo, Kikuĉi, LM (Literatura Mondo), three playlets . 50
Birth of Esperanto, Zamenhof, account in parallel English & Espo. .10
Ce Doktoro, Ŝalom-Alejĥem, famed monolog from the Hebrew, 12pp. .15
Du Majstro-Noveloj, Storm, two fine stories from German, *bound....* .85
Ek al Batal', Teo Jung, fine printed booklet of Esperantist poems. .10
El la 'Verda Biblio', Lejzerowicz, LM, wry humor on Esp & Espists .50

<i>Enciklopedio de Esperanto</i> , big Vol. II, K-Z, without ilustr, 600 pp.	
LM, info on all Espo problems, hist, lit, linguistics, etc.....	\$5.00
<i>Esperantismo</i> , Braga, excel Esperanto style, miscel Espo articles	.10
<i>Esperanto for Beginners</i> , (famed Little Blue Book) annotated story.	.05
<i>Esperanto kaj Kulturo</i> , 3 arguments for Espo by German scientist..	.25
<i>Espero, La</i> , an easy version by Gregori (not Menil), words & music	.20
<i>Flirto, La</i> , Lord, charming little Catholic story by an American....	.25
<i>Geedzeco, La</i> , Cammen, Catholic instructions on love & marriage..	.25
<i>Ĝis la Revido</i> , Noble, 1-act playlet on Espo congress, Eng & Espo.	.10
<i>Gramatikaj Karakteroj de Esp Radikoj</i> , Kalocsay, analysis of roots..	.20
<i>Hirundlibro, La</i> , Toller, poems of prison life, from German, bound...	.85
<i>Interpopola Konduto</i> , Privat, LM, discussion ways for world peace	1.25
<i>Johano la Brava</i> , Petofi-Kalocsay, delightful legend in easy verse.	.85
<i>Juda Stato, La</i> , Herzl, important essays by the author of Zionism..	1.25
<i>Juneco kaj Amo</i> , Payson, love and passion in old Venice, exciting	.20
<i>Kolomba Premio, La</i> , Dumas, humorous little love story, very easy	.15
<i>Konversacia Vortaro</i> , amusing definitions of Esp words by students	.10
<i>Leteroj al Juna Poeto</i> , Rilke, LM, comment on life in letter form...	.50
<i>Linguaphone Esperanto Course</i> , text & pictures for course, cloth..	2.00
<i>Longa Vojo, La</i> , Meye, story of vagabond life on the road, bound...	1.00
<i>Maria kaj la Grupo</i> , Emba, LM, excel story about workers Espo-club	1.25
<i>Maro, La</i> , five excellent lively short stories of the sea, bound.....	1.00
<i>Mechelen, Belgujo (Kongres-Libro)</i> , guidebook, history & stories..	.20
<i>Mia Spektro</i> , Kurzens, LM orig, Esp poems by talented Latvian poet	.50
<i>Mistero de l' Sango</i> , Battaglia, excel account of research, bound...	.85
<i>Mozaiko</i> , good reading book for students, tr. from various sources.	.15
<i>Muzik-Notoj de Baghy-Kalocsay</i> , their ten best songs, wds & music	.50
<i>Mr. Tot Aĉetas Mil Okulojn</i> , Forge, LM, exciting, fantastic story....	1.65
<i>Ni - ne la fremdulaĉoj!</i> , Marin, pictures, evolution world gov't....	.10
<i>Okcidenta Virginio</i> , Ruff, mimeo, parks legends, etc, 1 p. fotos....	.15
<i>Okuloj de la Eterna Frato</i> , Zweig, illust. legend of the Orient.....	.65
<i>Pangea</i> , Herceg, analysis of world crises and their solutions.....	.15
<i>Por Recenzo</i> , Sturmer, novel of literary students life, cloth.....	.50
<i>Primo Manuale della Lingua Ausiliara Espo</i> , Italian, shop-worn....	.10
<i>Pro Dio! Ne Esperantiston!</i> , humorous 1-act promotion play.....	.15
<i>Psikanalizo kaj Edukado</i> , Bovet, theory & practice in education...	.60
<i>Rakontetoj</i> , Eaton, amusing anecdotes in easy Esperanto style....	.15
<i>Rübezabl</i> , a booklet of mythical stories about a mountain sprite....	.15
<i>Sep Fratoj</i> , Kivi, famed novel of brothers in a Finnish village.....	2.50
<i>Surprizes at Sylvia Farm</i> , Esperanto propaganda play in English...	.15
<i>Svisa Antologio</i> , LM, from all 4 langs, 540 pp, one of LM's best.	
Truly perfect original, but covers are very slightly marred.....	4.35
<i>Taglibro de Vilaĝ-Pedelo</i> , quaint tale of a village church clerk....	.20
<i>Tri Homoj en Boato</i> , Jerome, hilarious antics of three gay pals....	1.65
<i>Vagabondo kaj Sinjorino</i> , Kloepffer, popular German novel, cloth...	1.25
<i>Vojo Tut-Amerika</i> , 9 x 14 ptd chart of Highway, Esp-Eng-Sp-Port...	.15

