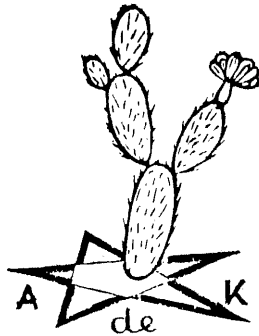
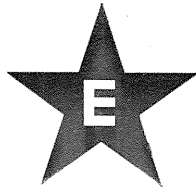


*The*  
NORTH AMERICAN  
ESPERANTO REVIEW



--- of Cactuses and Congresses

NORDAMERIKA ESPERANTO-REVUO

Septembro - Oktobro • 1956

## The North American Esperanto Review

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*Addresses:* Subscriptions and bulk orders should be sent with payment to the Treasurer. Correspondence regarding circulation, including changes of address, etc., should be sent to the League Secretary. Send literary contributions, news items, announcements, etc. to the Editor: F. R. Carlson, 2116 North 35th St., Seattle 3, Washington.

*Deadlines:* The Review is placed in the mails about the fifteenth of every second month. Material for publication must be in the hands of the Editor no later than the fifteenth of the preceding month, except for last-minute news items, which will be accepted as late as possible.

THE ESPERANTO LEAGUE FOR NORTH AMERICA, INC., is a non-profit organization to encourage the use of the International Language, Esperanto. *President:* John L. Lewine, 50 Overlook Terrace, New York 33, New York; *Vice-President:* James D. Sayers, RFD 2, Lillie, La.; *Secretary:* Conrad Fisher, RFD 1, Meadville, Pa.; *Treasurer:* Edward W. Pharo, Jr., 220 County Line Rd., Somerton 16, Pennsylvania.

*Membership Dues:* Regular Members, \$3.; Supporting Member, \$5.; Patron, \$10; Life Member, \$50; Man and wife, each having privileges of Regular Member, but receiving only one copy of publications, etc., \$4.00.

*Members are asked to take careful note of the paragraph above entitled "Addresses" and to address all communications accordingly.*

*Make all checks and money orders payable to "Esperanto League for North America, Inc."*

## The North American Esperanto Review

(*Nordamerika Esperanto-Revuo*)

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Sept.-Oct., 1956.

The Review not only permits, but invites, reprinting of material from its pages, except where special notice, such as notice of copyright, appears.

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\* CORRECTION—*KOREKTO:* Washington Esperanto Club, Apt. 101. Esperanto Society of San Francisco, 346 Staples Ave., San Francisco 12, Calif., announces a new beginners' class, Marina Adult School, Oct. 18. Persons or groups listed are not necessarily affiliated with the League. We request, therefore, that inquiries concerning the Review or the national Esperanto movement be directed to the proper officials of the Esperanto League for North America, Inc., as listed above.

# *The* NORTH AMERICAN ESPERANTO REVIEW

Vol. 4

Sept.-Oct., 1956

No. 5

TO ALL ESPERANTISTS IN NORTH AMERICA:

## **URGENTLY NEEDED!**

If you've done anything at all to boost our movement in 1956, or know of anyone else doing so, please send me the following information (or send it directly to Universal Esperanto Association Chief Delegate Donald E. Parrish, 328 West 46th St., Los Angeles 37, California.

1. How many articles relating to Esperanto appeared in the press in 1956?
2. How many talks were given; how many listeners in the audiences?
3. How many radio talks, displays and exhibits, posters used, leaflets distributed, pamphlets given out?

Did this activity by you or others result in increased interest in Esperanto in your locality or elsewhere in 1956?

This information is *urgently needed every year* by UEA. Won't you please make a special effort to get and forward it to me or UEA?

Sincerely,  
*Conrad Fisher*  
ELNA Secretary.

## Practical uses of Esperanto:

# Friends of Cactuses

**A**RE YOU A FRIEND OF CACTUSES? Sir! Would you give the shirt off your back to shield them from the harsh blasts of winter? Madam! Would you give the cloche off your head to save them from the foggy, foggy dew?

If so, you should read the new magazine, *Amikoj de Kakttoj* (*Friends of Cactuses*), of which we have just received the first issue.

Those of us (few in number), who do not have cactuses as household pets, are likely to be surprised at information found in *Amikoj de Kakttoj*. It is evident that an international organization, using the international language, Esperanto, is a must for friends of cactuses. *Amikoj de Kakttoj* states that "in several countries there is hardly a home which does not show several kinds of these charming and grotesque plants for their ornamental effect." And yet, "... in some languages there does not exist any literature at all in this field, or due to the war there have been no reprints of even old books which are now unobtainable."

### IT'S A CRYING SHAME!

And "Amikoj de Kakttoj" propose to do something practical about it. The most practical thing to do, of course, is to use Esperanto. "The sun never sets on Esperantoland." In Esperantoland, all seasons are known at the same time. AND in Esperantoland you publish in one language for all the cactus-lovers everywhere.

Besides providing for correspondence among its readers (observing their darlings in all seasons and all climates at the same time), "Amikoj de Kakttoj" presents: technical vocabulary and classification of cactuses; advice to beginners; lists of books on the subject in some national languages (they'll help, until we can put out better ones in Esperanto) and a directory of na-

tional organizations of cactus-lovers.

Come, all you cactus-lovers, and join the happy throng! Subscribe to "Amikoj de Kakttoj". If you're not an Esperantist, subscribe anyway, and then start learning Esperanto. You'll be surprised to see how soon you can talk about *Korifantoj*, *Hiloj* and other *kakttoj* and *sukoloj* like a veteran. If you run into rough spots in learning the language, remember: "He who would raise cactuses must not fear the thorns."

The Editor is:

B. R. Zeiner, Barry, Glam., Wales.

Write to him in English, if you don't know Esperanto. I think most Welshmen can read English.

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### ESPERANTO CURRENCY

For small payments to Esperantists and Esperanto publishers abroad, Esperantists often use the "steloj" (stars) of *Universala Ligo*. They cost 7¢ apiece, and are accepted at full value by Esperantists everywhere.

