TO OFFER KNOWLEDGE OF THE AUXILIARY WORLD LANGUAGE THAT BARRIERS TO FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN NATIONS BE REMOVED

AMERICAN THE NOR ESPERANTO

ESPERANTO CLEARING HOUSE OF WORLD LITERATURE AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

REVIEW

ESPERANTO ESTAS SIMPLA FACILE LERNEBLA LINGVO POR LA TUTA MONDO

Vol. I

April, 1953

No. 2



This beautiful city in the Land of Lakes invites you to the Congress of the Esperanto League for North America, July 2 - 5, 1953. See large airview picture and complete details on Page 3.

Esperanto And New World Culture

By John Lester Lewine

A world-wide culture has always needed a generally understood vehicle of communication. The forms which this vehicle has taken have varied. During the Roman Empire, Latin and Greek shared that role, the former thruout the Western Empire, the latter serving both as a universal Janguage of culture and as the lingua franca of the Eastern Empire. In the Chinese Empire, numerous widely differing spoken tongues were unified in one written language whose written ideographs pro-vided a common literary language, if not a common speech, thruout most of South East Continental Asia for centuries. Similarly, Latin, Hebrew and Greek have provided a common medium of communication for religion and science over wide and divergent territories.

To-day's needs, however, are vastly dif-ferent, and must be met with quite different tools. The spoken word, long overshadowed by its written counterpart, is again reappearing as of prime importance in international communication. The radio, the telephone, television, the talking film, numerous recording apparatus and such devices as the electronic gadgets which permit simultaneous translation, all are based on the directly spoken or reproduced word. And while the word may be spoken by the expert, it is increasingly being heard, understood and acted upon by the

This in itself is a revolution. Hitherto,

international communication was largely the preserve of the learned who could either devote years of their lives to learning difficult foreign tongues or to acquiring the mastery of complicated dead languages. To-day there is no longer time for such a luxury. Our world requires a medium which is easily learned, easily manipulated and adaptable to a variety of needs, many as yet undreamed of. For example, a half century ago, no one could have even imagined the present day vocabularies of aviation or rocket travel.

Esperanto is ideally suited to these modern needs. Having thrown overboard the unnecessary ballast of grammatical irregularities which burden the ethnic languages, it can be rapidly learned by the ever increasing group of people with no specialized language training who need to use a medium of international communication for their specialized technical requirements. With a basic vocabulary smaller than that of Basic English, Esperanto can assimilate at once the international vocabulary of the technical sciences. It was created from the same international linguistic treasury whence our international scientific vocabulary has sprung—except that Esperanto utilizes this heritage far more systematically..

An additional advantage of Esperanto is to be found in the system of autonomous word formation whereby a person who is acquainted with a minimum of roots and affixes can create his own words which are immediately comprehensible to his hearers or readers. The advantages of such a system for people who must express themselves clearly and at the same time ex-

temporaneously are evident. Increasingly, in our fast moving society, people must learn to "think on their feet". No ethnic language and no projected interlanguage equals Esperanto in the facilities which Esperanto provides for tailoring your language to your thought while at the same time making one's nuances of thought understood by the hearer or reader.

In freeing Esperanto on one hand from the vagaries of ethnic grammar and the tyranny of the unabridged dictionary while, on the other, enabling it to assimilate the international vocabulary of science and technology without losing the capacity of independent word formation, Dr. Zamenhof anticipated the particular requirements of to-day's needs for a medium of international communication suited to our age. Today a world language must no longer be the tool of a restricted and especially educated minority. Esperanto may well be said to be the ideally suitable language for the post-atomic world of the future which is painfully taking shape within the present.

ESPERANTO LEAGUE'S BOOK SERVICE

There are now nearly 20,000 titles in the complete Esperanto bibliography, a fact which surprises many who have thought of Esperanto as a lifeless "artificial" language. The truth is: Esperanto is not an artificial language, at least no more so than Chaucer-Shakespearian English, Lutheran-High German, Dante's Classic Italian, or Cervante's crystallation of the best in the Iberian peninsula's rich dialects. All of these have been distilled by masterful scholars out of their various dialects in order

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that all of the people in those several countries should have one common official language.

Sacramento 16, Calif.

In this very modern time there are still people in Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden and other countries who have difficulty in conversing with their own fellow-countrymen of a distant dialectic inheritance. Even in England, a workman from Northumberland, Yorshire, or from the nearer factory district of Birmingham (Brum) wandering for the first time into London's East End

finds it irritatingly difficult to converse with a true Cockney. Let the poor wanderer be from the U. S., Canada, South Africa, or New Zealand and he might as well be a Dutchman amidst the Cockney crowd. (Strangely enough, the average Australian inherited enough of the Cockney peculiari-

The recent census of Esperantists through the world revealed that approximately three million people have acquired some knowledge of the Esperanto language. In the annual Esperanto World Congresses there is no difficulty with dialects, or differences of pronunciation. It would be next to impossible for a linguistic expert to detect the national origin of Esperanto speakers in these gatherings of people from the ends of the earth.

Sixty-six years ago, come July, 1953, Dr. Zamenhof gave to the world his distillation of the Indo-European dialects in his "Fundamento". Within a short time, as languages grow, gifted writers began enriching his new Basic European language with prose and poetry, at least some of it being of classic quality. Original works and translations began their flow out of the Esperanto printing presses. Between the two World Wars this new medium attained its greatest development. Since 1945, in spite of severe obstacles in the form of international currency restrictions, hundreds of books, translations and originals, equal to the best in any country, have been published in Esperanto. Kon-Tiki and Peer Gynt are recent examples of the highest quality, excellently translated and beautifully printed. Kredu Min, Sinjorino!, a beautifully written biographical novel, originally done in Esperanto by Cecaro Rosetti, an Englishman, is a typical example of recent literature done by writers using this growing medium of world speech.

To become master of any language, be it mother tongue or not, one must read much of the best literature in that language. We give below a listing of just a few of the books, instructional and literary, carried in stock by our ELNA Book Service. A full list of the hundreds of books in stock will be sent upon request. Address orders and make checks or money orders payable to: ESPERANTO LEAGUE BOOK SERV-ICE, Middleton, Wisconsin. (Members of ELNA may claim a rebate on quantity order.)

