

*The*  
NORTH AMERICAN  
ESPERANTO REVIEW



**International Understanding**

COLONEL WALTER E. KRAUS  
*Commandant, U. S. Army Language School*



**Esperanto and the Scientist**

RALPH A. LEWIN

NORDAMERIKA ESPERANTO-REVUO

Marto - Aprilo • 1958

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# NI PETAS

## KE ONI ATENTU LA ADRESON DE LA REVUO

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# *The* NORTH AMERICAN ESPERANTO REVIEW

Vol. 6

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## “Paradizo sur Tero” Invitas Vin

**S**AN DIEGO, urbo kiu havas duonmilionon da enloĝantoj, feliĉaj kaj kontentaj, kiuj devenas de ĉiu parto de Usono kaj preskaŭ ĉiu mondparto, bonvenigas vin kongresi ĉi tie.

Kial? Ĉar la haveno, ĉirkaŭita de la urbo, estas unu el la plej belaj en la mondo, uzata de ŝipoj el multaj landoj. La urbo mem situas ĉe la pacifika marbordo kaj sur la proksimaj montetoj, de “La Jolla” en la norda parto ĝis la meksika landlimo en la sudo — distanco de proksimume tri-dek kvin mejloj.

Balboa Parko, kun amplekso de 1400 akreoj en la koro de la urbo, estas bela etendaĵo de herbejoj, tropikaj arbustoj kaj brilkoloraj floroj. Inter ĝiaj limoj estas majestaj konstruaĵoj, konstruitaj por mondespozicio antaŭ tridek jaroj. Estas la Kalifornia turo, kovrita de multkoloraj kaheloj; la altega ponto de Cabrillo; la plej granda subĉiela orgeno en la mondo; dek ok trueta golfejo; Morely kampo, por junulaj sportoj; kaj la San Diego-a bestĝardeno. La bestĝardeno estas unu el la plej ampleksaj en la mondo. La diversaj bestoj bone akordiĝas kun nia milda klimato — escepte la “Emperor” pingvinoj, el la antarkta regiono, kiuj loĝas en malvarmigita domo.

Aliaj interesaĵoj en kaj ĉirkaŭ San Diego estas “Point Loma”, kun sia malnova hispana lumturo kaj la Cabrilla monumento ĉe la landfino; “Mission Bay”, kie oni nun konstruas ŝtatan parkon kaj jaĥthavenon; “Lindbergh Field”, eble la sola aviadilejo meze de urbo; Convair kaj tri aliaj grandaj aviadilfabrikoj; la Misio de San Diego, unua el la fama Kalifornia misiario; “Presidio” Parko kaj ĝia muzeo pri malnova Kalifornio.

Nur 17 mejlojn sude estas Tijuana, en Meksikujo, kie la turistoj pasigas kelkajn agrablajn horojn, aĉetante la manfaritajn objektojn. Tie oni ankaŭ povas viziti la hispanan pilkludejon “Jai Alai” kaj la ĉevalkurejon por iomete vetludi.

Sed la plej bona kaj elstara punkto de nia parto de la mondo estas la preskaŭ perfekta klimato, tutjare. La ora sunbrilo preskaŭ ĉiutaga dum la jaro donas veron al la nomo multuzata de San Dieganoj pri sia regiono:

“Paradizo sur Tero”.

*W. Williams kaj F. Helmuth*

*Loka Kongresa Komitato: P. O. Box 6215, San Diego 6, California, Usono.*

*Banko: Bank of America, Ocean Beach Branch, 4976 Newport Ave., San Diego 7, Calif.*

# The City of San Diego Invites You

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SIGNED:

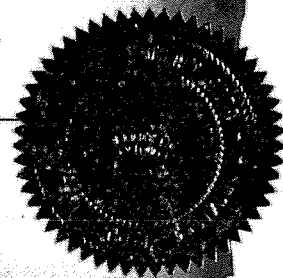
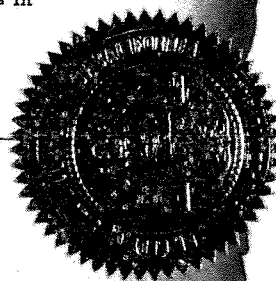


*Charles D. Keene*  
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*Dean B. Howell*  
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

*John E. Bean*  
City Manager, San Diego

President, Convention and Tourist Bureau



## KONGRESA PROGRAMO

Ĵaŭdo, 10 Julio

7:30 vespere: Interkonatiĝo kaj babilado ĉe "Club Room" en Hotelo San Diego.