THE NEW ESPERANTO PHONOGRAPH DISK is given FREE with all renewals of membership in EANA in the Active Category at \$5. (Add 25¢ for postage.) Have you sent in your renewal yet? Do it now!

Ĉiuj legantoj de *Heroldo* kiu havas distingopovon scias, ke redaktoro *Tec* ng regule favoras la *ruĝan* vidpunkton en sia gazeto. Kompreneble la redaktoro *Heroldo* ne estas komunisto — li estas nur "oportunisto". Jung penas plaĉi al komunistaj instancoj malantaŭ la fera kurteno, esperante teni daŭran akceptadon abonon al *Heroldo* en tiuj landoj. Pro tio, ekzemple 16-9-52, li presis artikolon "El Raporto el Norda Koreo", menciante pri "libera popolo (sub komunistarimo)" kaj "braveco, heroeco kaj persista pacienco de (komunistaj) militantoj". En la sama numero estis dek aliaj artikoletoj pli malpli favoraj al komunismo. En la antaŭa numero 25-8-52, li plendis al la komunistaj instancoj pro ilia sendo de *Heroldo* el Ĉeĥoslovakio: "La kaŭzon de la reveno ni ne komprenas, r ĝuste en tiu numero ni publikigis, interalie, ...tradukon de poemo el nuntempa (komunista) eldonaĵo 'La Plej Forta Voĉo de la Paco'."

Do, ne surprizis nin, kiam Teo Jung presis artikolon "Por Reorganizo de la ona Esperanto-Movado", helpante al la komunistema flanko de la usona movado, kaj atakante la landan asocion EANA kiu havas kontraŭ-komunistan tenon. Inluas al Jung, ke la komunistemaj "reorganizantoj" promesas aboni al *Heroldo* kiel organo de la nova grupo! Ankaŭ ne surprizis nin, kiam Jung ne presis eron de viktimo de komunismo, responde al letero en *Heroldo* kontraŭ uzo de peranto en la usona armeo. Ni volonte presas tiun leteron sube, de *Iama Viktimo* responde al *S-ro H. Volkert* en *Heroldo* kiu dufoje ĝuis presigon de leteroj la vidpunkto de la "kolombo de paco"!