Textbooks

Esperanto for Beginners, Butler Robbie's Home Student. (Recommended for quick course).... .25 Nelson's Esperanto Course, (Complete university grade grammar and exercise book. Highly recommended.) 1.50 Step by Step in Esperanto, Butler. (Equally good as Nelson's, but different in ar-(Very good.) 1.50 Dictionaries

- Esp. Vocabulary. (Not exhaus-Eng. English - Esperanto Dictionary. Fulcher-Long. 2.35
Edinburgh Esp. Eng. - Eng. Esperanto Pocket Dict., highly recommended as a handy, dependable quick reference. .85 Plena Vortaro. (Complete all-Esperanto Dictionary.) 4.00

Esperanto Readers Unua Legolibro Esperanto Legolibro. Setala. (By Esp. Aca-General Literature La Sankta Biblio (Holy Bible.) Bound 1.75 La Sankta Biblio. Leather bound4.50 Antonio kaj Kleopatro50 Sep Fratoj. (Great Finnish novel by A. Kivi.) bound. 3.90 Historio de Kristo. Papini. Paper bound 1.60 Cloth bound2.50

Language Question Before The Europeon Council

(Under the above headline, Neue Berner (Under the above headline, Ivene Derner Zeitung, leading daily of Switzerland's capital city, published the following first-page story in its September 30, 1952, edition. This is tran-lated from the October 16 issue of HEROLDO DE ESPERANTO, of Scheveninger Netherlands) gen, Netherlands).

It is clear that the intimate collaboration by members from different nations, as it actually works out in the European Council (Parliament) in Strasbourg, plainly indicates a language problem in ever sharpening form. However, the European Council is an institution which not only feels the problem of language barriers in its own deliberations, but which also has the task and the possibility of overcoming this obstacle. On this point a provisional decision has just been made. Two French delegates, Gerard Jaquet and Andre Lassagne, had made a motion according to which the various nations' representatives in the European Council should recognize and use the French and English languages as the two equally accepted official languages.

By this motion the two Frenchmen sought to give victory to the idea of one Jean-Marie Bressand, who proposed two years ago to solve the linguistic Babel by the simultaneous recognition of English and French as world auxiliary languages. The idea was that in England all children should receive French instruction and in France all children should be taught English. In all other countries French or English should be taught, according to choice. Although for Frenchmen and Anglo-Saxons that would solve the language problem, nevertheless it would not do for the rest of the people, for how would an Italian learning French talk with a German learning English? The proposal of Bressand, however, con-

(continued on page 3)



Airview of the Wisconsin State Captitol and heart of the city of Madison, site of our 1953 E.L.N.A. Congress.

Come! Let Us Make History!

Madison, population over 60,000, is one of the most beautiful cities of North America, set in a verdant land of dairies, farms, forests and sparkling lakes. It is the site of the University of Wisconsin with its campus of 1,000 acres, 10,000 winter students and 5,000 enrolled for its summer courses. Within easy motoring distance are Dells of Wisconsin, a scenic wonderland without parallel on this Continent.

CONGRESS PROGRAM

Thursday, July 2. Evening. Interkonatiga Vespero. (At Hotel).

Friday, July 3. 10:00 to 12:00, Business meeting. (At Hotel).

2:00 to 5:00, Business meeting—continued.

7:30 to 10:00, Propaganda meeting.

Introduction of visitors to audience.
 "The Value of Eperanto for World Government": A short discussion in Esperanto, followed by same in English. Audience participation in general discussion of Esperanto as a desirable supplementary language course in elementary and advanced schools.

Saturday, July 4. Morning Business meeting. At Hotel.

Afternoon, finishing business session if necessary, followed by sight-seeing trips—rich, interesting variety offered. Evening. Picnic supper and dancing at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Turner on the shore of Lake Mendota. The Turners will furnish the supper and dance music, thus eliminating the customary banquet expense for the delegates.

Sunday, July 5. Worship at church of choice. Special service in Esperanto at the Unitarian Church. (Most of the money to build this beautiful church, an architectural masterpiece of Frank Lloyd Wright, was donated by Dr. Charles A. Vilas, Secretary of the State Esperanto Ass'n in 1909.)

Dinner for all at the Church, or at nearby places. Final business meeting at Church, if necessary, avoiding return to Hotel for this purpose.

We believe that no urging on our part is necessary, for every Esperantist in North America will wish to participate in this historic Kongreso. Plans will be made for our program of work for the next twelve months. Already enough have promised their participation to guarantee that it will be the greatest gathering of Espperantists in North America during recent years. At least three visiting gesamideanoj from foreign lands will be there, and maybe three others who are still awaiting receipt of their travel visas which will permit them to come

We especially invite our gesamindeanoj in Canada to come, for this is as much their Congress as it is that of us below the border. Several Canadians have joined ELNA. The LEAGUE needs many more, for the more of them in our ranks, the more certain we are to achieve a great victory for our movement on this Continent. S-ro Francisco Azorin, architect by profession and architect of the Mexican Esperanto movement, President of the Mexican Esperato Association, has promised to come if his business commitments permit. From North and South, East and West, come!

Make your reservations without delay. Congress fee: \$3.00.

Address: Glenn P. Turner, Chairman Local Congress Committee, Middleton, Wisconsin. Ask for hotel rates and make your hotel reservations early.

(continued from page 2) tained the traditional evil, which has always stood in the way of a national language being recognized as a universal language, namely, the material and prestige preference of one nation at the cost of all others.

This "broke the neck" also of the proposal by the two French delegates in Strasbourg. The Cultural Committee of the European Consultative Assembly decided to agree to it on the condition that the motion should also include the German and Italian languages. After that, the two Frenchmen withdrew their motion, right-

ly believing that the recognition of four auxiliary languages would have the same value as recognition of none.