Vendredo, 11 Julio

Matene: aferkunsido.

1:00 ptm: Ekskurso per aŭtobuso al:

"Point Loma" por viziti la plej sudokcidentan parton de Usono ĉe la malnova hispana lumturo; "Mission Bay", akva ludejo de Kalifornio; veturo tra la fama Mission-valo kaj vizito al unu el la malnovaj misiejoj.

7:30 ptm. Oficiala akcepto ("Club Room).

Charles Dail, urbestro de San Diego, salutas la kongreson nome de la urbo. Kaftrinkado dum la vespero.

Sabato, 12 Julio

Matene: Aferkunsido.

12:00 tm: Tagmanĝo en restoracio en la malnova kvartalo de San Diego. Poste, vizito al kelkaj historiaj konstruaĵoj en tiu kvartalo. Oficiala fotografado.

3:30 ptm: aferkunsido.

7:00 ptm: Kongresa bankedo. Poste, distraĵoj, prelegoj, eksterlanda filmo en Esperanto.

Dimanĉo, 13 Julio

Matene: Aferkunsido.

11: atm: Diservo (Club Room), gvidata de S-ano Pollock.

1:00 ptm: Oficiala fermo de la kongreso.

ATENTU!

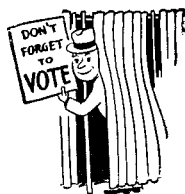
Estas grave, ke la kongresa komitato ricevu la kotizojn kaj rezervojn por hotelĉambroj kiel eble plej frue.

AVERTO!

Ne sendu komunikaĵojn, rezervojn, ktp., en la sama koverto kun balotilo! La balotkovertojn oni ne malfermos antaŭ la kongreso.



ADRESO; ELNA Congress Committee, P. O. Box 6215, San Diego 6, California.



WARNING!

DON'T send Congress fees, hotel reservations or other communications to the Local Congress Committee in the same envelope with your ballot! Ballot envelopes will not be opened until the Congress.



DONATIONS TO THE REVIEW

F. J. Du Bois.....	\$10.00
Roland Barta.....!	1.70
F. R. Carlson.....	40.75

Those beautiful 3-color stamps printed for the 1957 ELNA Congress are still available, at 20 for \$1. They are just as effective Esperanto publicity now as before the Congress. Order from: Ralph Bonesper, 461 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.

Originale Verkita Novelo  
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Aĉetebla ĉe Esperanto League Book Service, aŭ ĉe: Geo. E. Wagner,  
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EL FRANCA KATOLIKA ESPERANTISTO:  
"KATOLIKA SENTO" is the new periodical in Braille for the blind. Subscription fee, only 150 French francs (approximately 36 cents.) Support the new magazine by sending a half dollar, *at least*, to MR. GASTON VERON, Place de la Petite Bruyere, DOMFRONT (Orne), France.

## Youth Section



Membroj de la Massachusetts-Grupo, Usona Sekcio, de la Skolta Esperantista Ligo, en Brookline, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

La skoltoj uzas Esperanton por korespondi kun fratskoltoj tra la mondo. Gvidanto de la Grupo estas S-ro Thomas Duncan, fakdelegito de UEA por Skoltismo, kaj membro de ELNA. *Adreso:* Thomas Duncan, 73 Winchester St., Brookline 46, Massachusetts, Usono.

### SCOUTS, PLEASE NOTE

The photograph above is a picture of part of the Massachusetts Group of the U. S. Section, Esperantist Scouts' League.

Why not get your Interpreter's Badge and get acquainted with Scouts in other countries by learning the international language, Esperanto, the easiest language in the world to learn? Write to:

Thomas Duncan, 73 Winchester St., Brookline 46, Mass., U. S. A.

### DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT

Charles Powell, Route 1, Box 41-A, Wimauma, Florida, is named as provisional chairman of the Provisional Committee of TEJO (World Esperantist Youth Organization) for ELNA.

All members of UEA or of ELNA under 25 years of age are automatically members of TEJO, and should list their names and addresses with the Committee.

**OLDER MEMBERS:** We are building for the future. Let's get the youngsters on the job. Send to Mr. Powell names and addresses of any young Esperantists you know, and urge them to become active in TEJO.