Nia nord-eŭropa amiko klarigis: "... mi tuj skribis al la redaktoro de *Heroldo* eron, esprimante mian vidpunkton tute kontraŭan al tiu de *s-ro Volkert*. Ĉie mi sendas al vi kopion. Okaze se la redaktoro de *Heroldo* rifuzos aperigi un leteron, mi donas mian artikoleon por aperigi en *AE*. Ŝajnas al mi, ke estas danĝere lasi la naivan opinion de *s-ro Volkert* pri pacifismo nerespondita. Vere nuntempe ankaŭ ĉiuj komunistoj nomas sin pacifistoj tiel, ke oni baldaŭ plu scias kiam temas pri vere honestaj pacifistoj kaj kiam pri la subfosantoj la demokratiaj reĝimoj." Jen letero kiun *Heroldo* ne presis:

VANA PROTESTADO —

El Ameriko atingis nin la novaĵo: parto de la usona armeo ekuzis Esperanton siaj manovroj. Kaj kompreneble tuj venis la atendita reakcio flanke de kelkaj ideoj, kiuj nomas sin pacifistoj kaj veraj zamenhofanoj. Ili eĉ serioze iniciis niajn oficialajn organizojn al protestado.

Kial? Kian rajton ni havas protesti kontraŭ kia ajn uzo de la internacia helpo? Esperanto estas la lingvo, kiu apartenas al la tuta homaro kaj ne estas popolo de certa sekto aŭ movado. Tion deklaris jam Zamenhof mem.

Esperanto ludis iam gravan rolon ankaŭ en Sovetio. Ĉiuj esperantistoj ĝojis tiu progreso kaj neniu protestis. Sed la registaro, kiu tiam subtenis nian landon ne estis tute ordinara: ĝi akiris la potencon post sanga revolucio, regis per teroro kaj ĝia fincelo estis kaj estas — la mondrevolucio.

Kial do protesti nun, kiam unu el la plej grandaj demokratiaj regnoj en la mondo ekuzas Esperanton? Kelkaj okcident-eŭropaj samideanoj bedaŭrinde jam ekuzis tion, ke la usona armeo helpis liberigi Eŭropon el sub la germana nazismo. Nun ĝi estas la sola garantio kontraŭ la perforta enkonduko de komunismo nia tuta kontinento. En tiu okazo nia movado estos likvidata en la tuta Eŭropo kaj pliaj milionoj da kompatindaj viktimoj finos sian vivon en koncentrejoj. Ĝenerala ibereco de ĉiuj individuoj, kaj ne la unuflanka pacifismo kiu celas ekstermi komunismojn, estas laŭ mia opinio la plej alta idealo.

La okcidenta mondo — inter ili ankaŭ la esperantistaro — devus esti solidara, devus kunlabori anstataŭ subfosi nian propran grundon per vanaj protestoj.

— *Iama Viktimo*

POR KE TIUJ KIUJ ESTAS BLINDAJ POVU LEGI

Ĉi tiu artikolo estas resumo de parolado, kiun faris nia blinda samideano Henry Kruse, Jr. antaŭ la Literatura kaj Praktika Esperanto-Grupo en New York.

DE antikvaj tempoj estis blinduloj inter la homaro, kaj ili fariĝis socia problemo. Ĉar ili ne povis sin vivsubteni en la antikva ekonomio, ili plej ofte mortis aŭ estis mortigitaj. Eĉ tiam, tamen, estis multaj blindaj metiistoj, ekzemple vagantaj muzikistoj kaj poetoj. Primitivaj popoloj ĉiam bezonis personojn por kanti pri iliaj bravaj venkoj.

Ĉiuj aŭdis pri la fama blinda Homero, kiu verŝajne estis tia vagmuzikisto. Sed la plej granda parto de la blinduloj restis ĝis modernaj tempoj nur almozetantoj. Nuntempe, la blindulo povas sin mem subteni, se nur vidantoj komprenas kaj fidas pri lia kapablo. Tiu fakto estas dank' al modernaj edukmetodoj.

Tiun edukon komencis Valentin Haüy en la jaro 1783, kiam li fondis en Parizo la Instituton Nacian de Junaj Blinduloj. Haüy edukis per alfabeto de grandaj levitaj li-



Louis Braille.
1809 - 1852

teroj havantaj la formojn de ordinaraĵoj nigre presataj literoj.