A reporter of the "New York Herald Tribune" remarked, in connection with this, that national prestige and economic considerations defeated this proposal to solve the language problem. "There exists little doubt," he added, "that in the same way Russia and Spain, if they also were represented in the European Council, would have demanded recognition of the Spanish and Russian languages in addition to the four named languages." In fact, that is the situation in the United Nations Assembly, where — although the German and Italian languages are absent because neither country is a member — instead the Russian, Spanish and Chinese languages are valid, besides English and French, as official languages.

The Strasbourg event proves once again that the solution of the linguistic Babel is to be found only on the basis of a neutral language. Happily that kind of instrument already exists in the form of Esperanto, which already has gone through the test of fire in numberless international congresses and other conferences; and because of the constantly growing and tightening of international relationships; the longer it is delayed, the more urgent it becomes to utilize it (Esperanto).

Book Notes

Universala Esperanto-Asocio 1953 JARLIBRO: 272 pages, only for members of U.E.A. This is **the book** for all active Esperantists. For the tourist or world traveller, it is indispensable; it is the Esperantist's key to the world. This year's edition contains the names and addresses of 1871 delegates (consuls), various helpful and interesting statistics of the movement, a list of the national associations and of Esperanto publications throughout the world.

We have also just received for review from the very active Swedish Evangelical Esperanto Mission, Klackavagen, Nora Stad, Sweden, the first four in a series of attractively edited and printed tracts under the general title: Esperanto-Missionen. Price for this series of four, and the next series soon to be published, is one postal reply coupon. Like the tracts distributed by the Internacia Katolika Informejo, Loon-op-Zand, Netherlands, these aim to carry the missionary message to all who will read it in Esperanto. The Swedish Esperantist Mission is preparing to send Esperanto-speaking missionaries to Japan. One is already working in India.

Also received from. Berliner Esperanto-Verlag, Berlin W 35, Winterfeld-strasse 27, a pleasingly printed, bound in hard paper, 32-page booklet of serious and humorous poems and rhymes in excellent Esperanto, compiled by Karl Vanselow, price one-half German D-Mark, or two postal reply coupons. These selections, many originally written in Esperanto, some translated, are all very pleasing to lovers of rhyming verse and poetry, and most of them can be sung to the tunes of well known melodies, in which cases the titles of the melodies are given. One, an old Irish popular song:

Lasta Rozo (Last Rose)

Lasta rozo, kiu floras Tiel sola tie ĉi, Ne plu ardas kaj odoras La fratinoj ĉirkaŭ vi. Same sola laŭ destino Antaŭ vi nun staras ankaŭ mi. Ankaŭ mia vivo-fino Proksimiĝas pli kaj pli. Lasta rozo, vin senĉese Mi rigardas kun dolor'. Lasu preni kaj karese Premi vin al mia kor'. Ravu min per lastaj ĉarmoj Via kara admirinda flor'. Gutu super vin la larmoi De abunda mia plor'.

UNESCO AND ESPERANTO by John Lester Lewine

Teacher of Romance Languages

"Since it is in the minds of men that the seeds of war are planted, it is in their minds that the seeds of peace must grow". This is the fundamental conception of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization known thruout the world as Unesco. Unesco's program is varied and covers a wide field of endeavors. But whatever its particular activity, whether in the field of museums' cooperation across international boundaries, the worldwide struggle against illiteracy, the psychological causes of international misunder-standings, to cite but a few of the problems to which Unesco has devoted its attention, it cannot limit itself to problems lying within one nation, or even within one culture. By its very nature it exemplifies the supra-national nature of science, education and culture.

It is easily understandable, therefore, that from its inception Unesco has been concerned with the problem of international communication, both theoretically and in practice. Like all the organs of the United Nations, it has been badly hampered by the need to operate bi-lingually. This has caused great inconveniences and has been a constant proof of the inadequacy of bi-lingualism in a world of clashing and self-asserting linguistic claims.

The language problem in international relations was, consequently, an important item on the agenda of the Seventh Session

of Unesco's General Conference held in Paris in November and December of 1952.

The Executive Board urged the General Conference to decide as to whether Unesco should concern itself with this problem. In referring this matter to the Conference, the Secretariat brought to the members' attention the Petition in favor of Esperanto which had been presented to the United Nations, and which the parent body had passed on to Unesco. The matter was referred to the Cultural Section of the Program Committee whose Working Party unanimously accepted a Swiss proposal. This proposal was to the effect that Unesco should devote its attention to Esperanto because of the world-wide Petition, which represented the views of 492 organizations with 15,454,780 members and of 895,432 individual signers, and because of the Esperanto Movement's achievements in developing international relations and understanding between peoples.

Following further discussion and certain clarifying amendments, the Conference on December 11, 1952, adopted the following resolution:

"The Director-General is authorized to communicate to Member States the international petition in favor of Esperanto which has been submitted to the United Nations, and by that Organization to Unesco, and to undertake, in the light of the comments received, the necessary preparatory work to enable the General Conference to decide, at its Eighth Session in Montevideo, in 1954, upon the action to be taken on this petition."

The official recognition accorded to Esperanto by Unesco's decision is a further proof of the role which Esperanto already plays in international cultural relations. It serves as a challenge to Esperantists thruout the world to bring the value of Esperanto as a medium of international communciation before their governments and the international organizations chiefly concerned with the problems of international inter-cultural relations.

ESPERANTO RECORDS

For the benefit of isolated home students of Esperanto, and for groups in places where an experienced speaker of Esperanto is unavailable for pronunciation practice, we can now offer singly recorded phonograph records for \$4.00, including cost of packaging and shipping by parcelpost. This will be on the best quality vynalite records, 4½ minutes to each side, at 78 rpm. It is an unique service, offered at cost; unique, because the student or study group may select the material to be recorded and receive the finished double record back within approximately two weeks. If the material is not chosen by the student, we will offer recordings from Robbie's HOME STUDENT. Get one of these records; make sure your Esperanto pronunciation is correct. Write for complete information, either to the Editor, or Secretary-Treasurer of ELNA as listed elsewhere in this issue.

La parolarto estas la kapablo fari profundajn sonojn el la brusto kiuj similos gravajn eldirojn de la cerbo. —H. I. Phillips.