La loka interlerneja rondo de "Graĵnoj en Vento" petas kontribuojn por sia interlerneja gazeto. La verkoj de infanoj estu mane skribitaj aŭ maŝine multobligitaj en 20 ekzempleroj laŭ la internacia A-4 formato, 3 cm da spaco sen skribo ĉe la rando de la agrafado kaj 1 cm ĉe alia rando. Ne forgesu indiki sub ĉiu teksto la nomon de la verkinto, urbon, landon. La verkoj temu pri reala hejma vivo, lernejoj, landaj kutimoj, ktp. Aldonu kolorigitajn desegnaĵojn, fotojn, bildojn, sekigitajn florojn, ktp. La centro sendos al vi trifojen en jaro la kajeron kun tekstoj el diversaj landoj. Pro grandaj sendelspezoj, bonvolu aldoni 3 respondkuponojn, helpe pri kostoj.

Gvidanto de oka rondo de "Graĵnoj en Vento": Peeter Ando, Tartu, Kastani 24, 1, Estonio, USSR.

## Esperanto League for North America

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**ESPERANTO NOW!**

Join now

# Esperanto in North America

## IN THE PRESS

SUN (nudist magazine) for May-June, 1957, devoted 5 pages to Esperanto. The *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph Pictorial Living* section, March 2, carried a full-page article about Esperanto, ELNA and ELNA member Franz Jahger, with two interesting photographs of the Jahger family. The Dec., 1957, bulletin of the Duodecimal Society contained a long editorial on Esperanto and a reprint of a two-language article. (A short article on the Duodecimal Society by Conrad Fisher, printed in a few publications recently, brought the Society 280 requests for information on its work.) The *Wisconsin State Journal* and *Capital Times*, both of Madison, Wis., recently published letters by Mrs. Lee W. Gibson, about Esperanto and the League. The *Tampa (Fla.) Morning Tribune*, Feb. 19, printed a letter from George E. Wagner about the international Esperanto movement and the Delegate system.

Are your local papers being kept up to date on the progress of Esperanto and the rapidly increasing need for it?

The San Diego telephone directory lists "Delegito Esperanto" (reported in the San Diego *Evening Tribune*, Mch. 14). In Seattle, it's "Esperanto U. E. A". How many other cities have "Esperanto" listed for the convenience of visitors?

SANTA MONICA, CAL. — Esperantists at the Rand Corporation hold biweekly luncheon meetings in the company cafeteria. The local club now has an Esperanto Drama Group and publishes a fine monthly bulletin.

LOS ANGELES, CAL. — A one-hour Esperanto conversation class before every club meeting is a very popular feature.

SAN DIEGO, CAL. — New officers for 1958 are: President, Francis Helmuth; Vice President, Marion Sharp; Secretary, Walt Williams; Treasurer, Bonnie Helmuth; Recorder, Harry Brock. Mr. and Mrs. H. Ver Ploeg, of Spokane, Wash., visited the February meeting. At the February meeting, members heard a program of tape-recorded voices from Europe.

*Have you a little tape-recorder in your club?*

At the *letervespero*, Jan. 31, the club received more than 300 letters and post-cards from many countries. If you want a foreign correspondent (using Esperanto, of course) write to the San Diego club.

RIVERDALE, CAL. — Mrs. Martha Walker is teaching an Esperanto evening school class of about 25 students. She publicized the course by an article in the local paper, displays in two public libraries and letters to Lions, Rotary and 20 to 30 other clubs.

SOUTH PASADENA, CAL. — A new study group meets weekly (Wednesdays, 8 pm.) at 1801 Fair Oaks, Apt. E. If interested, call Sycamore 9-1553.


DOWNERS GROVE, ILL. — Arthur Regal is teaching a small class of beginners in the home of one of the local Baha'i members.

## KANADA ESPERANTO-ASOCIO

A survey of the past year's work in Canada, reported in *La Kanada Lumo*, indicates an enormous growth of interest throughout eastern Canada, but a decrease in the west. Newspaper and magazine articles, 82; leaflets distributed, over 600. About 3000 people learned about Esperanto through displays of Esperanto material, 200 attended talks on Esperanto.

COME TO SAN DIEGO!

