

INTERLANGUAGE



AMERICAN ESPERANTO MAGAZINE



AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

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(*Amerika Esperantisto*)

G. ALAN CONNOR, *Editor*

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AUSTRALIA ISSUES NEW SOUND-FILM IN ESPERANTO

THE *Australian News and Information Service* of the Australian Government has just completed a new documentary color-film on Australia with sound-track in Esperanto. It takes approximately thirty minutes to run, and is described as a 16-mm. Kodachrome sound-film. It is titled "*Aŭstralio Hodiaŭ*" (Australia Today), and it portrays in beautiful color the many and varied aspects of the entire island continent of Australia. Some of its main topics described in Esperanto are: the beautiful ocean approaches to the country, the coral reefs with their myriad forms of strange and brilliant animal and plant life; the great seaports bustling with activity; the coastline mountain barriers to the interior; the brilliant flowering trees and shrubs; strange birds and animals such as the Kookaburra bird, the "Teddy Bear" Koala, and Kangaroos; scenes of the dry interior regions with the prosperous cattle and sheep-raising industries; the fishing industry; forests and logging; fruit growing; sugar cane industry; the northern coast regions; the great cities, Adelaide, Melbourne, Brisbane, Hobarth, Perth, Sydney and Canberra; the life of its new capital city; and the modern educational and social services of the country.

The original translation for the Esperanto commentary was done in Australia by *Mr. Ralph Harry*, an accomplished Esperantist, and member of the Department of External Affairs of the Australian Government. His initiative in this matter is exemplary, and it is chiefly due to his experiences with Esperanto that this project was developed. In the matter of translating the Esperanto film commentary, minor revisions made necessary by changes in the film content were made in cooperation with the Central Office of EANA. The spoken Esperanto commentary was added in New York by *G. Alan Connor*, General Secretary of EANA.

The film will be available for showing before Esperanto audiences throughout the world. Its premier showing in America is scheduled to be a feature of the EANA Esperanto Congress, June 26-29, 1953, in New York City. The release of this new film will mean that five different countries will have made motion picture films with Esperanto commentary, namely Denmark, Hungary, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and now Australia. Let us hope that the United States and Canada will awake to the possibilities that exist in Esperanto films of a similar nature, for spreading a better understanding about America throughout the world via the interlanguage. The Australian News and Information Service is to be congratulated for this timely and worthy endeavor to extend a knowledge and understanding of the beauty and importance of Australia to the many Esperanto clubs and conventions in every corner of the world.

ESPERANTO AS A "GENERAL LANGUAGE" *Significant Experiments in British Schools*

THE *British Journal of Educational Psychology* (November 1952) and *The Head Teachers' Review* (October 1952) contain comprehensive reports about the results of experiments conducted over a number of years in two British schools of different types. The first experiment, at Hemsforth Grammar School, Yorkshire, tested the effect of the study of Esperanto on the subsequent study of French. The second, at Denton County Secondary School, Lancashire, compared the results obtained in Esperanto classes with those obtained in French classes.

The article in *The British Journal of Educational Psychology* ("A Four-Year Experiment in Esperanto as an Introduction to French") was written by J. H. Halloran, Lecturer in Education at Sheffield University, the article in *The Head Teachers' Review* ("A Plea for Esperanto") by N. Williams, Headmaster of the Denton Secondary School. While neither experiment was entirely conclusive in every respect, it would obviously be extremely interesting and useful to relate the results of both to the findings of other educational research, especially the tests conducted in the United States by the late Professor Edward L. Thorndike, of Teachers College, Columbia University, the earlier experiments organized at Eccles and Bishop Auckland, England, and the tests conducted on an international basis (in 15 countries) by Professor Pierre Bovet and the *Institut Jean-Jacques Rousseau* of the University of Geneva, Switzerland. A comprehensive study, which might contain recommendations for additional experiments to clarify such details as may still be in doubt, would present and evaluate scientific data for judging the claims of Esperanto as a "general language", i.e. as a foundation for the subsequent study of other languages and as a basis of comparison for a better understanding of the student's own mother tongue.

The first experiment was conducted at Hemsforth Grammar School, i.e. a college preparatory school, where entrance requirements and the average I.Q. are high. The lowest class corresponds approximately to the first year of junior high school (6th or 7th grade) in America.

The whole 1947 intake of 120 students was given three tests, the Shipley Abstractions Test, a Disarranged Sentences Test, and the Lattice Drawing Test. Those students who appeared according to the Shipley Test to be of higher intelligence (I) were allocated to classes 1A and 1B, those of lower intelligence (i) to classes 1C and 1D. The results of the other two tests were then used to assess the "verbal bias" of each student, the difference between a student's rank in these two tests (verbal and non-verbal) being taken as an indication of such bias. Of the I's, those with higher verbal bias (V) went into 1A, those with lower or negative verbal bias (v) into 1B. Between 1C and 1D, no such differentiation on the basis of verbal bias was made. These two classes were made as equal as possible, according to intelligence and verbal bias. For their first year, 1A and 1D took French; 1B and 1C Esperanto.

Those who studied Esperanto in their first year dropped it and began French at the beginning of the second year. Thereafter they received the

same number of French lessons as the others. They did not remain in separate classes, but were promoted from year to year in the usual way, according to their general school performance, so that in the second, third, and fourth years both those who had started out with Esperanto and those who had studied French from the beginning were to be found in each of the four classes A, B, C, and D.

At the end of four years, the 86 students who remained of the original intake (40 of them had begun with Esperanto and 46 with French) were examined in French by means of eleven tests.