Post proksimume kvindek jaroj, Louis Braille elpensis palpalphabeton por blinduloj, kiu hodiaŭ portas lian nomon. Francaj kaj anglaj nomoj estas *braille*, kaj Esperante *brajlo*.

Braille estis unue studento kaj poste instruisto de orgenmuziko en la Pariza lernejo. Ĉar li kredis, ke sukcesa blinda muzikisto devas skribi kaj legi sian muzikon, Braille elpensis sian sespunktan sistemon de palpskribo.

Poste li alĝustigis ĝin por ordinara legado. Braille bone sciis, ke levitaj punktoj estas pli palpeblaj ol levitaj linioj, kaj ke la plej bona sistemo de palpskribo estu plej simpla. Ĉiu el liaj literoj kaj signoj formiĝas el unu ĝis ses punktoj en sespunkta ĉelo. El tiuj punktoj oni povas fari sesdek-tri diversajn kombinojn. Eĉ hodiaŭ la plej granda nombro da blinduloj opinias, ke la brajla sistemo estas la plej bona palpskribo iam elpensita. Oni povas presi brajle, kaj oni povas skribi ĝin per brajlskribmaŝino aŭ per mano.

Spite de la boneco de la brajla sistemo kaj ĝia populareco inter la blinduloj mem, la estraro de la lernejo en Parizo malaprobis ĝin kaj malpermesis ĝian uzon. Oni eĉ malpermesis, ke Braille instruu per sia sistemo. Li mortis forgesita kaj malkontenta en Januaro 1852, kaj estis entombigita en sia naskiĝvilaĝo Coupvray, Francujo. Tien senĉese pilgrimas blinduloj kaj blindulamikoj. Nur nuntempe, je la centjara datreveno de lia morto, oni planas translokigi lian korpon al inda tombejo en Parizo.

Je proksimume la sama tempo, kiam Louis Braille enkondukis sian sis-

temon, fondiĝis tri unuaj Usonaj privataj lernejoj por blinduloj. En ĉi tiuj lernejoj kaj en la multaj ŝtataj lernejoj, kiuj baldaŭ poste fondiĝis en Usono, oni uzis levitajn literojn simile al la Haiiy-sistemo. Pli poste oni edukis per *American Braille*, kiu estas adaptaĵo de la originala brajla sistemo. En 1918 ĉiuj blindullernejoj kaj blindulpresejoj en Usono konsentis uzi sistemon nomatan *reviziita angla brajlo, grado unu kaj duono*.

Dum la lastaj jaroj komitato de Unesco por Unuforma Brajlo aranĝis konferencojn, kie edukistoj kaj presistoj de samlingvaj grupoj interkonsentis pri unuformaj brajlaj sistemoj por siaj lingvoj. Tiuj konferencoj jam sukcesis pri Proksima kaj Meza Oriento, Afriko, kaj Hispan- kaj Portugal-lingvaj landoj. Ankoraŭ necesas nur unuformigi la brajlajn sistemojn de la Malproksima Oriento.

Restas por priskribi, eble la plej gravan, plej antaŭvidantan hodiaŭan klopodon pri brajlo: la Esperanto-movado inter la blinduloj. Eble estas nekredible, sed proporcie estas pli da blindaj Esperantistoj ol vidantaj. El la 268 regule presataj brajlaj revuoj en la mondo, kvin estas en Esperanto. Kial la blinduloj tiel sin turnas al Esperanto? Ĉar ili mem pli multe bezonas ĝin, kaj tial pli bone komprenas la ĝeneralan bezonon de Esperanto. Brajla presado estas multekosta, kaj blinduloj ne havas multan monon. Tial la internacia pruntprenado de brajlaĵoj estas speciale necesa.