## Esperanto and the Scientist

NE OF THE PROBLEMS OF A RESEARCH SCIENTIST is that of communication. We must not only carry out our own work, but we have to know what our colleagues are doing all over the world. We keep in touch mainly by means of articles in scientific journals, for without publication all scientific research loses much of its value. But the literature is not an unmixed blessing for us; it also is a source of headaches, arising largely from its sheer volume and its linguistic diversity. Let me expand this point briefly.

In my own specialized field . . . the sexuality and genetics of algae . . . there are very few workers, and perhaps only one article comes to my notice every month. (Within the last few weeks there has been one German, and one in what a Japanese colleague assumes to be English!) But I have to remain familiar with other research developments in kindred fields of biology and biochemistry, and this is where things get tough. Our library here subscribes to about 1,600 journals in biology, medicine, chemistry, oceanography, etc. Some are published weekly, others only once or twice a year; and they pour in at an alarming rate, which increases yearly. This week, for instance, we have received ninety issues, published in sixteen countries, with articles in ten languages! Now I don't attempt to read many of these articles, of course . . . I couldn't if I wanted to! . . . but it is very useful at least to scan the titles and, in some cases, to read the summaries. When these are in English, as they often are, or French, I can read them readily enough. When they are in German, I can usually translate a few vital sentences; and I can even manage the odd word or two in Russian articles. But when I see all those papers published in Japanese, I'm stymied. As a consequence, my research suffers.

Next, the matter of international scientific congresses, where we meet our colleagues in person, give talks on our own work, and exchange ideas and gossip. Here

again, language problems arise. Official speeches may be in four languages, and the technical lectures may be in as many more. French national pride usually means that French delegates prefer to lecture in their mother-tongue; such nationalism is even more pronounced among Russians. Scandinavians and Dutchmen are usually good linguists, Germans less so, while Japanese-English often baffles me. (I once heard a Yugoslav talking in French, which I found quite incomprehensible.) Englishmen and Americans are notoriously poor linguists; for every American scientist who can manage to understand a little Russian, there must be at least a hundred of his counterparts in the U.S.S.R. who can understand some English.

Even if one could afford the expense of simultaneous translations, such as those at the United Nations . . . thousands of pairs of earphones would be needed, to begin with . . . where would you find linguists capable of simultaneous interpretation of technical matter from, say, Yugoslavian to French? We should bear in mind, too, that much of the benefit from international congresses derives from personal contacts, those little private discussions that arise when half a dozen of us gather around a table for a cup of coffee. That is often where language barriers prove most troublesome.

Now I have also attended international congresses at which such problems did not arise, although there were present thousands of members from thirty to forty



different nations. Few of the people who attend International Esperanto Congresses are scientists . . . many are wholly non-intellectual types . . . but at least they can talk freely with one another, unrestricted to linguistic cliques. You have only to attend a congress of this sort to realize how much simpler everything could be . . . at the United Nations, for instance.

We need now to use an international language which offends no national prides or prejudices. It should be simple enough for all to learn, and free from those banes of language study . . . irregular verbs and declensions, and unpredictable spelling foibles . . . which waste so much time that could be better spent expanding vocabularies. And we should not have to fear putting our foot into it by the unwitting and often laughable misuse of an idiom. Esperanto has for more than fifty years fitted these requirements very nicely.

However, scientists, like other human beings, are usually wrapped up in their own affairs, and often a trifle conservative when it comes to taking up something new like the international language. We have been slow in adopting Esperanto; nevertheless, a good start has been made. On my desk here, among the usual batch of reference books, including four Esperanto dictionaries of a general sort, I have "Scienca kaj Teknika Terminaro," published in Tokyo in 1956, and "English-Esperanto Chemical Dictionary," published in London in the same year. A reprint of an article entitled "Studoj pri la karbohidratoj de la semode *Vicia faba*. IV," from the Technical Bulletin of the Faculty of Agriculture, Kagawa University, Japan (March, 1957), reached me a few weeks ago; and a 621-page volume entitled "Jubilea Verkaro dediĉita al d-ro S. Nishi (Folia Anat. Jap. Vol. 28, 1956)" arrived last week. Among this week's batch of library publications is one entit-

ed "Diatomoj el la ĉirkaŭfoso de la restaĵo de la kastelo de Odawara," occupying thirty pages of the Journal of the Yokohama Municipal University.

Though articles in Esperanto are still rare, private correspondence using the international language is probably fairly extensive; my own in the last few months has been with scientists in the Argentine, Denmark, Holland, Japan and Jugoslavia.