**Introduction to Esperanto**  
3rd Edition

Sent on 10 days free examination

**Price \$2.00**

**Box 792, Placerville, Calif.**

# YOU ARE NOT TOO OLD TO LEARN ESPERANTO!

by Laurence E. Gage, B. Sc., M. B. A.

The proverb says that, "It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks." But psychologists now tell us that, because of the more numerous associations stored in the minds of older people, it is actually easier for them to learn a new subject than for younger persons.

Recently the truth of the latter statement was impressed upon me by the tale of an old friend of mine. He told me that:

"Not long ago I thought that I would like to learn Esperanto. My friends all told me that I was crazy to even think of trying to learn a new language at my age. They were right, of course, and I knew it. There were five good reasons against it.

1. My age. I was 60 at that time.
2. I have always been a poor linguist, even in my younger days.
3. My daily work left me only about 15 minutes free time for study each day. Actually it was often after midnight before even that much was available.
4. At that time there were no Esperanto classes in my city and I knew no Esperantists who could help me to learn it.
5. My personal finances were limited so that I could spend very little on Esperanto books or courses.

On the other hand, I had first heard of Esperanto about the year 1915 and I was interested in it then and I still wanted to learn it. Also the whole idea of corresponding with new friends abroad and of being able to read foreign books without learning a number of languages had a strong appeal to me.

Therefore I decided that despite the great obstacles I would try to learn Esperanto. To make the story short, I borrowed several Esperanto books from our state library and bought a few others from

a second hand book store. I selected three of these (Nelson's Esperanto Course, the Edinburgh dictionary and an old but excellent Esperanto textbook by J.C.O'Connor). With these three books only I started in to learn Esperanto. The first few nights it was a little tough, but very soon it became an absorbing delight and within a few weeks I was corresponding with several friendly Esperantists abroad. Somewhere about this time I learned of the free course offered by Mr. Louis Dormont and availed myself of his kind services. I was also surprised and delighted at the very reasonable prices for the Esperanto books sold by Mr. Glenn Turner of Middleton, Wisconsin.

I now have correspondents in fourteen different countries, from the Madeira Islands to Japan, and a good beginning of more than a hundred Esperanto books.

When I think of the great pleasure I have had from my Esperanto friends, correspondence and books, I know now that I was crazy, like a fox, to study Esperanto at my age. In my lifetime I have had many hobbies, photography, gardening, etc., but I have found Esperanto not only the most interesting and enjoyable but also the least expensive."

Such was the tale that the old gentleman told me and as we had been friends for thirty years I know that it was true and I agree fully with his statement that: "*You are NOT too old to learn Esperanto.*"

Suggestions to beginners:

# Thoughts on Word Building

by Dr. Lehman Wendell

When Zamenhof gave Esperanto to the world his language had a vocabulary of about 800 words. He had limited the number because he believed that it would be unwise for any one man to try to create a complete vocabulary.

He felt that the addition of words should be left to competent men who would in time develop within the Esperanto movement and who could add new words when need arose.

It was quite evident that with a vocabulary of 800 words only the simplest thoughts could be expressed. To overcome this disadvantage the author created an ingenious system of prefixes and suffixes which, when combined with Esperanto roots, could be used to create an almost unlimited number of words.

Many students of Esperanto become so intrigued by their ability to build words that they make a pastime of it and create some fantastic combinations. I recall one such combination that is worth passing on. Many years ago, when I lived in Tacoma, Washington, a member of our group was a blind Esperantist named Applegate. We decided to convert his name into Esperanto. *Door* is *porde*; *gate* is a big door, or *pordego*; *apple* is *pomo*, so combining the words we have *Pompordego*. It was all in fun, you understand.

Another word which was used in all seriousness by Esperantists here and abroad was *vagonhaltigilo*, meaning a brake on a railroad car. The word is a combination of *halti*, to stop; *igi*, to cause to . . . ; *ilo*, an instrument by which something is done; *vagono*, a railway car.

A built-up word that is used for mere fun can be excused, but a created word that looks ugly and that lacks sonorosity must in time be replaced by a more musical and dignified word. So it was not

long before a better word for *brake* was found, namely *bremso*.

Cox, in his "Grammar and Commentary", discussing word-building, gives the combination *Napoleonidino*, female descendant of Napoleon. This combination was given merely to show how words can be built, but I am sure that neither in written nor in spoken Esperanto would Cox have used such a cumbersome word. How much easier and more euphonious it would be to express the same idea in a sentence, as: *Ŝi devenas de Napoleono*.

I think we should all spend more time poring over Zamenhof's *Krestomatio*. It is amazing how Zamenhof with a very limited vocabulary could write so beautifully, without resorting to cumbersome word-combinations. While I have not taken the time to analyze Zamenhof's *Krestomatio*, I believe that his simple, beautiful style is due to his expressing a thought in a sentence instead of in a single built-up word.

Let us not forget that simplicity and — above all — clarity are the hallmarks of good writing in any language.

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Fundamenta Krestomatio \$3.00  
Esperanto League Book Service  
Middleton, Wis.

# Fourth Annual Congress

## of the Esperanto League for North America

Madison, Wisconsin, August 23-26, 1956.

From a report by John L. Lewine, Pres.

### Thursday evening, Aug. 23

Delegates were welcomed by Mr. Glenn Turner, Chairman of the Local Congress Committee. Delegates from California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Illinois and Wisconsin assembled to chat and to exchange reminiscences of previous congresses, to renew old acquaintances and to make new ones. Mrs. Sindhwad, of Chicago, arrived with three of her students who soon gave convincing evidence of their teacher's skill by joining fluently in the conversation in Esperanto.

### Friday morning, Aug. 24

Business sessions opened with Mr. John L. Lewine, President of ELNA, presiding. Mr. Lewine reviewed the League's activities throughout the past year and outlined the principal tasks for the coming year, then proposed that the Congress express its appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Turner. This was approved by unanimous vote.