Estis surdblinda Sveda lingvisto Harald Thilander, kiu unue komencis klopodi por Esperanto inter la blinduloj. Tuj kiam li mem eklernis Esperanton, li komencis agiti por ĝia uzo inter blinduloj. Sub lia influo Profesoro Carte de Francujo fondis en 1904 la unuan Esperantan brajlan revuon *Esperanto-Ligilo*. Post kelkaj jaroj Thilander mem fariĝis brajlpresisto, kaj de tiam li regule redaktis kaj presis la revuon.

Krom la Esperantaj brajlaj gazetoj, estas ankaŭ brajlaj libroj publikigitaj Esperante. Nur antaŭ nelonge fondiĝis Internacia Esperanta Brajla Biblioteko en Francujo, de kiu iu ajn blinda Esperantisto rajtas pruntepreni librojn per poŝto. Ĝus fondiĝis Ligo Internacia de Blindaj Esperantistoj. Ĝi celas plibonigi la vivkondiĉojn de la tutmonda blindularo, kaj plidivastigi la uzon de Esperanto.

LA ESPERANTO-ALFABETO EN BRAJLA SKRIBO

A	B	C	Ĉ	D	E	F	G	Ĝ	H
•	••	••	•• •	••	••	••	••	•••	••
I	J	Ĵ	K	L	M	N	O	P	R
••	••	••	•	••	••	••	••	••	••
S	Ŝ	T	U	Ŭ	V	Z			
••	••	••	••	••	••	••			



ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

En la ŝtato New Jersey, niaj fervoraj membroj *Don Walton, Henry Kruse, Elsie Yungbans, Dorothy McCusker* kaj *Connie Davis* fervore kaj sukcese laboras en la Lernejoj por Plenkreskuloj. Tri tiaj lernejoj metis Esperanton en sian studplanon. En Newark jam komenciĝis unu kurso kun 15 lernantoj.

Raportoj pri la EANA-Kongreso en Sacramento kaj pri diversaj Esperanto-laboroj de la membroj dum la somero konsistigis la interesan programon de kunveno de la Literatura kaj Praktika Esperanto-Grupo en New York la 6an de Septembro.

D-ro Cecil Stockard, Bradentown, Florida, kiu estis Prezidanto de EANA dum la malfacilaj militjaroj de 1942 al 1946, vizitis nian Centran Oficejon dum sia restado en New York komence de Septembro. La tagon antaŭ lia forveturo okazis amika tagmanĝo en japana restoracio, en kiu partoprenis D-ro Stockard; la nuna Prezidanto de EANA, D-ro Solzbacher; la Prezidanto de la Propaganda Komitato, D-ro Sloan; kaj Ges-roj Connor.

La libro "Esperanto: The World Interlanguage" nun ekzistas en brajla eldono por blinduloj. Faris la laboron volontulinoj de la Ruĝa Kruco, por helpi al nia eminenta blinda samideano *Henry Kruse Jr.* prepari sin por instrui kurson de Esperanto ĉi-aŭtune.

Usonaj almanakoj kaj jarlibroj en la nuna jaro denove enhavas mension (kun adreso) pri la Esperanto-Asocio de Nord-Ameriko: *The World Almanac* (p. 594), *The New International Year Book* (p. 185 kaj p. 558), *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Encyclopedia Year Book* (p.394).

En Newark, N. J., D-ro *George A. Maggio* instruas du kursojn de Esperanto – unu por komencantoj en kiu partoprenas kuracistoj el la Newark-areo, kaj unu kiel daŭrigo de lia sukcesa kurso pasintjare. Partoprenas kuracistoj, flegistinoj, fratulinoj, kaj membroj de la loka Klubo de Leonoj. En somera eldono de la Bulteno de la Medicina Asocio en konteo Essex aperis letero pri Esperanto, skribita de D-ro Maggio.

Dumsomere en Claremont, N. H., F-ino *Dorothy McCusker* parolis pri Esperanto antaŭ la loka klubo de Rotarianoj. Kunhelpis en la afero S-ro Allan Hutcheon, kiu nun preparas kurson de Esperanto en tiu urbo.