What seems to be needed at this time is a concerted effort to break down all obstacles which hamper understanding between individuals and nations. We English-speaking scientists will have to go on learning French and German, and perhaps Spanish. We shall undoubtedly have to learn Russian, at least enough to enable us to muddle through some of the important work now being published in that language, if we are to keep up with the eastern Joneses. But all this linguistic effort of necessity detracts from the time and energy that we can devote to our science. And when Chinese research publications start pouring into our libraries . . . as they certainly will in the near future . . . what then?

My feeling is, therefore, that we should now strive more seriously to simplify these linguistic problems, and not to compound them. If at least the summary of every scientific article could be published in Esperanto, as well as in the language of the contributor, it would be a great step forward. If, at school and college, scientists the world over could imbibe enough of the international language to carry on a conversation with any colleague about matters of common interest, things would be so much simpler at congresses.

(And if more non-eggheads learned Esperanto, too, travel could be much more fun!)

RALPH A. LEWIN

*Marine Biological Laboratory,  
Woods Hole, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*

# International Understanding

by Colonel Walter E. Kraus

Commandant, US Army Language School

**I**N HIS RECENT MESSAGE to Congress on education, President Eisenhower devoted part of his address to the need of improving our teaching of foreign languages. Mr. Eisenhower said: "Knowledge of foreign languages is important today in the light of America's responsibilities in the free world . . . yet American people generally are deficient in foreign languages."

The extent to which Americans have ignored the study of foreign languages is a matter of grave concern in these days of a shrinking world. Languages and their study recall the remark made by Mark Twain in referring to literary classics: "A classic is something everyone wants to have read, but no one wants to read."

This unfortunately apt observation can certainly be applied in principle to languages. Everyone wants to speak a foreign language, but very few . . . as can be seen from educational statistics . . . appear to be interested in contributing the arduous study necessary to acquire practical mastery of a foreign tongue. Everybody wants more international understanding, yet not enough is being done to achieve improved relations between countries.

The Army Language School is a reflection of the United States Army's determination to make better representatives of the thousands of military personnel it sends to foreign countries all over the globe. Today, more than forty percent of the Army is stationed in some seventy-three foreign countries, and the problem of bridging the linguistic gap with military and civilian components of these countries is a huge task. The problem of fully understanding one another is equally difficult.

For this reason, the Army has undertaken to train key officers and men to speak the language of the country to which

they are being sent. At the present time, the school offers instruction in twenty-eight different languages. Students attend classes six hours a day, five days a week. Courses are six months long for the "easier" languages, such as French, German and Spanish; and twelve months for tongues more difficult to master, like Russian, Chinese and Arabic.

In the post World War II period, Americans for the first time in history were confronted in their conduct of normal military affairs with much more foreign speech than they could handle. Officers and men assigned to duties involving liaison with people of other lands could hardly expect these people to learn English without some effort on our part to master the language of the country to which we had assigned our personnel. Thus, the Army stepped up language training in 1947 and has gradually developed its program at the Army Language School during the last decade.

Despite the efforts of the Army Language School, which is the largest single institution in the world for teaching foreign languages, America lags behind the Soviet Union in preparing its citizens to understand the entire vocabulary of international communication. In a special linguistic program, the Russians are systematically graduating foreign language specialists by the hundreds of thousands. In addition, ten million Soviet students

study English as an academic requirement while, in contrast, a mere four thousand students in one hundred and sixty-five of America's eighteen hundred colleges are engaged in learning the Russian language in elective study. In this country, only six high schools and seven private schools teach Russian. Compare this figure with Soviet achievements at the secondary level, where every student must have completed five years of foreign language study before being certified for graduation.

This indifference to the program of language teaching in American schools is the principal reason why the Army must work at such an accelerated pace to provide the qualified linguists needed to staff military units around the world. It has no civilian source of language-trained citizenry to draw from.

Expert knowledge of a foreign language is an asset which the Army encourages among its officers and enlisted men. The knowledge of a language is not an end in itself, however. The commander or high staff officer who can speak, understand, and read the language of an ally or potential enemy has a great advantage over the officer who must get his information second hand through an interpreter.

A fluent knowledge of Spanish is an asset and almost a requirement for the officer or career enlisted man seeking assignment to any of the Spanish-American nations, and it is the Spanish spoken in those nations that is being taught students at the Army Language School. In similar fashion, those studying the Portuguese language are taught the language of Brazil if they are to be sent to that country.