Mr. Lewine read to the Congress greetings and communications from, among others, the Mayor of Madison, the Mayor of Milwaukee, the *Universala Esperanto-Asocio*, the *Workers' Esperanto Association of Great Britain*, James D. Sayers, Vice-President of ELNA, Conrad Fisher, Secretary of ELNA, Armin Doneis, ELNA delegate to the *Universala Kongreso*, Executive Board Member Ray Pease, Executive Board Chairman Dirk Brink, and Ferd Carlson, Editor of the *Review*.

Financial reports were received from Treasurer Pharo and Secretary Fisher; and a special report from Mr. Carlson on

the problems and finances of the *Review*. The Congress approved all the reports, and passed a unanimous vote of appreciation for Mr. Carlson's work as Editor.

Mr. Lewine reported on the enlarged activities of the Esperanto Society of Greater New York, of which he is President and, speaking for the Society, invited ELNA to hold its Fifth Annual Congress in New York City. The theme of the 1957 Congress, Mr. Lewine suggested, should be the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the publication of *La Lingvo Internacia de Doktoro Esperanto* by Dr. Zamenhof in 1887, the first book published in Esperanto. The Congress unanimously voted to accept the invitation and to recommend its acceptance by the Executive Board.

### Afternoon

The afternoon session featured a general discussion of Esperanto activities. Mr. Stanley A. Klukowski, of Milwaukee, President of the Esperanto Institute of America, brought greetings from the Institute and expressed his gratification at the work of ELNA. He expressed disagreement, however, with the policy of overestimating the ease of learning Esperanto, stressed the importance of all Esperantists acquiring skill in handling the language, and opposed the policy of providing free instruction by correspondence courses for teachers. Mr. Louis Dormont, of New York, in reply, defended the policy on the ground that the recruitment of teachers into the Esperanto movement is of paramount importance.

(Continued on page 12)

## CALLING ALL FRIENDS OF ESPERANTO

If you want to promote the international language — even if you do not yourself learn it — you can help.

ELNA has now established the Esperanto News Service. Under the direction of Conrad Fisher, League Secretary, regular press releases are being sent to leading newspapers of America. These are concise, interesting, newsy — precisely what every newspaper must have as “fillers” for those awkward small spaces left by the news stories.

If you subscribe to a newspaper, do this:

Send the name and address of the paper to Mr. H. R. Dreyer, 6000 Huntington Avenue, Richmond 8, Calif. (He's the circulation manager of the News Service.)

Write a letter to the editor of the paper, informing him that you have requested that this service be furnished to him.

Then watch the columns of your paper. When any item about Esperanto appears, clip and mail it, with date and name of paper, to Mr. Fisher. (The Review would like to receive a copy, too, if you get an extra one.)

Remember that, although your paper may print some of the items immediately, much of the material may be held as fillers, to be used perhaps months later. However, we want you to check for appearance of these items, as we will eventually drop from the list those papers which seem to be making no use of the service.

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## KOREKTO

La 42a Universala Kongreso de Esperanto okazos en Marseilles *de la 3a ĝis la 10 de Aŭgusto, 1957.*

(Via redaktoro ne kulpas pri la eraro.)

## THE MOVEMENT IS MOVING

In the University of Parma, Italy, a one-year course in Esperanto opened in January. Through cooperation of the Rotary Club and the Italian Esperantist Federation, the three top students will receive awards of 30,000, 20,000, and 10,000 lire. That isn't dollars, but it still isn't hay!

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The International Labour Office has published in Esperanto an interesting and informative booklet about its structure and functions. A few copies are still available at: International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland.

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The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (address also Geneva) publishes an Esperanto folder about its work.

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*Heroldo de Esperanto* reports that Esperanto is taught in 60 Yugoslavian schools to more than 1800 students. Courses have been arranged for professional teachers and professors, the future teachers of Esperanto in the schools. The Council for Education and Culture, APV, has recommended the seminary of the Vojvodina Esperanto League to all educational organs and school directors, and provided a subsidy of 100,000 dinars for the work.

---

Sub ĉiu rubriko  
En *La Praktiko*  
Trovigas interesaĵo,  
Por novkomencanto  
Kaj sperta leganto  
Amuza, informas legaĵo.

Usona Peranto: Donald E. Parrish,  
328 West 46th St., Los Angeles 37, Calif.

Kanada Peranto: S-ro C. R. MacDonald,  
9445 Millen Ave., Montreal, P. Q.



41a Universala  
Kongreso de  
ESPERANTO  
Kopenhago  
Danlando  
4-11 aŭgusto, 1956



# An Adventure In Friendship

**D**ID YOU EVER ATTEND AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE? If so, didn't you wish you could understand the various speakers without interpreters? Didn't you meet interesting persons, with whom you wanted to get acquainted—but couldn't, because you had no common language?

There is a solution for this problem.

In August, 2200 Esperantists from 42 countries met in Copenhagen for the 41st Universal Congress of Esperanto. They not only conducted the business of the Congress, but heard lectures by experts in various fields—from lie detectors to international law (or aren't those really very widely separated problems?)—and got acquainted while enjoying excursions and other social affairs—without a single interpreter!

2200 persons from 42 countries, *all speaking one language*. Truly an adventure in friendship.

The Universal Congress, held in a different country each year, is actually a congress of congresses. Besides the Universal Esperanto Association, there were meetings of the International Esperantist Scientific Association (now celebrating its 50th year of service to humanity); the International Geographic Association; the World Peace Esperanto Movement; the International Federation of Esperantist Railway Workers; and many others.

SOMETHING NEW HAS BEEN ADDED

The First Esperantist Children's Congress, restricted to children of 6—13, who know and use Esperanto. 35 children from 10 countries participated in this Congress.



Why not start studying now, so that you, too, can experience this Adventure in Friendship next August in Marseilles?

Of 10 persons who have held the post of President of the International Esperantist Scientific Association, two were Nobel Prize winners.

## Esperanto from Bjelostok to Montevideo

by Ald. Richard Bland, ex-mayor of Nelson, Lancashire, England

Price 10¢

Esperanto League Book Service, Middleton, Wisconsin

# QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Who was the founder of the Esperanto movement?

Dr. Ludwig Lazar Zamenhof.

Why did he work on the project of an international language?

Because he thought that such a project would bring peace among all men.