Be An Ambassador of Good Will

If you are a citizen of either the United States or Canada, your country needs your good services in its diplomatic corps. Prosperous, rich North America has had world leadership thrust upon its people, and whether we like it or not we cannot shirk the burden. If we wish the free world to survive, we must seek out and use every available means of achieving that victory.

Be you business man, farmer, house-wife, truck driver, laborer, or student, you can become an effective ambassador of good will to all the world and thus serve your country in a very real way today. There are thousands of people all over the world who are anxious to correspond in Esperanto with North Americans. They will be your effective collaborators in fulfilling your task of ambassadorship if you will devote the little time needed to learn Esperanto and take up correspondence with them.

Tell them of your country, of your community life, of the happy freedom you enjoy in your democratic land, not boastfully, but in a straight-forward manner of exchanging information about the conditions of life and mores of your people and theirs. If you can send photographs which help to tell your story, you can be sure that the end result will be good. Your correspondents will proudly show your letters, postcards and pictures to their neighbors and the truth you disperse will do much good.

The enemies of democracy, those who would put iron bands around the minds of all men and mould them over into the image of poor Ivan, are eternally busy spreading their hateful, lying propaganda to all corners of the earth today. If a million of our people in the United States and Canada will join our volunteer diplomatic corps under the banner of the Esperanto Green Star, we can do very much in a short time to counteract untruth with truth. The task is an interesting and joyful one. Join up!

SOME CORRESPONDENTS FOR YOU

Here are a few samples of the thousands of people in all parts of the world who will be glad to correspond with you in Esperanto. We translate their petitions into English in order that the many non-Esperantists, making their acquaintance with Esperanto for the first time through reading this magazine, may see what a truly international friendship league the Esperanto movement is. A few weeks after beginning the study of Esperanto you can at least start exchanging illusstrated postcards; when you have finished your easy grammar course in this simple, beautiful language and acquire some such useful, inexpensive bi-lingual dictionary as the "Edinburgh" pocket dictionary, you will be ready for the increasingly interesting exchange of letters.

Single young woman, 21 years old, wishes to correspond with all countries and exchange illustrated cards. Address: Laura Benvegniu, Via San Paolo 22, Torino, Italy.

Mr. J. V. Gageldonk, Ploegstraat 109, Breda, Netherlands, wishes to exchange illustrated postcards and stamps with all countries.

25-year old medical student wishes to correspond with medical students and physicians. Mr. Iosio Fujii, Sinnisi-co 70, Ocu Sigaken, Japan.

I wish to correspond and exchange illustrated postcards with friends in all the world. Hans Wanjura, (23) Harpenfeld, Post Bad Essen, Germany.

22-year old German wishes to correspond with fellow-Esperantists in all other countries about all questions by letters or illustrated postcards. Hans Otterpohl, Heilstatte, Senne I, Post Friedrichsdorf, Germany.

Now organizing propaganda discourse before Paris faculty students, I wish to receive interesting documents and greetings by postcards from all over the world. Pierre Berlot, 31 Bd. Edgar Quinet, Paris 14, France.

31-year old Dane wishes correspond. Many interests, especially literature and philosophy. Write to: Pastor Torben F. Jorgensen, Hviding, Denmark.

S-ano Ilijo Georgiev, Car Boris 55, Burgas, Bulgaria, wishes to exchange stamps (complete, uncancelled series) based on the Yvert catalogue; also will send stamps of equal value for other items. Wishes to exchange letters and picture post-

Wishes to exchange letters and picture postcards with Esperantists of all countries, especially with bank officials. Mr. Mizoguti-Izamu, Niiya-mura 1469, Hanzaki-gun, Sagaken, Japan.

50 beginning Esperantists of different ages and professions wish to correspond with all the world about all questions. Write to: Esperanto Plum-Klubo, c/o Matsumoto, Kikusui-5-chome, No. 35,6 (Hyogo-ku), Kobe, Iapan

Group of Christian (Protestant) Esperantist League International members arranging Letter Evening middle of November, wish letters and picture postcards from all countries. Address: Margit Jonsson, Slussgatan 4 tr. 6, Malmo. Sweden.

Malmo, Sweden.
Non-Catholics, who wish information about the Catholic religion, can receive such free from the International Catholic Information Center, Loon-op-Zand, Netherlands.



OUR CONGRESS HEADQUARTERS MADISON'S FINEST HOTEL

ESPERANTISTS AT WORK

ELNA Estraro. As provided by the recently adopted ELNA Constitution, the Estraro (Executive Committee) of 9 elected members has completed its own organization. F. R. Carlson was elected Chairman. The following committees have been selected:

Finance: Bovit (Chairman), Zetterlund; Membership: Karlson (Chairman). Don-

Publicity: Richardson (Chairman), Wolff;

Education: Adams (Chairman), Iggers. All members of ELNA are invited to send suggestions to the Committee chairmen for activity in their respective fields. Also, ELNA members, who feel that they can help in the work of these committees are

help in the work of these committees are invited to send their offers to proper Committee Chairman, or to Estraro Chairman Carlson.

Seattle Esperanto Society.—In its Spring campaign for a class to start April 20, is turning its attention primarily to the "University crowd" by a series of advertisements in The University of Washington Daily. Instructor for the new class will be Mrs. Duane Walter, Vice-President of the Society. Mrs. Walter is,herself, a newcomer, having started in last August's class. May there be many more like her! The Seattle Society is continuing its policy of using a different publicity medium in each quarterly campaign.

San Francisco.—Helene Wolff has been teaching a class of 6, and has delivered three lectures about Esperanto during March, the results of which may not show fully until autumn classes are organized.

Madison, Wisconsin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Turner are teaching classes of boys and girls in preparation for the ELNA Congress, convening there July 2 - 5. S-ano Turner continues his weekly radio program of "Esperanto Now". He will have visiting delegates on three different radio stations' programs during the Congress, and hopes to arrange a fourth Esperanto program on the new television station which will begin broadcasting in June.

New York.—Two classes, one in Manhattan, taught by John Futran, and one in Jersey City, taught by Ray Pease, are producing at least six students capable of

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taking the primary examination in fluency of Esperanto conversation as well as the written test. Mr. J. A. Clark of the Jersey City class, starting his first study in Esperanto in November, can already converse in the language, has joined ELNA and the New York Society.