All instructors are native speakers of the language they teach, and know not only the language but the customs of the country where the language is spoken.

The school's faculty places considerable emphasis on learning culture as well as language, for inestimable good will is created when Americans demonstrate a familiarity with the ways of others.

The Army Language School has enjoyed a good deal of success in the past, thanks to an understanding on the part of students and instructors that the need for capable linguists is vital in this day and age. The "crash-program" methods employed here have received much attention in the public press and have led in some cases to exaggerated statements concerning the speed and ease with which it is now possible to learn a foreign language. We have no magic method . . . only long hours of study and hard work.

The principal lesson to be learned from the program at the Army Language School is simple: language training is necessary, as increasing good will among foreign allies has shown.

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*Editor's Comment:* Esperantists will all be interested in the work being done by our Army to overcome the language barriers in the way of international understanding. More power to you, Colonel Kraus!

But the Esperantist's first thought is: "It's too bad that a man trained for work in Brazil would have to be retrained if his particular talents were needed in Japan or Germany."

*Wouldn't it be nice* if the US Army Language School would teach the international language, as a basic course, to all its students? I wonder whether such a step, if properly publicized, would not stimulate learning and use of Esperanto in other lands so that language alone would suffice anywhere in the world, with the learning of national languages necessary for the higher echelons only.

# LA VJOLO KAJ ĜIA GRAVECO EN LA STRUKTURO DE LA MODERNA ARĈKVARTETO

EN LA KLASIKA KORDKVARTETO ekzistas konsiderinda malpleno inter aldo (kontralto) kaj violonĉelo (baritono), pro manko de tenorinstrumento. De antaŭ longe multaj violonkonstruistoj kaj artistoj klopodiŝ krei instrumenton por plenigi tiun malplenan, sed ĉiam iliaj klopodoj malsukcesis kaj la problemo restis sen solvo.

La *violoncello piccolo* de Bach, la *viola pomposa* de Hoffman, la *violoneau* de Villalume, la *violotta* de Stelzner, la *Octaveige* de Reider estas forlasitaj pro diversaj malbonaĵoj: difekta sonoreco, ĝena subtenado, ktp.

La vjolo — hispane *viola* — kreitaĵo de S-ro Baudelio García, meksika violonkonstruisto, enhavas la necesajn karakterizojn por esti enmetata en la arĉkvarteton. Ĝi estas inter aldo kaj violonĉelo, plenigante tiun interspacon; ĝi posedas karakterizan kaj belan sonkoloron; ĝi estas senĝene ludebla kaj facile lernebla.

La vjolo estas agordata je E, A, D, G, oktave malsupre de violono. Oni skribas ĝin per la kvarlinia C-tonalo. Ĝia tekniko estas tiu sama kiel la violonĉela, sed ĝi prezentas malpli da malfacilaĵoj. Kelkfoje oni povas ludi la vjolon per la violona fingrouzado. Ĝiaj ebloj teknikaj permesas atingi mirindegajn efektojn: arpegĝajn akordojn, trilojn kaj multegajn diversajn

arĉludojn, harmonojn, duoblajn kaj trioblajn kordojn, ktp.

La metodoj uzataj por la violonĉeller-nado ankaŭ povas esti utiligataj por la vjolo, tiel:

Oni imagas la C kvarlinian tonalon kaj aldonas je la armaĵo dieson # aŭ forigas bemolon b. (Vidu ekz. 1 malsupre.)

Ĝia arĉo estas iomete pli longa kaj malpeza ol tiu de la violonĉelo.

La vjolo permesas la formadon de la moderna arĉkvarteto, konsistanta el violono, aldo, vjolo kaj violonĉelo, kiu rememorigas la perfektan strukturon de la voĉkvarteto: soprano (violono), kontralto (aldo), tenoro (vjolo) kaj baritono (violonĉelo), ĉiuj egale gravaj kaj ĉiu posedanta diversajn sonkoloron kaj gamon.

Vidu en ekz. 2, (sur p. 11) la plenan kaj perfektan gamon de la moderna grupo.

La sonoreco de tiu ĉi kordkvarteto estas vere fortika, plena, potenca, kaj ĝia sonkoloro estas rimarkinde pli riĉa. La realigado de multdiversaj kombinoj estas ebla kaj oni povas uzi ankaŭ ĉiun instrumenton per ĝia plej ampleksa gamo.