When was the language ready?

“By 1878 the language was more or less ready, although there still existed a considerable difference between it and the present Esperanto.”

What did Zamenhof call that project?

Lingwe Universala.

When was the first meeting of those interested in the language?

Dec. 5, 1878, when his classmates met with him to celebrate its founding.

Did he publicize the language then?

No.

• How did he present it to the public?

After two years of trying to get a printer to publish it, he finally succeeded in getting out a booklet, printed in Russian, under the title, “International Language: Preface and complete text-book by Dr. Esperanto, for Russians”.

What was his parents’ attitude toward Zamenhof’s idea?

His mother favored it but his father, although tolerant at first, later destroyed the manuscript for fear it would interfere with his son’s career.

Where was the first Esperanto society in the world?

In December, 1888, the Weltsprache-Ver-ein (World Language Union) in Nürnberg, Germany, set itself up as an Esperanto club.

What was the first periodical in Esperanto?

The above club started publishing its *La Esperantisto* in October, 1889.

Who was the “savior” of Esperanto?

W.H. Trompeter, of Westphalia, Germany, offered to pay the cost of publishing *La Esperantisto* and an additional stipend to the editor, thus saving the project from being stopped.

Was Esperanto a spoken tongue in 1891?

It was chiefly written, because the early Esperantists were widely scattered and they were afraid to speak after seeing the failure of Volapük, which occurred as soon as its followers met internationally and saw its defects.

What was the second Esperanto periodical?

*La Esperantisto* was banned by the Russian government because it published an article by Tolstoy, in 1895. But a little before this a new paper, *Lingvo Internacia*, began to appear in Uppsala, Sweden.

When was the first international meeting of Esperantists?

1904.

When was the first Universal Esperanto Congress?

1905, in Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, the beginning of a line of forty-one (1956).

Who was the first American Esperantist?

Henry Phillips, a secretary of the American Philosophical Society, translated Zamenhof’s work into English.

(Continued on page 9)

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS (Cont. from p. 8)

How did the Esperanto emblem originate?

The printer used a star to ornament De Beaufront's book. The cover of the book happened to be green. Geoghegan suggested to Dr. Zamenhof that the color was that of Ireland and of Hope, and should be taken as an omen or sign of hope for Esperanto.

When was the design of the Esperanto flag decided upon?

Michaux suggested a green ground with a white field containing a large five-pointed star with the letter E superimposed onto the star. It was first displayed at the Boulogne Congress.

How did UEA originate?

Hector Hodler and Edmond Privat, of Switzerland, launched *Juna Esperantisto* when they were 16 and 17. Two years later, 1907, they merged it with *Esperanto-Journal* and renamed it *Esperanto*. In 1908 they set up the UEA.

What was the first Esperanto book in English?

1889: "Dr. Esperanto's International Language, Introduction and Complete Grammar, English Edition, by R.H. Geoghegan"

Who was the outstanding Esperantist next to Dr. Zamenhof?

Louis de Beaufront, of France.

When was the first Esperanto club founded in England?

Joseph Rhodes and John Ellis founded it in Keighley, Yorkshire, in November, 1902.

When was the first Esperanto society founded in the United States?

William E. Baff, now in Washington, D.C., founded the Worcester Esperanto Club in Massachusetts, in 1906.

What was the first Esperanto periodical in England?

H. Bolingbroke Mudie founded *The Esperantist*, which merged with *The British Esperantist* in 1906, which is the oldest in existence now.

Compiled by Conrad Fisher, Sec. of ELNA

Title of a pocket book published by Mentor:

**LIFE ON OTHER WORLDS**

Newly Revised and Expanded

???

(free adv't.)

---

**TEXTBOOKS, READERS, DICTIONARIES**

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK LIST

*For anything in or about Esperanto, your best bet is always*

**ESPERANTO LEAGUE BOOK SERVICE**

Middleton, Wisconsin

(The *Review* recommends the *Edinburgh Esperanto-English Dictionary*, 85¢)

## Atentu, Verkistoj!

Unu el la celoj de nacia Esperanta gazeto devus esti antaŭenigo de la literatura disvolviĝo de la lingvo, kaj alia devus esti la kuraĝigo—precipe al novaj talentoj—ekverki en Esperanto. Por servi ambaŭ celojn la *Revuo* projektas eldoni, de tempo al tempo, Literaturan Suplementon kiu prezentos la originalajn kaj tradukitajn verkojn de nordamerikaj Esperantistoj. Ni tial petas al ĉiuj ELNA-anoj kaj legantoj de la *Revuo* jam nun eksuperŝuti la Literaturan Redaktoron per manuskriptoj ĉiuspecaj: prozaj, poeziaj, dramaj; seriozaj, humoraj, lirikaĵoj; originalaj aŭ tradukitaj. (En okazo de tradukoj, la verkanto mem zorgu pri konformiĝo al kopirajtleĝoj.)

La unua Literatura Suplemento aperos nur kiam sufiĉe da taŭga materialo estos en la manoj de la Literatura Redaktoro, espereble en la aŭtuno. Ne prokrastu!

Jen la adreso:  
David Richardson, 3412 No. Mullen St.,  
Tacoma, Wash.

Ŝajnas, ke aliaj redaktoroj ankaŭ havas ĉagrenojn pri presado de bildoj. *La Rondo*, organo de la Aŭstralia Esperanto-Asocio, prezentis bildon de *Cotter Dam*. Poste la redaktoro jene esprimis sian opinion pri la bildo:

“Por mi ĝi image prezentas kalke-blankajn klifojn de Anglujo, dum dika nebulo vidatajn de homo suferanta de kataraktoj en ambaŭ okuloj. Pardonu!”

### VERDA STELO

50¢ en Los Angeles.      Elekto inter 100  
729 W. Eighth Street.      Iver Svarstad

### Portu la Verdan Stelon



Je la 28a de oktobro, la plej ŝatata el ĉiuj usonaninoj festos la 70an datrevenon de sia naskiĝtago. Tiu dato signos komencon de kampanjo por starigi, ĉe la piedoj de Sinjorino Libereco, muzeon pri kontribuoj al usono faritaj de enmigrintoj.