New York Society.

On Saturday, May 2, 8 p.m., Studio 843, Carnegie Hall, 57th Street and 7th Avenue, S-ro Soitch, Assistant Director of the Jugo-Slav Information Service in New York City, himself an old-time Esperantist, will show moving pictures of Zagreb, the site of the 1953 Esperanto World Congress.

* * * * * *

Tampa, Florida.—Our good friend of Esperanto, S-ano George E. Wagner, in his efforts to round up the old-time Esperantists in that locality and form a group to teach new ones, recently had a happy experience of finding one of the best of the old-timers. He at last found our old friend, Max Amiel, now in business in St. Petersburg. Korajn salutojn, Max!

Joseph Leahy.—Now in his 84th year, retired and living at 201 Academy St., Watertown, N. Y., charter member of ELNA, is to be proposed at the Madison Congress for Honorary Life Membership in ELNA. For nearly 15 years S-ano Leahy practically carried the North American Esperanto movement on his own shoulders, especially during the dark and lean years of the depression. He took over EANA when it had dropped to its lowest mark of 54 members. Dipping too often into his own pocket, working day and night, over the years he built it up to a membership of 700 to turn over to his successor in the middle 'Forties. He served without salary. (Loved and honored by all who knew him, what couldn't he have done for the movement if he had received \$5,000 for a year's salary!) He says in a recent letter: "For the past year I have been a cripple, unable to get out, and cannot do anything for our noble cause, very much to my regret.."

You have done much more than your share, Joseph Leahy! Of all those who have sacrificed for, and brought honor to our North American movement, you stand out in golden letters at the top.

Esperanto World Congress, Zagreb, Croatia.—From the 25th of July to August 1st, 1953, Esperantists from all over the world will meet in the 38th Esperanto World Congress in this beautifully picturesque university city, capital of Croatia. Up to the end of February, 825 Esperantists from 24 different countries had joined the Congress, paying the Congress fee. It is expected that this first World Congress to be held in a Balkan country will attract more delegates than the 1,600 at last year's Oslo Congress .The largest attendance at any Esperanto World Congress was at Nurenberg, Germany, Congress of 1923, when 4,963 came from more than forty countries.

** * * **

Gresillon, France. — Esperantists on European tour this year should certainly visit the beautiful old chateau taken over by the French Esperantists as the Esperanto Culture House. There will be a special International Culture Week, August 3-10, following the Zagreb World Congress. Reservations must be made. Address: G. Odent, Lycee de Laon, Aisne, France, and enclose international postal reply coupon, purchaseable at your post office.

Gorrespondents wanted. — One of the most active younger Esperantists whom the editor of this Review came to know during his four years of helping rebuild the German Esperanto movement was Kurt Schut, Essen-West, Freytagstrasse 12, Germany. He is in the insurance business, member of KELI (Protestant Christian International), and wishes to correspond with American Esperantists "pri niaj landoj ktp." Korespondemuloj, skribu al Kurt!

International Visitor. — Samideano Charles Thollet, of Port Lyautey, Morocco, a retired French businessman, and Mrs. Thollet expect to arrive in New York near the end of May. They will spend about 40 days on a tour of the U. S. from coast to coast — New York, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Yellowstone Park, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Grand Canyon, etc. We hope they will be at the Madison Congress. Gesamideanoi on the above travel itinerary who wish to meet them in their respective cities may communicate with S-ano Herbert Smart, 254 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.

The BRITISH ESPERANTIST. — This, one of the finest national organs of Esperanto national groups, is certainly making a hit with our members, all of whom receive it as a part of their subscription. Many enthusiastic letters have reached us, praising the B. E.

Last Free Mailing

This April quarterly issue of THE NORTH AMERICAN ESPERANTO RE-VIEW, as promised in the March Informilo, will be the last issue of our publication to be mailed free to all of the 1,300 known Esperantists in North America. We make this last appeal to all who really wish to work for the worthy purposes of our movement to join ELNA at once and do his or her part, small or great according to ability, toward the fulfillment of our purpose.

The purpose is to spread the knowledge of this beautiful, easily learned international auxiliary language to every nook and corner of English-speaking North America. We now have an organization as democratically controlled as it is possible to conceive. Each member can make his voice and vote count in the affairs of ELNA.

It is urgently necessary to achieve as large a membership as possible before the Madison Congress. We cannot at present divulge the extra urgent reason for this, but we can promise all who love the ideal to which we are all dedicated that if we can quickly show a paid up membership of at least 500, our ELNA will benefit in a very special and extremely practical manner.

We shall soon be planning the program of publicity and educational activities for next autumn and winter. We can get out the special pamphlets for publicity, do advertising and send out lecturers and traveling teachers in a way such as has never before been done on this Continent — IF we achieve our minimum goal of 500 members before the Congress, and more certainly if we shall have reached 800 by October 1st, 1953.

Help us get this extra BIG help by joining ELNA now! Come off the fence and take your part.

Regional Federation

Many of our members are already talking of the advantage to be found by regional group organizations. Secretary-Treasurer Louis Dormont suggests the following:

Members who wish to get in touch with other Esperantists in their cities, or in nearby points, to organize local clubs, or those wishing to help organize a regional federation, should write to Samideano Dormont for the list of names of others who might be willing to co-operate. Be sure to specify the town and state. Our very efficient Secretary now has over 1,300 up-to-date names of Esperantists in the U. S. and Canada listed both alphabetically, by name, and geographically by State or Province.

Because of many objections to the publication of our membership list at the present time, we are compelled to delay the promised beginning of the published list until the Madison Congress. However, any member of ELNA may secure names of members for any specific locality as above stated, with the exception of those few members who have specifically requested that their names be kept in confidence. (Many persons dislike the possibility of their names and addresses finding their way onto the many "sucker lists" certain types of advertisers misuse.)