The first impression gained from the final ranking list was that there was little to choose between those who had had four years of French and those who had had only three years preceded by one year of Esperanto. Four of the top five students had started out with Esperanto, but so had eight of the bottom eleven. In the top half of the list (43 students) were 22 who had started out with Esperanto, but the overall average rank of those who started with French was 1.6 points better than that of the others (40-41.6). This difference, however, Mr. Halloran points out, may be partly due to the fact that the scales were somewhat weighted against Esperanto (students in 1A were all V, those in 1B all v), "so that, leaving out of account the Esperanto which the Esperantists had learned in their first year, and any other advantages which may be held to accrue from the learning of Esperanto, and ignoring for the moment the possible depressive effect of lower verbal bias on the performance of those who started in 1B (Esperanto), it would appear from this comparison that, as a first stage in the learning of French, Esperanto is neither a help nor a hindrance."

At this point it may be fair to point out, however, that the question was not whether one year's study of Esperanto facilitates the subsequent study of French (no one doubts that it does), but whether such a preparation enables a student to learn more French in three years than he would learn otherwise in four years.

Significant conclusions could be drawn, however, when the performance of the individual classes in each of the eleven individual tests was examined. It is impossible to give all the details here (we hope those especially interested will look up the article in the British journal), but here are the conclusions as stated in the author's own summary:

"The investigation was an attempt to throw light on the question whether Esperanto should be learned as an introduction to the learning of French. The results were:

1. In the case of the less intelligent pupils, those who had devoted the first year's language study to Esperanto did better in French (as measured by eleven different kinds of tests) at the end of four years, without spending any extra time on French in the three years.

2. This superiority was even more marked in the case of the less intelligent pupils, who were, in addition, deficient in verbal ability.

3. The more intelligent pupils did better if they had begun straight away with French.

4. Those who started with Esperanto had a better 'recognition' knowledge of French. (The author comments that this ability is, for most of the students, the ability which they will need most in later years.)

5. Those who started with French acquired a better active command of the language."

The Denton experiment was different in character. It operated with students of a county secondary school for 11 to 15-year-old students, including many unable to meet the entrance requirements of a grammar school. The average I.Q. in such a school is lower than in a grammar school. Students are divided into "A", "B" and "C" "streams", according to their intelligence. "Intelligence", in this case, is measured mostly by the students' ability to use correct English.

The experiment, started in September 1948, was to give the "B-stream" classes the same amount of Esperanto as the "A" classes had French, i.e. 5 periods of 40 minutes weekly. There were about 40 students in each class. There were four classes learning Esperanto, all of them in their first year except the highest class which had had three months of Esperanto before (in a preliminary experiment from April to July), and there were four classes learning French.

At the end of the school year, in July 1949, a first test was administered to all eight classes, of which four "A" classes had had from 1 to 4 years of French, and four "B" classes had had 1 to 1½ years of Esperanto. The test took the form of a translation from Esperanto or French into English. The test papers were first compiled in French and then translated into Esperanto. The finished papers were mixed up and graded by a teacher who did not know Esperanto and marked all the papers on his own translation of the French.

The results seem to indicate that for written translation into English, one year's instruction in Esperanto in the "B-stream" was at least the equivalent to three years' instruction in French in the "A-stream".

A second test was given a year later. During the second year, the number of lessons per week was reduced to 3 for Esperanto except for the first year. The French classes continued to have 5 lessons. Class 1B had 4 lessons of Esperanto a week. The approximate number of lessons each of the 8 classes had had by the time of the test was as follows:

	first year	second year	third year	fourth year
"A" classes - French	150	350	550	750
"B" classes - Esperanto	120	290	290	290

The test, given to the whole school, consisted of 20 simple phrases which had to be translated into French or Esperanto. The results looked like this: In the 90th Percentile there were 51 students of French and 70 of Esperanto; in the 50th Percentile, 29 of French and 46 of Esperanto; in the 10th Percentile, 9 of French and 16 of Esperanto.

The results of the tests at Denton would seem to indicate that students can learn in Esperanto during six months the equivalent of what they need three to four years to learn in French. The headmaster concluded his report as follows: "In my opinion, the above results at the very least indicate that a serious inquiry should be made into the relative merits of French and Esperanto as first languages. I believe that it would be better for children to do 6-12 months of Esperanto before proceeding to the study of another foreign language."

See also article on experiments of Professor Bovet (AE, Mar-Apr. 1950).

ESPERANTO IN ACTION



A "Conference of Scholars" on "Interlinguistics" was held at Boston in December 1952, as part of the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America. Under the chairmanship of Professor André Martinet of Columbia University it discussed "The Claim of Interlinguistics to the Status of an Independent Discipline." The claims of Esperanto were upheld by Dr. William Solzbacher, President of the Esperanto Association of North America.

During the Olympic Games in Helsinki, last summer, the Finnish capital's largest Swedish-language newspaper, *Hufvudstadsbladet*, printed a daily news summary in Esperanto.

In Montevideo, Uruguay, a comprehensive and very successful Esperanto exposition was organized a few months ago. Work is already under way for a much larger exposition to be held in the same city on the occasion of the General Conference of UNESCO in 1954.

Several daily newspapers in the Netherlands, among them the *Noord-Amsterdammer Courant*, the *Nieuwe Noord-Hollandse Courant*, and *De Typhoon*, now publish Esperanto lessons in serialized form which have stirred up extraordinary enthusiasm among the readers. The method used provides for occasional meetings which serve as get-togethers for participants and enable students to fire questions at the teacher. At Purmerend such a meeting, attended by about 300 persons, was welcomed by the Editor-in-Chief of the *Nieuwe Noord-Hollandse Courant*, J. A. Wit. Similar meetings of "serialized Esperanto students" were held with remarkable success at Amsterdam, Zaandam, and Wormerveer.

The Swedish magazine "ABF's Tidning", official organ of the Association for Workers' Education, recently reported about a study club in Borås, which discusses conditions in other countries, such as Brazil, Japan, Italy, Great Britain, the Canary Islands, on the basis of first hand information and illustrative material obtained from those countries. The discussions are held in Swedish, but all foreign correspondence is in Esperanto.

A Norwegian ferry service "A. S. Larvik-Fredrikshavn Ferjen", of Oslo, has just issued a leaflet in Esperanto on its 1953 schedule of sailings. These ferries go from Larvik and Fredrikstad, Norway, to Fredrikshavn, Denmark, across the Skagerrak.