Kiu deziras helpi al tiu kampanjo, sin turnu al:

American Museum of Immigration  
Statue of Liberty, U.S.A.

Skribu angle.

POR MALGRANDAJ PAGOJ AL Esperantistoj kaj Esperanto-eldonejoj en aliaj landoj, uzu la “stelojn” de Universala Ligo. Kosto, po 7¢; plenvoloraj ĉie en Esperantujo. Mendu ĉe: D. E. Parrish, 328 West 46th St., Los Angeles 37, Calif.

### Por plezuraj horoj

Invito al Ĉielo .....	\$1.50
Kredu Min, Sinjorino .....	1.65
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Rozoj kaj Urtikoj .....	1.60
El la Maniko .....	1.80
Koko Krias Jam .....	1.80
Kontralte .....	1.80
Atakoj Kontraŭ Ĝardenplantoj ...	3.00
Murdo en la Orienta Ekspreso ....	.35
Fundamenta Krestomatio .....	3.00

Esperanto League Book Service  
Middleton, Wis.

# ESPERANTO EN NORDA AMERIKO

## HOUSTON, TEXAS

Dum preskaŭ 40 jaroj, nek la urbego Houston, nek la ŝtato Texas havis Esperanto-grupon aŭ asocion. Sed nun, kiel parto de la ĝenerala revigliĝo de nia afero en tuta Nordameriko, fondiĝis la Esperanto Coterie of Texas.

La Prezidanto de la grupo, Edward F. Lacy III, P.O. Box 805, Houston 1, Texas, petas ke ĉiuj Esperantistoj en Texas konatigu sin al la Coterie, por ke la plej granda ŝtato havu la plej grandan grupon en Usono.

## SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

La klubo, je la 3a de septembro, aranĝis bankedon por proksimume 20 kursfinintoj el la du someraj klasoj. La klubo nun havas preskaŭ 50 membrojn. Dum la ses monatoj de post starigo de la klubo, ili vendis Esperantajn librojn je valoro de pli ol \$60. En oktobro okazos letervespero.

## LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

30 homoj ĉeestis la septembran kunvenon. S-ino Gude vizitis en Meksikio. Ges-roj Charles E. Peterson veturis tra Eŭropo. Lilio Chomette foriris al Eŭropo. Celia Winnick vizitis kunvenon de la "Night Owls" en Laguna Beach, Havajo, kaj propagandis Esperanton tie. Vizitis la grupon lastatempe Dave Richardson, el Tacoma, Wash., anglino Sybil Lock, sandieganoj Helmuth, Brink, kaj aliaj.

ELNAanino Caresse Crosby elektiĝis la unua prezidanto de la Mondcivitana Respubliko (Commonwealth of World Citizens). Por sendi gratulojn, aŭ por peti informojn pri la organizaĵo, skribu al: Caresse Crosby, World Citizen Information Center, 1606 20th St. N.W., Washington 9, D.C.



## ATENTU, KANADANOJ!

Post dujara preparlaborado, la Centro por Kanadaj Esperantistoj nun komencas pretigi statuton por refondiĝo de tutlanda KEA. Ni petas, ke ĉiuj kanadaj gesamideanoj konatigu sin al la Centro por partopreni la finajn decidojn pri la statuto, kaj por helpi al baldaŭa starigo de forta tutkanada Asocio.

Kvankam ELNA funkcias tutkontinente, ni bonvenas klopodojn por starigi tute sendependan fratinan organizon, kaj ni helpos laŭ niaj ebloj.

*La Lumo*, oficiala organo de la Centro por Kanadaj Esperantistoj kaj Toronto Esperanto Club, nun aperigas specialan rubrikon por franclingvanoj, kaj petas franclingvajn artikoletojn.

La adreso: Centro por Kanadaj Esperantistoj, Box 52, Terminal "A", Toronto, Kanado.

*The Liberal*, racionalista gazeto, en sia numero de aŭgusto, 1956, anoncis nian Kongreson, kaj konsilis ke oni vizitu ĝin kaj lernu pri la internacia lingvo.

Ben Hunter foje mencias Esperanton dum la radioprogramo 1:30 ĝis 5:30 atm. ĉe stacio KFI, kaj ankaŭ en la gazeto de "Night Owls", *The Limb*.

**Kion faras VIA grupo?**

**La gesamideanoj scivolas**

### Evening

At this public discussion meeting, President Lewine introduced the President of the City Council of Madison, as representative of the Mayor, who brought the city's official welcome to the Congress. Following the official greetings, Glenn Turner, of Madison, and H. G. Borden, of Trenton, N. J., led a discussion on the subject of "Esperanto and World Government".

This discussion was followed by a demonstration and discussion of Esperanto teaching methods by Mr. Klukowski and Mr. Dormont, with questions and discussion from the floor, in which both delegates and visitors participated.

### Saturday morning, Aug. 25

At this meeting, the topic of discussion was the role of ELNA in the American and international Esperanto movements.

President Lewine read a report from Mr. Doneis, ELNA's delegate to the Universala Kongreso, stating that the UK had voted to expel Mr. G. Allan Connor from UEA.

A discussion of ELNA's tasks followed. Among those participating was Mr. Jarvis E. Bush, of Milwaukee, Delegate of UEA, member of ELNA, former President of the Esperanto Society of Milwaukee. He was accompanied by Mr. J. B. Willarson, President of the Milwaukee club. The Congress reaffirmed the League's intention to cooperate with all Esperantists in the United States and Canada who believe in a neutral Esperanto movement, and pledged cooperation with the Universala Esperanto-Asocio. It reiterated its confidence in UEA and in the importance of giving full support to the world-wide neutral Esperanto movement represented by UEA and its officially recognized "landaj aso-

cioj" and to all those who have given proof of their loyalty to the Esperanto movement. Mr. Turner proposed that ELNA support the establishment of an Esperanto Book Club. The Congress approved the principle and Mr. Turner stated that he would prepare a detailed plan for submission to the Executive Board.