En la "Los Angeles Times" de 27 Aŭgusto aperis letero pri Esperanto, skribita de S-ro *Charles Chomette*. Li lerte refutis diraĵon, ke "ĉiuj interlingvoj restis tute sensukcesaj", per trafaj ekzemploj de nuntempa uzo de Esperanto.

En Newport, Washington, Pastro *R. W. Mason* anoncas novan kurson de Esperanto sub lia gvidado. La kursanoj uzos la diskojn kaj metodon de la "Connor Course".

En "The Spencer Times", Spencer, Iowa, aperis longa artikolo kun kongres-foto pri la 24a Kongreso de EANA. Skribis la artikolon nia konata samideano *Konrad Kail*, kiam li kaj lia edzino S-ino *Maud Kail* partoprenis en la Kongreso.

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

- Aŭstrujo.** Maria Miksch, Abelegasse 29, Wien 16. 13-jara knabino deziras korespondi kun samaĝulino.
- Brazilo.** F-ino Maria Emilio Silva, Rua Sete Pecados 78, Arruda Recife (Pernambuco). Deziras korespondi.
- Germanujo.** Karl Mittenzwei, Fürst Moritzstr. 2, (21b) Siegen. 50-jara komercisto dez. kor. pri ĉiuj temoj.
- Japanujo.** Tuneyuki Mizuno, Kuruwamae 5, Sinkawa-ciju, Hekinan-ci, Aici-ken. Dez. kor. kun Esperantistoj 15-20 jaraj.
- Japanujo.** Hiroshi Yamamoto, Shimobuchi Oyodo-cho, Shimoichi Nara. 21-j. studento de juro deziras korespondi.
- Japanujo.** Esperanta Grupo de Hukuoka Gakugei Daigaku, Siobaru-mati, Miyake, Hukuoka-si, Hukuoka-ken. 14 gegrupanoj de eduka fakultato deziras korespondi pri diversaj temoj.
- Nederlando.** A. Blickman, Schouwstr. 16, Nieuwendam, Amsterdam. Dez. kor. kun personoj, kiuj interesiĝas pri akvarioj.
- Svedujo.** S-ro S. W. Ahlm, Pontonjærgatan 33, Stockholm K. Kolektas ludkartojn (ekz. ekstrakarto aŭ jokero) kaj esp-istajn "Ex Libris", kaj rekompencas vian sendon per Esperantaj libroj.



Peer Gynt, de Henrik Ibsen. Tradukita poezie el la norvega lingvo de Erling Hausen. Eldona Rondo, Novegujo, 1951. 258 p. Tolbindita. Havebla de EANA, \$2.35.

El ĉiu literatura lingvo venis unu verko super ĉiuj aliaj atentinda. Ekzemple, el la Germana venis *Faŭsto*, el la Itala *Infero*, el la Hispana *Don Kiboto*, kaj el la Norvega *Peer Gynt*. Ĉi tiu la plej nova el la "modernaj klasikoj" aperintaj en Esperanto, certe valoras la aĉeton, precipe de tiuj, kiuj ne povis regi la lingvajn komplikaĵojn de la aliaj menciitaj verkoj.

Mallonge, la temo de la rakonto estas jena: Peer Gynt estas norvega junulo, kiu havas inklinon ŝerce kaj iom fantazie mensogi, tio estas, *blagi*. (La unua frazo en la dramo estas: *Peer, vi blagas!*) La rakonto prezentas la aventurojn kaj misaventurojn de Peer, dum li trairas la vivon penante "esti si mem", malgraŭ pluraj malhelpoj, plejparte de li mem kaŭzitaj. Oni povas legi la libron kaj ĝui scenojn el la norvega kampara vivo; oni povas kompate sekvi la erarplenajn spertojn de nia heroo; kaj oni povas samtempe filozofie studi la duon-kaŝitan signifon de liaj travivaĵoj.