Youth magazines in various countries are now publishing Esperanto lessons in serialized form, others have regular Esperanto pages. In the Netherlands, Leon Weijts edits the Esperanto pages of *Crescendo*, *De Engelbewaarder*, and *De Gouden Wiek*. In Sweden, Inga-Maj Adamsson is in charge of serialized Esperanto lessons in *Nya Vågar*.

The Associated Bulb Growers of Holland have published a magnificent folder in Esperanto, with useful – and colorful – information about the planting of tulips, narcissuses, and hyacinths. The folder is an unusual example of fine printing. No wonder, since it was produced by the Johan Enschede firm in Haarlem, printers of the Dutch Government's banknotes and postage stamps, which are among the best-looking in the world. Write for a free copy of the Esperanto folder to the Centraal Bloembollencomité, Wilhelminastraat 13 rood, Haarlem, Netherlands.

The U. S. Minister to Finland, Jack M. McFall, sent an extremely thoughtful letter on the language problem to *The New York Times*, which printed it in its Sunday edition of January 25, 1953, under title "Language to Aid Peace -- Use of Common Tongue to Promote Cooperation Advocated." Mr. McFall, after analysing the basic facts about the language problem, expressed some uncertainty as to what the best solution would be. "As a last resort," he stated, "concord could probably be reached on the teaching of Esperanto."

In Italy, Esperanto classes are now becoming extremely popular in a wide variety of institutions and organizations. At the famous health resort, Montecatini Terme, for instance, an Esperanto class now under instruction at the Public School of Technical Studies is being subsidized by both the city administration and the management of the spa. The class is taught by Professor Gaetano Campetti. He also teaches an Esperanto class for members of the Catholic Workers' Association at Lucca.

In Indonesia an Esperanto Association was established recently under presidency of Mrs. Datoe Toemenggoeng, a prominent journalist and lecturer. She became well-known in the world-wide Esperanto movement through a lecture on "The Social Status of Women in Indonesia," which attracted a great deal of attention at the International Esperanto Summer University at Oslo, Norway, last summer.

In Vienna the Austrian Junior Red Cross is sponsoring at present four Esperanto classes, two for girls and two for boys.

The Hadley School for the Blind, Winnetka, Ill., the only correspondence school for the blind in North America, has just announced a Braille Correspondence Course in Esperanto. The course includes a textbook and instruction in Braille and is sent free to any blind student who wishes to register.

During the recent UNESCO Conference in Paris about 70 delegates and staff members of UNESCO delegations attended a special discussion meeting in Esperanto. Under the chairmanship of General Louis Bastien, Honorary President of the Universal Esperanto Association, speakers from five countries conducted a debate in Esperanto. The same speakers afterwards answered questions from the floor about Esperanto, in any of twelve languages. The invitations were sent out jointly by: the Esperanto Association of France; M. Maurice Duperrey, Past President of Rotary International; the International Association for Esperanto in Science; and General Bastien.

SOMETHING FOR BEGINNERS - "GOING FOR A WALK"

NOT LONG AGO I went for a walk with two little boys. One of them has the habit of exclaiming "oh!" at everything he sees. Thus, as we skirted a field, a bird which we had startled rose from its nest and flew to a branch of a neighboring tree, and he shouted "There's a bird - oh!" The other boy, conscious of his younger brother's peculiar habit, followed by saying with a superior air: "Why don't you say it flew from its nest-oh to yonder branch-oh?"

"Boys," I said, "do you know that's good Esperanto? Tommy says *oh!* at every *thing* he sees. In Esperanto we put *-o* at the end of the words by which we name things. Therefore, we say: *La birdo*, pronounced beard-oh, (the bird) *flugis* (flew) *de sia nesto* (from its nest) *al la branĉo* (to the branch). You see, many words in Esperanto are very much like the English words we use every day.

"Now, let's see for how many things we already know the Esperanto words without looking up a dictionary. Over there you see a *ĝardeno*. The owner is at his *laboro* in the *ĝardeno*. He is making up a *bukedo* of *floroj* (note that the plural ends in *oj* - pronounced as in boy), *lilioj*, *rozoj*, and *tulipoj*. The *florbedoj* (flower beds) have a delightful *odoro*. We reach the *rivero*, where we see a man in a *boato*, trying to catch a *fiŝo*. We continue our *promenado* on the road. The *doktoro* in his *aŭtomobilo* passes us on his way to a *paciento* who perhaps suffers of *gripo* or *pneŭmonio*. We soon reach the *vilaĝo*. We enter the *botelo* and call for the *mastro*. He brings *supo* and *salato*, and then *teo* with *sukero* and *kremo* for the boys, and for me he brings a *botelo* of *biero* and a *glaso*. A *kato* sits by the *fajro* waiting for a *muso*, but with an eye on the *kanario*, which sings like an *anĝelo* in its *kaĝo*. In the *korto* there is a *koko* perched on a *barelo*, which utters many a *krio*. The master puts on his *ŝuoj*, mounts his *biciklo* and rides off to the *banko* with *mono* in a *sako*. We walk through the *koridoro* and see a *maŝino* for putting *korkoj* into *boteloj*, and another *maŝino* for cleaning knives and *forkoj*. It is now time to go to our *bejmo*, which we reach after walking about a *mejlo*. Our *promenado* has given us much *plezuro* and *ĝojo*."

In this pleasant way you have learned about fifty Esperanto nouns, and it would be an excellent exercise for you to take a small dictionary or an Esperanto Key, pick out such words as closely resemble English, and write them in a notebook. As we did in the walk which I described, always visualize, or make a picture in the mind, of the object which you name. Do not think of *tablo* as the Esperanto translation of the word *table*, but imagine that you see the object, the Esperanto name of which is *tablo*, so that you can point to the objects which you wish to name, saying *Jen* (pronounced *yen*) *tablo* (There's a table), *jen birdo*, *jen barelo*, *jen doktoro*, *jen aŭtomobilo*.