### Afternoon

Congress members visited the campus of the University of Wisconsin and the surroundings of Madison. After the excursion the delegates attended the Congress banquet which took place, as in 1953, at the Turner home in nearby Middleton.

### Sunday Morning

Delegates assembled at the Italian Methodist Church in Madison for religious services led by President Lewine, who preached a brief sermon in Esperanto on the practical idealism of Dr. Zamenhof's life and career.

In summation, altho the 1956 Congress was small with respect to the number of participants, it was rich in accomplishments. Thanks to the tireless efforts of Sano Turner, the program and the meeting place left nothing to be desired. Newspaper publicity in the two local daily newspapers was more than adequate, and the reaction of the local authorities most favorable. The presence of *samideanoj* from Chicago and Milwaukee was most gratifying, especially since it connoted an increased and sympathetic attitude toward the work of ELNA by Esperantists in those two important centers of Mid-America. The *kongresanoj* departed, either for their homes or for further travels, with increased enthusiasm and a determination to meet again in New York City in 1957 at the Fifth Annual Congress of a growing and vigorous ELNA!

## REDAKTORAJ ANONCOJ

La *Revuo* nun havas novan aranĝon pri adresoj. Ĝin prizorgas S-ano Jay Berry, kunlabore kun la redaktoro kaj la kasisto. La nova sistemo pli bone ordigas la dissendadon, kaj rezultigos ke ne ricevos la gazeton tiuj, kies abononj aŭ kotizoj ne estas pagitaj.

Tamen, ĉe ŝanĝo povas okazi eraroj. Se iu, kiu rajtas ricevi la gazeton, ne ricevas, ni petas ke oni sciigu al la kasisto la korektan adreson.

Se vi iam donacabonis la *Revuon* por publika biblioteko, lernejo, aŭ alilandano, kontrolu ĉu la abono ankoraŭ validas. Ni ne povas daŭrigi sendadon sen ĝisdata abono. Multaj donacabonoj jam finiĝis, kaj ĉe kelkaj ni ne scias, kiu abonis.

Se vi ne donacabonis, faru tion. 30¢ pagas donacan jarabonon por publika biblioteko, lernejo aŭ eminentulo en Norda Ameriko, aŭ por alilanda samideano. Nur ELNAanoj rajtas donacaboni, kaj la redakcio rajtas rifuzi donacabonon por iu, kiu devus pagi pli altan prezon.

60¢ aĉetas 15 ekzemplerojn de la *Revuo*, 30 por \$1 (nur al ELNAanoj). Aĉetu paketon kaj disdonu propagandcele. Varbu por Esperanto, por via grupo, por ELNA.

Antaŭ kelkaj monatoj mi prezentis sur la rimista paĝo "Li Estas Bonegulo", kaj diris ke, laŭ mia memoro, W. G. Adams verkis la unuan parton. Mi poste eltrovis ke S-ano M. C. Butler faris la tradukon kaj presigis ĝin en sia "Step By Step in Esperanto" antaŭ multaj jaroj.

PARDONU !

TUTKORAN DANKON PRO DONACOJ:

Roland Barta, \$10;  
Esperanto Club of Washington, \$1.

## ANONCOJ

*Tarifo: \$1 ĝis sep linioj. Dek procenta rabato por du- aŭ plifojaj aperoj. Petu informon pri tarifo por pli grandaj aŭ multfoje aperantaj anoncoj aŭ reklamoj.*

*Kristana Esperantista Ligo Internacia* estas interdenominacia asocio de protestantaj esperantistoj. Ĝia gazeto *Dia Regno* aperas monate, eldonate en Nederlando. Ni invitas ĉiun esperantiston konsideri abonon al la gazeto, aŭ membrecon en la ligo. Petu informojn kaj provekzemplerojn de la usona peranto, Donald R. Broadribb, 310 So. 13th East, Salt Lake City 2, Utah. Kotizoj (abono: \$1.40, membreco: \$1.60) estas pageblaj al la peranto aŭ al la libro-servo.

## FACILA SKRIBADO

Fonetika sistemo de Intersteno, facila, simpla kaj klara, eliminis malfacilaĵojn de literumado kaj prononcado. Okpaĝa instrulibro, prezo 10¢ per poŝtmarkoj, havebla de A. E. Regal, 310 — 4th St., Downers Grove, Illinois

## Bonvolu Skribi

La *Revuo* presas senpage (sed eble mallongigas) korespondpetojn el aliaj landoj. Ili aperas nur se, kaj kiam, konvenas al la redakcio. Por certigi nepran aperon, oni pagu la kutiman anoneprezon (\$1 ĝis 7 linioj). Se resendadreso ne estas legebla, la peto estas nek presebla, nek presinda, do ne presota. SKRIBU KLARE!

S-ro Bánáti István, Békéscsaba, Hungario, kaj 32 gesamideanoj volas korespondi.

Marian Opyd, Rzaka 40/2, Krakow, Pollando. Kun usonano, prefere novjorkano.

S-ro Sahari Kikuchi, 1—248 Simomamachi Setagayaku, Tokyo, Japanujo. 42-jara eksjurnalisto, membro de Japana Esperanto-Instituto. Pri ĉiuj temoj.

## Local Addresses

For non-Esperantists seeking local contacts for instruction in the language, etc., and for isolated Esperantists who wish to participate in local group activities, the *Review* presents this list of local addresses.

Please address all inquiries concerning the national movement, requests for addresses not listed here, etc., to the Esperanto League for North America, Inc.

### NOTINDAJ ADRESOJ

Esperanto-Klubo de Los Angeles:  
1237 N. Alexandria Ave., Los Angeles 29,

Washington (D.C.) Esperanto Club:  
2829 Gainesville St., S.E., Wash. 20, D.C.  
Apt. 110

Esperanto-Societo de San Diego:  
P.O. Box 4367, San Diego 4, California.

Seattle Esperanto Society:  
3231 West 62nd St., Seattle 7. Wash.

George E. Wagner, 403 E. North St.,  
Tampa 4, Florida.