Esperanto in British Railway Stations

Many American travellers in Great Britain this summer will likely see something about Esperanto for the first time. This will be a poster printed in green, black and white, to be displayed in seventy railway stations throughout the British Isles. The posters will carry the following:

Esperanto the international language for world travellers: Learn Esperanto today: Easy complete correspondence course 10/-(including textbooks): S. A. E. for all information to British Esperanto Association, Inc., 140 Holland Park Avenue, London, W. 11, or from nearest delegate. . .

Space is thus provided for local groups, in the places where the posters will be displayed, to add their addresses. This is a good example of the constant diligence on the part of the B. E. A. to publicize and teach Esperanto. We must emulate such methods in North America. We shall do so when enough of our people are ready to do what friends of Esperanto in the British Isles did to make this vast, effective advertising possible—by extra contributions to a central propaganda fund.

Ambicia junulo petis sukcesplenan komerciston: "Bonvolu diri al mi la sekreton de sukceso." "Nur estas unu sekreto," estis la respondo. "Vi devas eksalti kaj preni vian ŝancon." "Sed kiel scii kiam mia ŝanco alvenas?" "Vi ne povas," malpacience respondis la komercisto. "Vi devas senĉese saltadi."

Por feliĉeco oni bezonas: Ion fari, ion ami kaj ion esperi.—Chalmers.

El Nia Literaturo La Silento - Fabelo

de Edgar Allen Poe (EL INTERNACIA MONDLITER-ATURO, Vol. 13, eld. Ferd. Hirt & Sohn, Leipzig, 1924. Tradukita de A. Frank Milward.)

"Aŭskultu min," diris la Demono, metante la manon sur mian kapon. "La regiono, pri kiu mi parolas, estas malgaja regiono en Libjo apud la bordo de la rivero Zairo. Kaj ne ekzistas tie la kvieto, nek la silento.

La akvo de la rivero havas nuancon safranan kaj malsanecan, kaj ĝi fluas, ne antaŭen al la maro, sed tremas por ĉiam kaj por ĉiam sub la ruĝa okulo de la suno, per tumulta kaj konvulsia movo. Ĉe ambaŭ flankoj de la ŝlima lito de la rivero etendiĝas je multaj kilometroj pala dezerto el nimfeoj gigantaj. Ili sopiras unu al la alia en tiu soleco, kaj streĉas al la ĉielo siajn longajn kaj palegajn kolojn, kaj balancas tien kaj reen siajn eternajn kapojn. Kaj de inter ili elvenas malklara murmoro, kiel la plaŭdo de subtera akvo. Kaj ili sopiras unu al la alia.

Sed ekzistas limo al ilia lando, la limo de la malluma, terura, altega arbaro. Tie, same kiel la ondoj ĉirkaŭ la Hebridoj, la malalta subkreskaĵo agitiĝas konstante. Sed ne venas vento trans la ĉielon. Kaj la altaj praaj arboj svingiĝas ĉiame tien kaj reen, kun krakega kaj fortega sono. Kaj de iliaj suproj, unu post unu gutas eternaj rosoj. Kaj ĉirkaŭ la radikoj strangaj venenaj floroj kuŝas, tordiĝante dum maltrankvila dormo. Kaj supre, kun susuro kaj laŭta bruo, la grizaj nuboj rapidas okcidenten ĉiame, ĝis ili ruliĝas, kiel kaskadego super la fajran muron de la horizonto. Sed ne venas vento trans la ĉielon. Kaj apud la bordo de la rivero Zairo ne troviĝas la kvieto, nek la silento.

Nokte estis kaj la pluvo falis; kaj falante ĝi estis pluvo, sed falinte ĝi estis sango. Kaj mi staris sur la marĉo inter la altaj nimfeoj kaj pluvis sur mian kapon—kaj la nimfeoj sopiris unu al la alia en la soleno de sia soleco.

Kaj subite, la luno leviĝis tra la maldensa fantoma nebuleto, kaj aspektis el karmezina koloro. Kaj miaj okuloj ekvidis grandan grizan rokon, kiu staris apud la bordo de la rivero kaj estis lumigata de la lumo kaj de la luno. Kaj la roko estis griza, kaj fantoma, kaj alta—kaj la roko estis griza. Sur ĝia antaŭo troviĝis literoj ĉizitaj en la ŝtono kaj mi marŝis tra la marĉo kaj la nimfeoj, ĝis mi alvenis

apud la bordo, por ke mi legu la literojn sur la ŝtono. Sed mi ne povis deĉifri ilin. Kaj mi estis reironta en la marĉon, kiam la luno brilis per pli forta ruĝo, kaj mi turniĝis kaj rigardis denove la rokon kaj ankaŭ la literojn. Kaj la vorto estis 'LA SOLECO.'

Kaj mi rigardis supren kaj vidis viron sur la supro de la roko; kaj mi min kaŝis inter la nimfeoj, por ke mi eltrovu la agoin de la viro. Kaj la viro estis altkreska kaj majesta forme, kaj estis volvita de la ŝultroj ĝis la piedoj per la togo de antikva Romo. Kaj la konturoj de lia figuro estis malprecizaj, sed liaj trajtoj estis la trajtoj de diaĵo; ĉar la mantelo de la nokto, kaj de la nebulo, kaj de la luno, kaj de la roso, estis lasinta ne kovritai la trajtojn de lia vizaĝo. Kaj lia frunto estis alta pro penso, kaj lia okulo ekstaza pro mizero; kaj en la malmultaj sulkoj de lia vango mi legis la fabelojn pri malĝojo kaj lacego kaj abomeno pro la homaro, kaj dezirego al soleco.

Kaj la viro sidiĝis sur la rokon kaj klinis sian kapon sur sian manon, kaj elrigardis sur la solecon. Li rigardis malsupren en la malaltan, maltrankvilan subkreskaĵon, kaj supren en la altegajn praajn arbojn, kaj pli supren al la susuranta ĉielo kaj en la karmezinan lunon. Kaj mi kuŝis kviete, ŝirmata de la nimfeoj; kaj observis la agojn de la viro; kaj la viro tremis en sia soleco—sed la nokto ekforiĝis kaj li sidadis sur la roko.