Be careful of the accent of the new words which you learn. Always stress the next to the last syllable, *ba-RE-lo*, *kori-DO-ro*, *aŭto-mo-BI-lo*. It will do no harm for you as a beginner to exaggerate the stress; when you become more fluent, the exaggeration will disappear.

(Reprinted, with some changes and adaptations, from "The Esperanto Monthly", London, England, of April 1913.)

The Esperanto Association of North America

A.E. IN THE LIBRARIES OF NORTH AMERICA

THE *American Esperanto Magazine* was sent regularly to 176 libraries in the United States and Canada during 1952. The majority of these subscriptions are sent by generous and publicity-conscious members of EANA as gift subscriptions. During the past year the Central Office has received many inquiries saying that they have seen the AE in the library and have become interested in Esperanto. Several new members have resulted from this kindling of interest.

Therefore EANA is grateful to the following members who have given gift subscriptions to one or more libraries for 1953. (The cifer after the name indicates the number of libraries to which each member has sent a gift subscription.): *George W. Bailey, Jr.* (10), *Ann E. Beatty* (2), *Dr. Luella K. Beecher* (10), *A. M. Brya* (10), *Mrs. Mabelle L. Davis* (1), *Elwood Etter* (2), *Esperanto Society of Detroit* (10), *J. Franzus* (1), *J. H. Furay* (15), *Allan Hutcheon* (1), *Mrs. Ruth S. Julow* (1), *C. H. McKinney* (10), *Thomas O'Neill* (10), *W. P. Vathis* (3), *Mrs. Flora Wyman* (1), *Mrs. Elsie Wolk* (1), *Dr. F. J. Belinfante* (10), *Donald L. Munro* (1), *Herbert Smart* (10).

Due to the death of several members of EANA, who have generously contributed in the past, the important libraries listed below are now without donors:

University of Pennsylvania	Johns Hopkins University
Public Library, Philadelphia	University of Iowa
Public Library, Toronto	Northwestern University
University of Oklahoma	University of Indiana
Yale University	Illinois Institute of Technology
University of Hawaii	Harvard College

There are also many other important libraries that do not yet receive the AE. We sincerely hope that many of our members will select one or more libraries (Public Libraries especially) and become a donor for a gift subscription during 1953. Gift subscriptions are given to members at a special low rate as follows: 1 to 2 subscriptions - \$2 each; 3 to 9 subscriptions - \$1.50 each; 10 or more subscriptions - \$1 each. To every library EANA sends a letter informing them of the name of the donor.

AE in the Public Libraries of America is important to the promotion of Esperanto in America. Who will help by sending gift subscriptions to libraries during 1953?

Kontribuoj al la Subtena Kaso: Ni kore bonvenigas F-inon *Mazab Schulz* kiel Membron de la Subtena Komitato dum 1953. Sinceran dankon ankaŭ al la sekvantaj membroj pro iliaj donacoj depost Januaro: *C. D. Prewitt* (\$6.85), *D-ro S. J. B. Wolk* (\$2), *Fay Varisco* (\$1), *Allen L. Brown* (\$1), *M. Chrenka* (\$3), *Allan Hutcheon* (\$5), *Orin C. Flowers* (\$1).

Sukcesojn en la kampanjo "Ĉiu Membro Varbu Unu Novan Membron" ni raportas por la jenaj: *D-ro George Maggio* (4), *Joseph R. Scherer* (1), *Henri Soudée* (1), *E. G. Dodge* (2), *Don Walton* (4).

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE 43RD CONGRESS OF EANA IN "THE GREATEST CITY ON EARTH" - NEW YORK

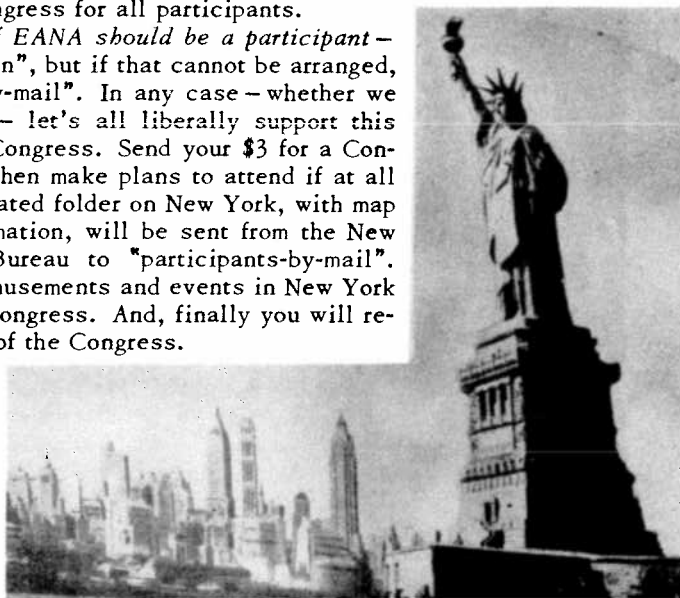
BEGINNING with a "Get-Acquainted Evening" this coming June 26th, and continuing through the 27th, 28th, and 29th, Esperantists from all over America will participate in the largest and most enjoyable Congress since the world war. Experience has shown that New York attracts the utmost in numbers and talent for these events. All elements of discord are now outside our ken, and plans are already under way for a program of inspiring meetings and enjoyable entertainment beyond anything achieved in recent years.

This is definitely the Congress for *YOU* - and for all of us. It will be a convention of true *samideanoj* in the most interesting city in the world. Most meetings are scheduled at the *McBurney YMCA*, 215 West 23rd Street, with special entertainment events in appropriate places. This location is in the very heart of the city, convenient to every purpose our members may have in mind. The *McBurney YMCA* will be especially helpful to us, because meetings of our Esperanto Society of New York have long enjoyed its hospitality. Two hotels are just across the street - one of them, the *Hotel Chelsea*, is an historic guest house with the appearance of "a bit of Paris" in New York. It dates from the time when "Chelsea" was pretty much a town in its own right. (See Congress Bulletin for hotel lists and details.)