H. K. Ver Ploeg. 1908 East 8th Avenue,  
Spokane 32, Wash.

Esperanto in Buffalo:  
P.O. Box 222, Niagara Sta., Buffalo 1, N.Y.

Esperanto Coterie of Texas:  
P.O. Box 805, Houston 1, Texas.

Thomas A. Goldman, 719 Chapala Drive,  
Pacific Palisades, California.

### HELPU!

Por helpi neesperantistajn legantojn, kiuj deziras helpon aŭ informojn pri Esperanto, ni deziras publikigi adresojn de ĉiuj lokaj grupoj aŭ individuoj, kiuj volas helpi per instruado, informoj, ktp.

Ni petas ke ĉiu grupo, aŭ individuo kiu deziras starigi grupon, sendu al la *Revuo* sian adreson, por ke legantoj proksimaj al vi povu kontakti vin. Kreskigu vian lokan grupon!

Por informoj pri  
Esperanto en Nordameriko  
Skribu al

Esperanto League for North America,  
Route 1, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

ADRESOJ de ELDONAĴOJ Esperantaj ricevitaj ĉe la *Revuo*, ne menciitaj en la Jarlibro. Ni petas sciigon pri aliaj.

*La Filatelisto*: J. Coste, 60, Bd d'Argenson, Neuilly S/Seine, Francujo.

*Spiritscienca Instituto de Martinus, Esperanto-Sekcio*: Mariendalsvej 94-96, Kopenhago F, Danujo.

*la Esperantista Laboristo*: 4, str. Général-Malleterre, Paris-16e, Francujo.

*Bulteno de Internacia Esperanto-Muzeo en Wien*: Usona peranto: Wm. E. Baff, 610 C St. S.E., Washington 3, D. C.

*Internacia Grafika Esperanto Ligo*: Nepveustraart 33, Amsterdam W, Nederlando.

*Turista Asocio "La Naturamikoj"*, *Esperanto-Fako*: Frankrijklei 39, Antverpeno, Belgio.

*Vegetarano*: A. Andricu, à Saluses, par Montsalès (Aveyron), Francio.

*Kontakto*: Celje, Šlandrov trg 5-I, Jugoslavio.

*Nia Voĉeto*: 96 strato de Nabécor, Nancy, Francio.

*La Migrant*: Churchill-laan 154, Schoten-Antverpeno, Belgio.

*Geografia Revuo*: Prazakova 12/III. 1, Ljubljana, Jugoslavio.

## PARDONU!

En la aŭgusta *Revuo*, mi erare anoncis ke S-ano Wagner starigis klason en Miami. La klaso estas en Tampa. Tamen, per tiu eraro mi sciigis pri malgranda sed vigla grupo en Miami, kiu eble baldaŭ anoncos novan progreson ankaŭ en tiu urbo.





Universala Esperanto-

Asocio, prizorganto

De l' tutmonda flanko de niaj klopodoj,  
Konsilas nin pri la plej bonaj metodoj:

Evitu la vorton “propagando”, ĉar ĝi malbone efikas el psikologia vidpunkto.

Neniam uzu la vorton “artefarita”, ĉar ĝi estas science nekorekta kaj, krome, ĝi kreas impreson pri la kvazaŭa malpli granda valoro de Esperanto en komparo kun la naciaj lingvoj. Same tiel ne uzu la vorton “natura” parolante pri la vivantaj aŭ mortintaj naciaj aŭ aliaj lingvoj. Al Esperanto donu la nomon “Esperanto” aŭ “La Internacia Lingvo”.

Ne parolu pri la aliaj projektoj. Memoru ke, skribante pri tiuj projektoj, eĉ se vi uzas la plej fortajn argumentojn kontraŭ ili — kaj tiaj ja vere abundas — vi tamen kreos iom da konfuzo en la mensoj de la aŭskultantoj aŭ legantoj kaj sekve malutilos al la afero de Internacia Lingvo.

Se, tamen, iu alia publikigos artikolon pri iu el tiuj projektoj, reagu digne kaj per argumentoj en la sama gazeto aŭ revuo. Estas tute superflue, skribi pri tio en kiu ajn Esperanta gazeto; atentu, ke vi per tio povas krei konfuzon inter la komencantoj kaj ke, krome, vi malŝparas la spac-

on, eĉ tiel tre limigitan, de niaj gazetoj.

Nepre evitu ĉion, kio donas impreson pri strangeco kaj sekteco, kaj bone memoru, ke tio kio ŝajnas al vi tute normala, ĉar vi jam al kutimiĝis, al la ekstera mondo efikas malbone. Tial, interalie, ne uzu la vortojn “samideano”, “nia kara lingvo” kaj similajn esperantlingve en nacilingva teksto. Anstataŭ “samideano” vi povas tute bone kaj simple preskaŭ ĉiam diri nacilingve “esperantisto”.

Skribu kaj parolu pri la kultura valoro de Esperanto, precipe pri ĝiaj literaturo, sciencaj verkoj, bonaj revuoj, Internacia Somera Universitato, belartaj konkursoj. Vi trovos interesajn informojn en la libro “La Internacia Lingvo — Faktoj pri Esperanto”.

Ne tro emfazu la facilecon de Esperanto, sed prefere akcentu ĝian relativan facilecon, nome kompare kun la naciaj lingvoj.

Parolu ĉiam en Esperanto ankaŭ kun viaj samlandanaj esperantistoj kaj atingu tiamaniere absolute fluan parolon.

---

*Heroldo de Esperanto,*  
Por la Esperantista leganto  
Legenda ĝazet',  
Novaĵa komplet'.  
Donald Parrish, usona peranto.



## OR RIMISTOJ

(POETOJ NE LEGU !)

Jen du popularaj usonanoj, *Frankie & Johnnie*, Esperantistiĝis (helpo de via redaktoro). Ĉiuj nordamerikanoj sekvu la ekzemplon!

# Franjo kaj Joĉjo

Joĉjo, amanto de Franjo,  
Ĵuris ke lia fidel'  
Estos por ĉiam fidinda  
Kiel stelo en la ĉiel'.  
(Bravamanto li, sed trompema. Ve!)