Kaj la viro turnis sian rigardon for de la ĉielo kaj elrigardis sur la malgajan riveron Zairo, kaj sur la flavan, abomenan akvon, kaj sur la palajn legiojn de la nimfeoj. Kaj la viro aŭskultis la sopirojn de la nimfeoj, kaj la murmurojn, kiuj suprenvenis de inter ili. Kaj mi kuŝadis en mia kaŝejo kaj observis la agojn de la viro. Kaj la viro tremis en la soleco—sed la nokto ekforiĝis kaj li sidadis sur la roko.

Tiam mi iris malsupren en la internejojn de la marĉo, kaj vadis for inter la dezerto el nimfeoj, kaj vokis al la hipopotamoj, kiuj loĝis inter la lagetoj en la internejoj de la marĉo. Kaj la hipopotamoj aŭdis mian vokon kaj venis, kune kun la behemoto, a la malsupro de la roko, kaj muĝis laŭte kaj terure sub la luno. Kaj mi kuŝiĝis en mian kaŝejon kaj observis la agojn de la viro. Kaj la viro tremis en la soleco. Sed la nokto ekforiĝis kaj li sidadis sur la roko.

Tiam mi malbenis la veteron per la malbeno de tumulto, kaj terura ventego kolektiĝis en la ĉielo tie, kie antaŭe ne blovis vento. Kaj la ĉielo paliĝis pro la forto de la ventego—kaj la pluvo batis sur la kapon de la viro—kaj la diluvoj de la rivero fluegis malsupren—kaj la rivero turmentiĝis en ŝaŭmon—kaj la nimfeoj akre kriis en siajn bedojn—kaj la arbarego defalis antaŭ la vento—kaj la tondro rulmuĝis, kaj la fulmo ekbrilis—kaj la roko ŝancelis plene ĝis sia fundamento. Kaj mi kuŝadis en mia kaŝejo kaj observis la agojn de la viro. Kaj la viro tremis en la soleco; sed la nokto ekforiĝis kaj li sidadis sur la roko.

Tiam mi koleriĝis kaj malbenis, per malbeno de silento, la riveron, kaj la nimfeojn, kaj la venton, kaj la arbaregon, kaj la ĉielon, kaj la tondron, kaj la sopirojn de la nimfeoj. Kaj ili fariĝis malbenitaj, kaj iĝis silentaj. Kaj la luno ĉesis ŝenceli supren laŭ sia vojo sur la ĉielo-kaj la tondro mortiskaj la fulmo ne ekbrilis—kaj la nuboj pendis senmove-kaj la akvoj defalis ĝis sia ĝusta nivelo, kaj restis-kaj la arboj ĉesis svingiĝi—kaj la nimfeoj ne plu sopiris-kaj ne aŭdiĝis plu la murmuro de inter ili, nek ia nuanco de sono tute tra la vastega senlima dezerto. Kaj mi rigardis la literojn sur la roko, kaj ili estis ŝanĝitaj-kaj la literoj estis 'LA SILENTO.'

Kaj miaj okuloj ekvidis la vizaĝon de la viro, kaj lia vizaĝo aspektis pala pro teruro. Kaj rapide li levis la manon de sia kapo, kaj stariĝis sur la roko kaj aŭskultis. Sed aŭdiĝis nenia voĉo tute tra la vastega senlima dezerto, kaj la literoj sur la roko estis 'LA SILENTO.' Kaj la viro tremegis kaj forturnis la vizaĝon kaj kuris for rapide, tiel, ke mi ne lin vidis plu."

Nu, troviĝas multaj belaj rakontoj en la libroj de la magiistoj, en la ferligitaj libroj de la magiistoj. En tiuj ĉi, mi diras, troviĝas gloraj historioj pri la ĉielo kaj pri la tero, kaj pri la fortega maro-kaj pri la ĝenioj, kiuj superregas la maron, kaj la teron, kaj la altan ĉielon. Troviĝas ankaŭ multe da lernaĵo en la diroj, kiuj dirigis per Sibiloj, kaj sanktaj, sanktaj aĵoj estis aŭdataj antikvece de la mallumaj folioj, kiuj tremas ĉirkaŭ Dodono-sed, kiel Alaho vivadas, tiun fableon, kiun la Demono rakontis al mi, dum li sidis flanke de mi sub la ombro de la tombo, mi konsideras la plej mirinda el ĉiuj! Kaj, kiam la Demono finis sian rakonton, li falis reen en la kavon de la tombo kaj ridis. Kaj mi ne povis ridi kune kun la Demono, kaj li malbenis min pro tio, ke mi ne povas ridi. Kaj la linko, kiu loĝas eterne en la tombo, eliris el ĝi kaj kuŝiĝis ĉe la piedoj de la Domono, kaj rigardis fikse lian vizaĝon.

"Esperanto with a Southern Accent"

The above was a displayed sub-title not long ago in the popular humorous column of Bill Baggs in the Miami Daily News of Miami, Florida. Bill begins a letter to his friend, "Dear Percival" thus:

"In reply to your letter, asking me if I think there is anything to this teasing mystery, The Case of the Flying Saucers, I must confess that I don't know exactly what to say. . . But, Percy, old boy, people have been drinking a lot of grog lately, and other people have been reading comic books . . . politics and economics of our world are upside-down; and the international situation is as tense as a violin string, and you would expect folks to see things which are not there, or perhaps to see lions when they are really looking at kit-

"I got a letter from Jo-Jo DeWitt, editor of The Mountain Daily Dew, and Jo-Jo informed me that he not only saw a flying saucer, but had a long chat with the fellow who was inside the disc.

"Jo-Jo was writing a morning editorial for The Dew, once again condemning as un-Constitutional the invasion of the mountains by federal agents who whacked down perfectly good likker stills.

"All of a sudden, Jo-Jo heard a whirring sound outside, near the barn, and there, of all things, was a saucer. And a fellow's head was sticking out of it.

"Jo-Jo is always glad to see strangers, no matter where they come from, and so he hailed this fellow, and the fellow hailed back, and it turned out that Jo-Jo could understand this fellow because he spoke Esperanto with a Southern accent.