Outstanding entertainment features are being arranged. There will be a Grand Banquet, of course; an Esperanto evening with a truly professional-type playlet; a Yacht Trip around Manhattan; a showing of the new Australian film in color, with Esperanto sound-track; and a very special event arranged by our President, Dr. Solzbacher, for a Guided Tour of the United Nations. Mr. Benjamin Cohen, of Chile, Assistant Secretary-General of the UN, will address us, and Mr. S. V. Arnaldo, of the Philippines will speak for UNESCO. This truly exceptional opportunity will take place on Monday, June 29th, 3:00 to 5:30 p.m. All told, this should be a memorable Congress for all participants.

Every member of EANA should be a participant - preferably "in-person", but if that cannot be arranged, then "participant-by-mail". In any case - whether we can attend or not - let's all liberally support this great 43rd Annual Congress. Send your \$3 for a Congress Ticket now, then make plans to attend if at all possible. An illustrated folder on New York, with map and abundant information, will be sent from the New York Convention Bureau to "participants-by-mail". Later, a folder on amusements and events in New York at the time of the Congress. And, finally you will receive a full Report of the Congress.

**Send your \$3.00
now for a Ticket.
Help support the
Congress of 1953.**



ESPERANTO - KRONIKO

En Klubo de Vojaĝantoj, Minnesota, la 9-an de Januaro, *D-ro Paul Weaver* parolis pri "L. L. Zamenhof - Kreinto de Esperanto". *D-ro Weaver* montris kolekton de leteroj el Japanujo, Finnlando, Izraelo, Svedujo, ktp., kaj ludis por la grupo la novan Esperanto-diskon de EANA.

En la gazeto "Cal", eldono de la Laboratorio Coe, Chicago, aperis humora aŭtobiografia artikolo de *D-ro Lehman Wendell*. Menciante, ke unu el liaj flankokupoj estas Esperanto, *D-ro Wendell* rakontis diversajn spertojn el sia Esperantista vivo. Niaj legantoj sendube memoras lin kiel kreinton de la lertaj karikaturaj per manĝilaro, kiujn ni bildigis en la pasintjara Januaro-Februara numero de AE.

F-ino Isabel P. Snelgrove, dum vizito en la ŝtato Washington, parolis pri Esperanto en festkunveno de amikoj. Rezulte de la parolado ĉiuj gastoj esprimis deziron lerni Esperanton, kaj *F-ino Snelgrove* donis du lecionojn antaŭ ol ŝi foriris al sia hejmo en la ŝtato North Dakota.

La Esperanto-Klubo de Lima, Ohio, tre fieras pri sia prezidanto, *D-rino Luella K. Beecher*, kiu antaŭnelonge atingis la aĝon de 85 jaroj. Ĉiu nomas ŝin "Onklino Lou". *D-rino Beecher* naskiĝis en New York, sed ŝiaj prapatroj venis de New England. Unu el tiuj estis John Howland, kiu alvenis al Ameriko sur la famkonata ŝipo "Mayflower". La patrino de *D-rino Beecher* estis unu el la plej fruaj akceptintoj de la Baha'i-kredo en Usono. Ŝia filino, *S-ino Dorothy Baker*, estas Vic-estro de la Nacia Spiritita Konsilantaro de la Usona Baha'i-movado. La Baha'ianoj kredas, ke universala lingvo estas grava faktoro en mondujiĝo, kaj pro tiu kredo, *D-rino Beecher* unue interesiĝis pri Esperanto. Ŝi lernis Esperanton antaŭ proksimume dudek jaroj, kaj ŝia konstanta intereso entuziasmigis aliajn en la Klubo. En 1940 la Klubo en Lima gastigis la 33-an Kongreson de EANA. Pro la konstanta helpo kaj instigo de *D-rino Beecher* kaj la sekretariino *S-ino A. M. Vaughn*, la Esperanto-Klubo de Lima depost ĝia organizo estas ankaŭ centprocenta grupo de EANA. Nuntempe la grupo regule kunvenas por studi Esperanton per la "Connor Course".

Novaj Esperanto-kursoj komenciĝis en Marto en la sekvantaj Lernejoj por Plenkreskuloj en New Jersey: En Newark, 4 kursoj sub gvidado de *Connie Davis*, *Dorothy McCusker*, *Elsie Yunghans* kaj *Don Walton*; en Orange, kurso instruata de *Don Walton*; en Maplewood, kurso sub gvidado de *Henry Kruse*.

Dianto Chomette, pli aĝa filino de la Esperantista familio Chomette, edziniĝis kun *Lee Farnsworth* je la 7-a de Marto en Beverly Hills, Kalifornio. Ni deziras multan feliĉon al la nova paro.

En New York, kunvenoj de la Esperanto-Societo de New York dum Januaro kaj Februaro estis tre variaj. *Ray Kelly* parolis pri la Hinda religia ĉefverko "Bhagavad-Gitā", *G. Alan Connor* rakontis "Kiel Kapti Sonserpentojn", *Henry Kruse* komentis pri "Historio de la Juro", kaj *Harold Isele* prezentis lum-bildojn pri la Svisa festeno en la ŝtato Wisconsin. Vizitis la klubon juna Japana samideano *Katsuo Joŝino*, kiu laboras en inĝeniera fako sur Japana ŝipo.