Ekz. 1. *Violonĉelo* *Vjolo*

Kordo IV. III. II. I. . . . .  
IV. III. II. I. . . . .

## Local Addresses

Kanada Esperanto-Asocio: Box 52, Terminal A, Toronto, Kanado.

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

Washington Esperanto Club: Apt. 101, 2829 Gainesville St., S.E., Wash. 20, D.C.

Esperanto-Societo de San Diego: P.O. Box 6215, San Diego 6, California.

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

Esperanto Club of Santa Monica: 855 Franklin St., Santa Monica, Calif.

Esperanto Society of Greater New York: 767 United Nations Plaza, New York 1, NY.

Esperanto Society of San Francisco: 346 Staples Ave., San Francisco 12, Calif.

Sacramento Esperanto Club, 5631 Balboa Circle, Sacramento, California.

Esperanto Society of Long Beach: R. C. Betteridge, Pres., 5409 Graywood Ave.,  
Lakewood, Cal.

Skolta Esperantista Ligo, Massachusetts-Grupo, Thomas Duncan, Grupestro,  
73 Winchester St., Brookline 46, Mass.

Kontraŭbabela Ligo de Tampa, 403 East North St., Tampa 4, Florida.

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

Jarvis E. Bush, 3700 North 75th St., Milwaukee 16, Wisconsin.

Christie W. Roberts, Rose Valley, Saskatchewan, Kanado.

F-ino Ethel Kelley, Birch-haven, RFD 1, Cambridge Springs, Penna.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Stevens, 211 North Dithridge Ave., Pittsburgh 13, Penna.

*Ekz. 2.*  
*Kvara kordo*

*Violonĉelo*

*Vjolo*

*Aldviolono*

*Violono*

*Tria kordo*

*Dua kordo*

*Unua kordo*

*Emmanuel Arias Luna*

## EXECUTIVE BOARD DECISIONS

- 58-6. Approved acceptance of San Diego invitation to hold our Congress there.  
Approved Congress Committee: Francis Helmuth, chairman; Walter Williams; Elwyn C. Pollock; Harry Brock; Bonnie Helmuth.
- 58-7. Set dates for San Diego Congress, July 10th through 13th.
- 58-8. Elected Adrian Hughes chairman of Executive Committee.
- 58-10. Instructed Secretary to furnish Membership and Organization Committee with reliable lists of paid-up and delinquent members.
- 58-11. Approved that all membership dues be sent directly to the Secretary to expedite handling of membership lists and expiration dates; with careful accounting to Treasurer.
- 58-12. Approved naming of Wm. R. Harmon chairman of Membership and Organization Committee with Mrs. Helen Higbee, Mrs. Lee Gibson and Glenn Turner as coworkers.
- 58-13. Approved early mailing of membership list to all paid-up members, as ordered by the New York Congress.
- 58-14. Approved that Congress fee be \$10 to cover banquet, excursion, etc.; that San Diego Hotel be official Congress Hotel; that LKK invite official honored guests from Argentina; that LKK decide on other details of Congress arrangements.
- 58-15. Approved Mr. John Lewine as chairman of Education Committee.

## RULING BY THE PRESIDENT

In the election of 1957, the official ballot prepared by the Nominating Committee named only candidates for the offices of President, Vice President and 6 members of the Executive Board. According to the Constitution, only these positions required elections in that year. By mistake, the positions of General Secretary and Treasurer appeared on the ballots sent out. According to Paragraphs 406 and 407 of the Constitution, the General Secretary and the Treasurer should be elected in 1959 and 1958 respectively, when their terms of office expire. I therefore proclaim invalid that part of the election of 1957 which pertained to the positions of General Secretary and Treasurer.

## ADRESOJ de POSTENULOJ de ELNA

Prezidanto: Armin F. Doneis, Sr.  
Box 105, Pharr, Texas.  
Vicprezidanto: Dirk Brink,  
P. O. Box 935, San Francisco 1, Calif.  
Sekretario: Conrad Fisher,  
RFD 1, Meadville, Pennsylvania.  
Kasisto: Edw. W. Pharo, Jr.,  
220 County Line Rd., Somerton 16, Pa.