Detala komentario pri la kvin aktoj, kaj (bedaŭrinde ne tute kompletaj) notoj al individuaj frazoj ebligas plene ĝui la verkon. Tri tre mallongaj legend-noveloj troviĝas por kompletigi la senton pri hejmeco en la norvega literaturo.

Lingve, la verko estas facile legata. Preskaŭ senescepte mankas en la poezio la malfacilaĵoj kutime trovataj. Kelkloke la vortoj uzitaj ne estas tute simplaj, sed ne ĝenas leganton kun bona imago aŭ vortaro. Entute: interesa kaj valora havaĵo.

— Donald R. Broadribb

POPULAR ESPERANTO BOOKS

The Central Office is equipped to supply all your book needs. Here are a few popular and standard items. 10% discount in quantity. Ask about other titles.

PRACTICAL ESPERANTO, <i>Dr. Wm. Benson</i> . Many use this text for class or self because it is unique with 650 pictures to illustrate rules, affixes, vocabulary, etc. Grammar in English, exercises in Esperanto. 160 pp. illustrated.....	\$.25
REED'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, <i>Dr. Ivy K. Reed</i> . A very complete beginner's text for class or self, with extensive examples, dialog, etc. Offset reprint, a few pages slightly blurred but fully usable. 142 pp. with vocabularies and a complete index. Original price 75¢, reduced to less than half-price.....	.35
ESPERANTO: THE WORLD INTERLANGUAGE, <i>Connor-Solzbacher-Kao</i> . The new complete manual of Esperanto. "6-books-in-1": history, textbook, reader, world directory, 2 dictionaries. All in one vol. 245 pp.....	Paper \$1.50; Cloth 3.00
UNIVERSALA ESPERANTO-METODO, <i>Dr. Benson</i> . Encyclopedic all-Esperanto book of 11,000 pictures with textbook, reader, dictionary. 560 pp.....	Cloth 6.00
ESPERANTO GRAMMAR & COMMENTARY, <i>Cox</i> . A detailed and thorough analysis of Esperanto grammar in English, innumerable examples. 371 pp.....	Cloth 1.50
ESPERANTO (<i>World Language Series</i>), <i>Prof. Mario A. Pei</i> . Complete Esperanto chapter from "World's Chief Languages". Gram. survey, vocabularies, etc.....	.25
WORLD'S CHIEF LANGUAGES, <i>Prof. Mario A. Pei</i> . A guide and survey of languages of entire world, incl. Esperanto. Maps, glossary, index. 663 pp....	Cloth 6.00
AMERICAN POCKET DICTIONARY, <i>Karl Froding</i> . Esp-Eng & Eng-Esp. Beginner's pocket companion. Offset edition in paper covers. 80 pp.....	.25
EDINBURGH DICTIONARY. Esp-Eng & Eng-Esp. Excellent and complete, in concise form. The very best small dictionary for English speakers. 288 pp....	Cloth .85
WILLIDGE ESPERANTO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Latest edition with 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, & 6th "Aldonoj de la Lingva Komitato". Complete, 490 pp.....	Cloth 2.50
FULCHER & LONG ENGLISH-ESPERANTO DICTIONARY. Incl. proper names and neologisms. Each meaning listed separately. Complete, 348 pp.....	Cloth 2.35
PLENA VORTARO DE ESPERANTO, <i>Grosjean-Maupin</i> . Esp-Esp. The large complete all-Esperanto dictionary. Authoritative. 511 pp. Offset edition.....	Cloth 4.00
RARE, exactly same as above, but better paper & binding. Deluxe ed.....	Cloth 6.50
FUNDAMENTA KRESTOMATIO, <i>Zamenhof & others</i> . Authoritative chrestomathy and literary guide. Innumerable model stories, poems, etc. 472 pp.....	Paper 1.65
Latest edition, exactly same as above, but newly bound in boards....	Half-Cloth 2.50
KARLO, <i>Edmond Privat</i> . Very popular easy first-reader, used in many classes. Life of Karlo as he grew from boyhood to young manhood and marriage. 43 pp...	.25
THE BIBLE in Esperanto (<i>Sankta Biblio</i>). The best "Reader". Beautifully printed. Bound in blue, art vellum, 8vo, latest ed. on excel. Bible paper. 996 pp....	Cloth 2.50
ESPERANTO SORTIMENTO. Five books, good reading at low cost: <i>Akrobato de Nia Sinjorino</i> , legend of France, 25 pp; <i>Blanche-Virgulino de Lille</i> , medieval romance, 42 pp; <i>Lando de Argenta Akvo</i> , story of Far West, 48 pp; <i>Miserere</i> , music story, & <i>Thais</i> , by Anatole France (2 bks in 1), 66 pp; <i>Rozujo Ciumiljara</i> , the miracle of love, 48 pp. Each book 25¢. Entire sortimento for only.....	1.00
RARE COLLECTION OF 25 ESPERANTO KEYS. Albana, Angla, Araba, Baska, Ĉeĥa, Dana, Estona, Finna, Flandra, Franca, Germana, Hispana, Hungara, Islanda, Itala, Japano, Malaja, Norvega, Persa, Portugalaj, Romanĉa, Rusa, Slovaka, Sudafrika, Sveda. Contains several rare items. Most complete collection...	2.75
INDIAN BEAD STAR. Genuine "Kiowa" work, tiny Indian beads on fine buckskin, round white ground with green star, beautiful rare art piece, 1 1/4" dia., brooch..	1.00
GREEN STAR PENDANT. Round white ground with green star on both sides of pendant, nickel trim, eyelet & 1 link, for necklace or watch-chain, 1 1/16" dia...	.75
ENAMEL GREEN STAR. Round white ground, gold trim, 7/16", button or brooch...	.65
On pentagonal white ground, with an E, gold trim, 7/16" dia., button or brooch...	.65
On star-shape ground, with E, white edge, gold trim, 10/16", button or brooch....	.65
On round white ground, gold trim, 1/4" dia. (small), with 2" pin, tie-pin only.....	.65