REMEMOROJ PRI FLORIDO

Vizito al Flora Wyman Pioniro de Esperanto

Doris kaj Alan Connor

Ni ĵus revenis, en Marto, de mallonga vizito al la bela ŝtato Florido. Por pli precize diri, ni revenis de vizito al S-ino Flora Wyman, pioniro de Esperanto, kiu nun loĝas en unu el la plej ĉarmaj hejmoj en Florido. Oni konas la belecon de tiu ŝtato, sed la beleco de "Bay View" (videjo al la golfeto), la ĝardena hejmo de S-ino Wyman ĉe Lago Santa Fé, estas vere rimarkinda. Sendube la superaj ecoj de tiu hejmo estas pro tio, ke la familio Wyman estas ja konata kiel arbokulturistoj. Ni ŝatas nomi la posedanton "Patrineto", pro same superaj ecoj de ŝia aminda kaj patrina personeco; t.e., ne nur patrino al ni mem, sed al Esperanto, kiun ŝi helpis kaj lojale subtenis depost la plej fruaj tagoj de ĝia komenco en Ameriko.



S-ino Wyman kun Doris & Alan Connor

Pri Florido, ni ne povas eviti la penson, ke Ponce de Leon, tiu fama hispana esploristo, kiu traserĉis tiun regionon por trovi la "Fonton de Juneco", certe opinius ke li estas tre proksime al sia fincelo, se li estus vidinta la belan Lagon Santa Fé kaj la arbo-ĝardenon de S-ino Wyman apude. Fakte, diversaj mirindaj fontoj ja ekzistas en tiu regiono, kaj Ponce de Leon sendube trovis tie iujn fontojn kun misteraj kaj kristalklaraj akvoj. Kaj li povis facile imagi, ke inter ili troviĝus unu, kiu donus eternan junecon al tiu, kiu sukcesus trinki el ĝiaj akvoj. Ili ankoraŭ hodiaŭ ŝprucas el la roka subtero, aŭ faras lagojn tiel klarajn, ke oni povas vidi plej profunde en la internon. Laŭ la opinio de unu libro-recenzisto, la fama poeto Samuel Taylor Coleridge kaptis la ideon pri mistera fonto, el malnova priskribo pri fonto en Florido. Li utiligis tiun fenomenon en sia poemo "Kubla Khan", kiam li priskribis fonton elŝprucantan el la tero por formi riveron, kiu fluus kelkajn mejlojn antaŭ ol ĝi subite malaperis en subterajn kavernojn. Jen nia traduko en Esperanton de tiu parto el la poemo de Coleridge: (*vidu la anglan originalon ĉe la fino de la artikolo*)

Kaj el abismo kun senĉesa bru' bolante,
Grandega font' elŝprucis supren for konstante,
Ja kvazaŭ peza, spasmespira Ter' klopodis;
La tre rapidepulsaj ŝvela ond' eksplodis
Kaj grandaj rokfragmentoj saltis kiel hajlo,
Aŭ, sub draŝilo-bato, greno for de pajlo:
Kaj inter la dancantaj rokoj, el mistero
Leviĝis elpremite bela sankt-rivero.

Kvin mejlojn murmurante kun migrema movo,
Tra arboj, valoj, jen ĝi trafis vastan baron –
Kavernojn mezureblajn ne per homa povo –
Kaj subis sin tumulte en senvivan maron.

Florido estas vere mirinda ŝtato kun multaj interesaĵoj. Oni konjektas, ke tiu duoninsulo iam en prahistorio estis aparta insulo – eble antaŭ milionoj da jaroj – kaj pro tio evoluis tie diferencaj floroj, arboj kaj bestoj ol sur la apuda kontinento. La uraganoj ankaŭ sendube portis al Florido multajn diversspecajn kreskaĵojn kaj bestetojn el la pli tropikaj insuloj de la Okcidentaj Indioj. Pro tiuj fenomenoj, kiam oni unue eniras tiun ŝtaton hodiaŭ, oni tuj konscias pri ŝanĝo de la pejzaĝo kaj eĉ iom da diferenco pri animaloj. Aligatoroj ekzistis en grandaj aroj antaŭ netrolonge. Nuntempe, oni trovas ilin plejparte nur en zoologiaj ĝardenoj.

Preskaŭ la tuta tero de Florido estas speco de mirinda blanka sablo; sed el la sablo ja kreskas arboj, arbustoj kaj palmoj multnombraj. Por kreskigi florojn kaj citrus-arbojn estas tamen necese aldoni iom da humo al la grundo. Sed post tia flegado kreskas mirindaj plantaĵoj – ekzemple jen nur kelkaj el la ĝardena tereno de S-ino Wyman: *Arboj* – ruĝa acero, bambuo, cipreso, pikeca frakseno, dolĉa gumo, judaso, kamforo, akvo-kerko, magnolio, Aŭstralia pino, suda pino, multspecaj palmoj. *Frukt-arboj* – lokvato, mandarino, diversaj oranĝoj, pampelmo, persimono, tanĝelo, tanĝerino. *Floroj kaj Arbustoj* – azaleo, botelo-arbusto, gardenio, edziĝa girlando, glicinio, gujavo, hiacinto, hibisko, ilekso, kamelio, klemato, flamo-liano, araneo-lilio, mirto, narciso, oleandro, pipro-arbusto. Vere tiu flegita diverseco similas al plej bela botanika parko.

Speciale rimarkindaj estas la delikataj aer-kreskaĵoj de Florido. Speco, kiu kreskas sur preskaŭ ĉiu arbo, estas la longfibra pendanta "hispana musko". Tiu griza, iomete verdeta aerplanto pendas malsupren de branĉoj kvazaŭ barbo de maljunulo; kaj ĝi donas al arboj unikan misteran aspekton. Dum lunbrilo, tiuj plantoj transformas la arbojn en silentajn grizajn fantomojn, kiuj donas ekstermondan fantazian iluzion al

la ĉirkaŭaĵo. Laŭ ŝerca legendo, la origino de "hispana musko" devenis de fruaj tagoj de historio, kiam maljuna hispana kapitano esploris Floridon, kaj vidis belan indianinon, kiu forflugis for de li, grimpante arbon. La maljunulo sekvis kaj surgrimpis la arbon, sed la branĉoj forŝiris lian barbon – kaj hodiaŭ la barboj pendas sur arboj ĉie en Florido. Almenaŭ la "hispana musko" donas tre strangan impreson al norduloj kiuj vizitas la sudon.