"It also turned out that this fellow was from Venus, not Mars, and it seems that civilization on Venus is very much ahead of us. This fellow (from Venus) said there is no such thing as war on Venus. When the presidents of two countries get mad at each other the people give them boxing gloves and then shove them at each other. Tickets are sold to these fights, and the proceeds go to charity. Therefore, this fellow has been rather frightened since he got over to Earth, because every now and then, one of our army jets takes off after him, and guns are shot at him, and he thinks this place must be totally occupied by mad Indians.

"But back to life on Venus. They are very advanced on Venus. They have discarded such practices as child psychology to combat juvenile delinquency. They are now experimenting with a totally new approach: They whale the daylights out of the kids

when they misbehave. . . "They did away with yogurt (plain old clabber, as you know) and wheat germ eats several centuries ago. Everybody got so lean and hard and healthy that the doctors were starving. . Sin dropped to nothing. Life was so dull and straight-faced that Venus had a revolution, and health foods were banned.

"Centuries ago Venus did away with such things as traffic lights. Also automobiles. They get around by a new method known as walking Jo-Jo said the fellow said that since traffic lights and automobiles were done away with, the insanity rate there had dropped 300 per cent. .

Jo-Jo, after hearing all about Venus,

was asked by the visitor to tell of Earth. Jo-Jo started talking about civilization, and half-way through it, the fellow jumped up and ran out the door.

"Why?

"Well, he yelled to Jo-Jo in Esperanto that it wasn't safe around this planet. He said he was going to saucer back to Venus."

Rakonteto De Amo

Ŝi estis tre maldika, dolorige malalloga infano kiu havis ĝenigajn manieraĵojn kiuj apartigis ŝin de la aliaj infanoj en la orfo-hejmo. La aliaj infanoj evitis kaj flankenlasis ŝin; la instruistoj akre malŝatis ŝin.

La estrino de la orfo-hejmo sopiris okazon forsendi ŝin. Unu posttagmezon ŝajne alvenis tiu okazo. Oni deklaris ke la etulino kondukis aĉe sekretan korespodadon kun iu ekster la orfo-hejmo. "Mi vidis ŝin skribi letereton kaj kaŝi ĝin en arbo apud la kortegmuro," la ĉambrokunulino de la infano akuzis.

Oni trovis la letereton. La estrino ekprenis ĝin, esperplene legis ĝin. Tuj ŝia vizagesprimo ŝanĝis kaj ŝi donis la papereton al ŝia helpantino, kiu legis la infanskribite vortojn: "AL KIU AJN TROVOS ĈI TIUN: MI AMAS VÏN."

Faktoj de la Vivo

Knabeto petis sian patrinon: "Aŭdu, Panjo, de kie mi venîs?" Iom embarasita, la patrino konsilis lin atendi la revenon de la patro, kiu klarigus la aferon al li. Kiam la patro heimenvenis la knabeto demandis lin: 'Diru min, Paĉjo, de kie mi venis?"

La patro gravmiene gvidis sian fileton en la sidĉambron, metis alumeton al sia cigaro kaj komencis klarigi al la fileto pri la birdoj kaj la abeloj kaj la floroj. La knabeto interrompis lin: "Mi jam scias ĉion pri tiaj aferoj, sed tiu impertinenta knabaĉo trans la strato fanfaronas ke li venis de Nov-Jorko. Nu, de kie mi venis?"

New Jewel of Esperanto Literature

Just the day we are finishing the makeup on this issue we receive review copies of KVAROPO, paperbound, but superbly, beautifully designed and printed by: J. Regulo-Eldonisto-La Languna, Canary Islands. 270 pages. Price 10 shillings, plus 8 pence postage; obtainable from U.E.A., Heronsgate, Wickmansworth, Herts., Eng-

For the lovers of beautiful poetry, poetry of every mood, some of it mocking bitterly at life, some of it, especially that of Rev. Dinwoodie, attaining the height of tenderness, and of yearning for that which is ever higher and beyond us mortals, this new jewel of original Esperanto literature deserves a place in every Esperantists's library. It contains the work of four of our best Esperanto writers: Auld, Dinwoodie, Francis and Rossetti.

Let's Sing at Madison La Stelplena Standardo

(The Star Spangled Banneer.) (Translations by Wm. G. Adams, Estrarano.)

Ho, diru, ĉu vi, per matena la lum' La standardon ekvidas fiere flugantan? Ni salutis ĝin ĝoje tagfine tra fum', Sur remparoj amikaj sentime starantan. Bombardado senĉese certigis al ni Ke en nokto ne venis venkiĝo al ĝi. Ĉu nun staras kuraĝe bravuloj en gard'?

Ĉu ankoraŭ flugadas stelplena standard'?

Kio ruĝa kaj blanka kaj blua en vent'. Super maro de la malamik' okupata, Tra nebulo sur tero dum unu moment' Sur altaĵo mallume nun estas vidata? Nun per hela ekbrilo de frua maten' En beleco vidiĝas sur akva eben' La stelplena standardo, eterne en glor' Ĝi flugadu, amata de ĉiu la kor'.

Li Estas Bonegulo

(He's a Jolly Good Fellow) Li estas bonegulo, Li estas bonegulo, Li estas bonegulo, Konsentas ĉiuj ni.

> Ŝi estas bonegulino, Ŝi estas bonegulino, Ŝi estas bonegulino, Konsentas ĉiuj ni.

Madison Hotel Rates

Range from \$3 for single, without bath, \$4 with; \$5 double (one bed) without, to double rooms with bath, \$7 to \$9.50; twin beds and bath \$9 to \$10 and \$10.50. These are rates prevalent at the Loraine, our Congress Headquarters, and other first class hotels. Cheaper hotel and motel rates available. Remember that it will be holiday week-end, so make your reservations early. Write to Glenn P. Turner, Chairman, Local Congress Committee, Middleton, Wisc. If it is impossible to come to the Congress, please join it by paying the \$3 fee and thus be with us in spirt and know that you have a part in making the Congress a great success.

NEKROLOGO. - Charles H. Briggs. Esperantisto depost 1907, honora membro de U.E.A., mortis la 8an de aprilo, 1953, en sia Bell Gardens, Kalifornia, hejmo, je la aĝo de 74. Nia movado perdis bonegan, sindoneman amikon.