En la najbara trinkejo  
Nur por sitel' da bier',  
Ŝi diris, "Ĉu iu lin vidis,  
Mian plej amatan sur ter'?"  
Bravamanto li, kaj li trompus ne."

Iu malkaŝe respondis,  
"Kun Nellie Bly\* estas li.  
Serĉu vi novan amanton.  
Tiu ne apartenas al vi.  
Bravamanto li, sed trompema tre."

Franjo rigardis en ĉambron.  
Tie sur lit' sidis li,  
Tiel per am' okupita  
Ke li tute forgesis pri ŝi.  
Bravamanto li, sed trompema. Ve!

Ŝi revolveron ekprenis,  
Tiris el sub la kimon'.  
"Ru-ti-tu-tut!" Trifoja paf'  
Al la korpo de Joĉjo-fripon'.  
Bravamanto li, sed trompema. Ve!

"Turnu min tute zorgeme,  
De l' muro turnu min for.  
Viŝu por mi la vizaĝon.  
Ĉe mi tia granda dolor'.  
Bravamanto mi, sed trompema. Ve!"

(\* Prononcu *Neli Blaj*.)

Diris al ŝi policestro,  
"Tre aprobinda la gest'.  
Via mortinta Johano  
Estis nur fispeco de pest'.  
Multamanto li, kaj trompema tre.

"Venu do multaj kaleŝoj,  
Venu kadavropartil'.  
Ni portu lin al la tombejo,  
La neelirebla Bastil'.  
Bravamanto li, sed trompema. Ve!"

Moralon ne havas la kanto,  
Nek prezentigas la fin'.  
Kantas mi nur por instigi  
Ke al viro ne fidu virin'.  
Bravamanto li, sed trompema. Ve!

*ferdkarlsono*

---

La literatura redaktoro de la *Revuo*, S-ano D. B. Richardson, 3412 N. Mullen, Tacoma 7, Wash., kompilas Esperantan kantlibron por nordamerikanoj. Ĉiuj helpu per sendo de materialo.

RIMISTOJ: Kredeble poetoj tradukos la belajn sentimentajn kantojn por tiu kantlibro, sed ni rimistoj povas pli simpatie prizorgi tiujn amindajn rolulojn, pri kies aventuroj oni kantas post kelkaj glasoj da biero. Ek al la vortĵonglado!

Kaj ne forgesu sendi rimojn, ludojn, ktp., por infanoj al S-ano Eichholz. Ni nordamerikaj Esperantistoj estu la plej kantemaj en la mondo!

# Complete Grammar, Alphabet and Pronunciation of Esperanto

## THE ALPHABET

a, b, c, ĉ, d, e, f, g, ĝ, h, ĥ, i, j, ĵ, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, ŝ, t, u, ŭ, v, z.

The sounds of the vowels (a, e, i, o, u) are the vowel sounds in: "Are there three or two?" The consonant sounds are as in English, except: *c* as *ts* in *hats*, *ĉ* as *ch* in *church*, *g* as in *go*, *ĝ* as *g* in *gem*, *ĥ* as *ch* in *loch*, *j* as English *y*, *ĵ* as *z* in *azure*, *s* as in *so*, *ŝ* as English *sh*, *ŭ* as English *u*.

## THE GRAMMAR

1. There is no indefinite article; there is only a definite article (*la*) alike for all sexes, cases and numbers.

2. Substantives end in *o*. To form the plural, *j* is added. There are only two cases: nominative and accusative; the latter is obtained from the nominative by adding *n*. Other cases are expressed by prepositions (genitive *de*, dative *al*, ablative *per*, etc.)

3. The adjective ends in *a*. Case and number as for substantives. The comparative is made by means of the word *pli*, the superlative by *plej*; with the comparative the conjunction *ol* is used.

4. The fundamental numerals (not declined) are: *unu*, *du*, *tri*, *kvar*, *kvin*, *ses*, *sep*, *ok*, *naŭ*, *dek*, *cent*, *mil*. Tens and hundreds are formed by simple junction of the numerals. To mark the ordinal numerals, *a* is added; for the multiple, *obl*; for the fractional, *on*; for the collective, *op*; for the distributive, the preposition *po*. Substantive and adverbial numerals can also be used.

5. Personal pronouns: *mi*, *vi*, *li*, *ŝi*, *ĝi*, *si*, *ni*, *vi*, *ili*, *oni*; possessives are formed by adding *a*. Declension as for substantives.

6. The verb undergoes no change with regard to person or number. Forms of the verb: time *being* (present) takes the termination *-as*; time *been* (past) *-is*; time *about-to-be* (future) *-os*; conditional mood

*-us*; imperative mood *-u*; infinitive *-i*. Participles (with adjectival or adverbial sense): active present *-ant*; active past *-int*; active future *-ont*; passive present *-at*; passive past *-it*; passive future *-ot*. The passive is rendered by a corresponding form of the verb *esti* (to be) and a passive participle of the required verb; the preposition with the passive is *de*.

7. Adverbs end in *e*; comparison as for adjectives.

8. All prepositions govern the nominative.

9. Every word is pronounced as it is spelled.

10. The accent is always on the next-to-last syllable.

11. Compound words are formed by simple junction of the words (the chief word stands at the end). Grammatical terminations are also regarded as independent words.

12. When another negative word is present, the word *ne* is left out.

13. In order to show *direction toward*, words take the termination of the accusative.

14. Each preposition has a definite and constant meaning; but if the direct sense does not indicate which it should be, we use the preposition *je*, which has no meaning of its own. Instead of *je*, we may use the accusative without a preposition.

15. The so-called foreign words (that is, those which the majority of languages have taken from one source) undergo no change in Esperanto, beyond conforming to its orthography; but with various words from one root, it is better to use unchanged only the fundamental word and to form the rest from this in accordance with the rules of the Esperanto language.

16. The final vowel of the substantive and of the article may sometimes be omitted and replaced by an apostrophe.

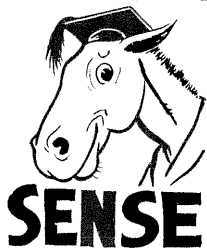
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