Sed, ni revenu el la ĉirkaŭanta arbaro al la plej bela tereno de S-ino Wyman, kaj priskribu ŝin kiel pioniron de Esper-



anto. Ŝi estas 88 jarojn juna – kaj ni intence skribas tiun vorton “juna” pro tio, ke ŝi korpe kaj mense estas tute vigla. Ŝiaj prapatroj estis el la plej fruaj koloniistoj en Massachusetts. Tio estas, el la kuraĝaj pioniroj, kiuj alvenis per la fama ŝipo “Mayflower”.

S-ino Wyman unue interesiĝis pri Esperanto kiam ŝi legis pri ĝi en la paĝoj de la “North American Review” je la komenco de la jarcento. Post iom da intereso, ŝi ĉesis studi pro tio, ke iu eminenta profesoro de la Universitato Harvard insistis en artikolo, ke neniam Esperanto povos esti praktika, ĉar naturaj diferencoj pri prononcado faros diversajn dialektojn tra la mondo. Tamen, post nelonge, ŝi hazarde legis artikolon de D-ro D. O. S. Lowell, en kiu li rakontis pri sia vizito al la Universala Kongreso en Cambridge, Anglujo. Kaj li speciale emfazis pri la facila ebleco kompreni ĉiujn naciaĵojn. Li diris, ke li povis kompreni la diversajn naciaĵojn per Esperanto pli facile ol li (angla parolanto) povis kompreni la anglan provincon el Yorkshire.

S-ino Wyman skribis al D-ro Lowell kaj tuj ricevis de li lernolibron. Depost tiu tempo ŝi konstante kaj lojale subtenis Esperanton. “Je ricevo de la lernolibro”, rakontis ŝi, “mi decidis, ke sendube estas aliaj, kiuj ŝatus studi Esperanton. Mi skribis al D-ro Lowell, kaj petis ĉu li povus veni al North Abington, Mass. (kie mi tiam loĝis), kaj paroli al grupo pri Esperanto. Li respondis, ke li volonte venos. Kaj je la okazo de la kunveno, kiam ni anticipis eble 50 personojn, 100 personoj ĉeestis. Nu, D-ro Lowell estis ‘ruza janki’ (crafty Yankee), kiu jam aranĝis por kolekti unu dolaron de ĉiu interesulo por pagi lernolibron kaj membrecon en la Esperanto-Asociacion. Pli ol 50 personoj pagis, kaj ni decidis starigi kurson. Pro la fakto, ke mi jam estis trarigardinta la unuan paĝon de la lernolibro, oni elektis min instruisto!”

Nia modesta, sed tre kapabla organizanto energie kaj profunde studis la interlingvon, kaj en 1910 ŝi ĉeestis la Sesan Universalan Kongreson en Washington, D. C. Ŝi diris al ni, “Mi vere ĉeestis por pruvi al mi mem, ĉu la interlingvo povus bone funkcii inter diversnaciaĵoj aŭ ne. Unu vesperon, mi kaj amikino ĵus finis nian vespermanĝon en restoracio, kiam du junaj sinjoroj envenis. Unu tre evidente ne scipovis la anglan lingvon. Li rigardis la menuon kaj diris ion pri ‘kokido’. Je tio mi ekparolis, kaj diris Esperante, ‘Mi konsilas, ke vi ne manĝu kokidon, ĉar ni ĵus provis manĝi ĝin kaj ni ne tro ĝuis la sperton!’ La sinjoro ridetis je tio kaj diris, ‘Ho, mi komprenas, sendube ĝi ne estis kokido sed maljuna kokino, ĉu ne?’” Multajn spertojn ŝi havis ĉe la Kongreso, kaj konatiĝis kun D-ro Zamenhof inter aliaj.

Depost tiu frua tempo, S-ino Wyman restis tre fidela al Esperanto kaj al EANA. Ŝi instruis kursojn – faris ĉion eblan por antaŭenigi kaj progresigi la Esperanto-movadon. Dum proksimume 50 jaroj, ja duonjarcento, ŝi regule abonis gazetojn, subtenis la oficialan organizon, kaj ĉiam vigle interesiĝis pri la aferoj de la Nord-Amerika movado. Do, kio povas esti pli ĝoja ol fari viziton al aminda pioniro – speciale sub la plej belaj cirkonstancoj – kaj poste fari tributon al ŝi, kiu restos en niaj memoroj kiel unu el la unuaj eminentuloj de Esperanto je la sama tempo de Zamenhof mem. En la nomo de la Esperanto-Asocio de Nord-Ameriko, kaj de Esperantistoj ĉie, ni salutas al Flora Wyman, kaj ni deziras, ke en ŝia bela ĝardeno en Florido, ŝi daŭre trovu feliĉon dum la venontaj jaroj.

Jen estas la originalo de parto de la poemo "Kubla Khan", verkita de Samuel Taylor Coleridge, kiun Doris kaj Alan Connor tradukis en Esperanton por la artikolo pri Florido kaj S-ino Flora Wyman:

And from this chasm, with ceaseless turmoil seething,
As if this earth in fast thick pants were breathing,
A mighty fountain momentarily was forced;
Amid whose swift half-intermitted burst
Huge fragments vaulted like rebounding hail,
Or chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail:
And 'mid these dancing rocks at once and ever
It flung up momentarily the sacred river.

Five miles meandering with a mazy motion
Through wood and dale the sacred river ran,
Then reached the caverns measureless to man,
And sank in tumult to a lifeless ocean.