Esperanto, 114 W.16 St., New York 11, N.Y.

NEW CONNOR COURSE IN ESPERANTO

Correspondence Course with Vinylite Records
Instruction by Doris Tappan Connor

New! Modern! The "*Connor Course*" is unique, — it provides real-life disk conversations plus the personal instruction of *Doris Tappan Connor*. The one and only record course, in any language, that gives *everything* in the way of learning aids. **NOW**, you can learn Esperanto like a "native"—*better, quicker, and easier*. It's fun to learn this real-life way! You converse with the disk and *confer* with the instructor. The "*Connor Course*" is compiled by experts. "*Vinylite*" recordings by Mr. and Mrs. Connor. All designed so you can *master* Esperanto.



The complete "*Connor Course*" includes the following:

- (1) A lively text, "*Esperanto: The World Interlanguage.*"
- (2) Eight complete "*Vinylite*" double-sided 10" records.
- (3) A practical and easy-to-follow "*Study Guide*" (82 pp.)
- (4) Personalized instruction and guidance of *Mrs. Connor*.
- (5) Supply of answer paper and printed return envelopes.
- (6) An interesting card game, to develop your vocabulary.
- (7) And finally, an official "*Certificate of Achievement*".

FOR INDIVIDUAL STUDY: The complete "*Connor Course*", as described above, will be sent postpaid for only \$36.

FOR GROUP STUDY: Buy one complete *master course* at \$36. Each additional member pays only \$6 more for Textbook and complete *Study Guide* for his own use.

Full money-back guarantee. So, place your order **NOW**:

Esperanto, 114 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y.