KANADA INFORMO

S-ro F. Kaelble, reprezentanto de la germanlingva gazeto "Der Courier" en Toronto, sendis informojn pri Internacia Konferenco de Esperanto-Junularo, kiu okazis en Germanujo. S-ro Kaelble tradukis la novaĵojn el Germana gazeto jene: Internacia Konferenco de Esperanto-Junularo okazis en Kastelo Ortenburg, Baden, dum la lasta semajno en Decembro 1952. Junuloj el Francujo, Italujo, Svisujo, Nederlando, Danlando kaj Germanujo kunvenis por diskuti pri aktualaj politikaj, sociaj kaj kulturaj problemoj. Diversaj gravuloj el Esperantolando paroladis al la grupo, kaj la junuloj aktive partoprenis en diskuto pri la temo: "Esperanto kaj ĝia uzobleco en la ŝtatoj eŭropaj."

S-ino O. Bervy informis nin, ke baldaŭ oni publikigos novan libreton nomatan "20 Jarojn en Kanado", verkitan de ŝi. Unu el la ĉapitroj titoliĝas "La Internacia Help-Lingvo Esperanto."

Novaj membroj de la Toronto-Klubo estas *Gesinjoroj Francisco Vincente* el Hispanujo, kies filineto *Ampadin*, nun 6-jara, ankaŭ bone kaj flue parolas Esperanton. Aperis diversaj artikoloj en la ĵurnaloj de Toronto pri la etulino Ampadin kaj ŝia kapablo paroli Esperante. Ili estas la rezulto de la raportista talento de *S-ro D. W. M. Jenkins*, sperta publikigisto de la Toronto-grupo.

S-ino M. J. Brady, Calgary, Alberta, regule sendas leterojn kaj informojn pri Esperanto al organizoj kaj individuoj en sia okcidenta regiono. Lastatempe, ŝi proponis al loka Ĉambro de Komerco, ke ĝi utiligu ankaŭ Esperanton en nova servo, kiun ĝi starigas por enmigrantoj. Ŝi menciis la fakton, ke ofte inter tiuj personoj troviĝas Esperantistoj.

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Esperanto-Kurso en la Telefon-Kompanio "Bell"

D-ro George A. Maggio, konata kuracisto de Newark, N.J., kies flanko estas la instruado de Esperanto, gvidas 10-lecionan kurson por dungitoj de la telefon-kompanio "Bell" en Newark. La supra bildo montras la klasanojn, kiam la kurso komenciĝis en Januaro. La sama bildo kun priskribo pri la kurso estis presita en la gazeto "New Jersey Bell", organo de la kompanio, en la numero de Marto 1953.

En radio-programo de stacio WENY, Elmira, N.Y., la 22-an de Januaro **E. B. Billings, Jr.**, parolis pri Esperanto.

Koresponda Kurso de Esperanto por Blinduloj estas anoncita de la lernejo *Hadley School for the Blind, 620 Lincoln Ave., Winnetka, Ill.* Blinduloj, kiuj deziras enregistriĝi ricevos lernolibron kaj instrukciojn brajle presitajn. Same kiel ĉiuj aliaj korespondaj kursoj de ĉi tiu konata blindula lernejo, la Esperanto-kurso estos tute senpaga. **Donald Hathaway**, konsilanto en la lernejo, gvidos la instruadon. Samideanoj estas petataj bonvole informi siajn blindajn konatojn pri ĉi tiu bona oportuno lerni Esperanton sub gvidado kaj helpo de lerta instruisto.

En privata lernejo "Montezuma", Los Gatos, Kalifornio, **Profesoro E. A. Rogers** gvidas regulan kurson de Esperanto por knaboj. Pro peto de la stabo li ankaŭ gvidas Esperanto-kurson por ties membroj per la lerna radio-sistemo.

D-ro Lee-Min Han, kiu fariĝis Esperantisto kaj membro de EANA dum la Universala Kongreso en Parizo, 1950, skribis lastatempe, ke li ofte vojaĝas pro sia laboro kiel kuracisto de la Mondorganizo por Saneco. Kie ajn li troviĝas, li ĉiam propagandas Esperanton.

Leteroj al Redaktoroj pri Esperanto aperis lastatempe en la sekvantaj ĵurnaloj rezulte de aktiva agado de membroj de EANA: "News Patriot", Pocahtontas, Ill., skribita de **Leo Cruthers**; "The Washington Post", D.C., verkita de **E. G. Dodge**; "Chicago Daily News", skribita de **Allen Trubitt**; "Passaic-Clifton Herald News", N.J., skribita de veterano **Joseph Frimberger**; "The Herald" kaj "The Globe & Mail", Toronto, laŭ instigo de **D. W. M. Jenkins**; kaj en tagĵurnalo de Windsor, Ontario, aperis letero de **M. Mellrose**. Ĉiuj artikoloj enhavis nomon kaj adreson de EANA, kio rezultigis multajn informpetojn. Brava kaj bonega laboro!



DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

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

- Brazilo.** S-ro Vinicius A. Magalhaes, Rua Senhor dos Passos 45, Rio Preto (Minas Gerais). Deziras korespondi, interŝanĝi PK.
- Japanujo.** S-ro Yotsugi Yazaki, Momonomoto-cho 16, Kyoto. Deziras korespondi per ilustritaj PK kaj interŝanĝi PM.
- Japanujo.** S-ro Nachiro Abe, Honmachi 6-9, Kiryu, Gumma. 21-jara Kristana studento deziras korespondi kun Kristanaj studentoj en Usono.
- Japanujo.** S-ro Arima Yosihan, Kita 24, Nisi 9, Sapporo, Hokkaido. 45-jara arkitekto deziras korespondi kun samfakuloj pri modernaj konstruaĵoj.
- Hispanujo.** S-ro M. Rosa Carbo, C/Valencia 614-2^o, Barcelona. Nova lernanto de Esperanto deziras korespondi.
- Svedujo.** S-ro Gösta Andersson, Bondeg. 4, Strängnäs. Sveda Esperantisto, komercisto, dez. kor. kun amatorfotografistoj kaj interŝ. bildojn memfaritajn. Skribu kaj sendu bildojn, mi certe respondos kaj rekomencos.

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