## ESTRARANOJ

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Miss Roan U. Orloff,  
31 Nahanton St., Newton Centre 59, Mass.  
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2222 Crest Drive, El Cajon, Calif.  
Thomas A. Goldman,  
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Forrest J. Ackerman, 915 S. Sherbourne  
Drive, Los Angeles 35, Calif.  
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1072 Stuyvesant Ave., Trenton 8, N. J.  
Adrian Hughes,  
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# Trans la Lingvaj Barilojn

*Francis kaj Bonnie Helmuth, el San Diego, komencis lerni Esperanton en Aprilo, 1955. Post jaro kaj duono ili entreprenis unujaran vojaĝon tra Eŭropo, kaj raportas al ni.*

PALMA de MAJORKO, HISPANIO, la 30an de Decembro, 1956— Bonnie kaj mi alvenis al ĉi tiu urbo matene, la 7an de Decembro, per ŝipo el Barcelona post nokta vojaĝo trans la belan Mezmaron. Ni trovis bonan ĉambron en unuaklasa pensiono rekomendita de S-ro Ayala en Barcelona. Estis nova, bona loko, kie ni povis manĝi kaj lui ĉambron por malpli ol \$4 ĉiutage.

Sammatene ni telefonis al S-ro Miquel Arbona, la UEA-delegito en Palma. Ni renkontiĝis ĉe malgranda butikio kiu apartenas al lia filo. S-ro Arbona estas afabla viro, kiu gvidis nin dum unu horo por montri al ni vidindaĵojn de la urbo. Poste ni iris kune al la domo de alia Esperantisto, S-ro Mariano Jaquotot, kiu montris partojn de la urbo al ni kal helpis nin trovi la bankon kaj poŝtoŝeĵon.

S-ro Jaquotot invitis nin al sia bieno la venontan dimanĉon. Li posedas grandan domon kaj vinberejon proksimume dudek kilometrojn de Palma, en bela kamparo, kie oni povas spiri libere kaj ĝui tipajn kamparvidaĵojn. Lia bieno situas ekster la malnova vilaĝo Biniali, kaj en la domo estas trezoro de antikvaj mebloj, religiaj pentraĵoj kaj aĵoj (malgrandaj statuoj kaj vazoj) el la tempo kiam la Romanoj loĝis en la Balearaj Insuloj. Li montris al ni sian kolekton de moneroj kaj poŝtmarkoj, kaj ankaŭ sian kolekton de esperantaj libroj. Ni restis ĉe lia bieno dum la tuta tago, gustumis diversajn botelojn de vino kaj ĝuis bongustan tagmanĝon.

Unu tagon ni iris al la strando por ĝui la belan, varman aeron kaj la vidaĵon de la maro. Tie ni renkontis mezaĝajn geedzojn, Ges-rojn Willard North, el nia urbo San Diego, kaj eltrovis ke ilia hejmo estas

malpli ol duonmejlono de la nia. Ni interparolis unue pri San Diego, kaj tiam pri Hispanio kaj la simileco inter la du lokoj. Kiam S-ro North diris ke li povas paroli hispane, mi diris ion pri Esperanto. (Mi ĉiam faras tion kiam mi havas la okazon.) Tuj li demandis, ĉu mi konas S-ron Scherer de Los Angeles, ĉar ili estas amikoj dum dudek jaroj. Jen stranga okazaĵo, renkonti personojn el nia urbo, kiuj ankaŭ konas Esperantiston en Los Angeles.

Kelkfoje S-ro Arbona invitis nin al sia domo por gustumi tipajn majorkajn trinkaĵojn, torton kaj fruktojn. Li havas malnovan gramofondiskon kaj dum unu vizito ni aŭskultis ĝin kaj aŭdis la voĉon de Zamenhof. La disko estis farita en la jaro 1930 dum kongreso en Barcelona, el malnova vaksa cilindro farita en la jaro 1909, ankaŭ ĉe kongreso en Barcelona.

Entute ni renkontis kvin Esperantistojn en Majorko, kaj ĉiu estis maljunulo kiu havis pli ol sesdek jarojn. Ne ekzistas kurso, grupo aŭ kunvenoj en ĉi tiu insulo. Pro la interna milito antaŭ dudek du jaroj ili timas fari ion ajn por la movado, ĉar dum tiu tempo kelkaj Esperantistoj en Hispanio estis persekutataj pro sia intereso pri Esperanto. Dum la milito la registaro opiniis ke ĉiuj organizaĵoj aparte de la tiama politika partio estas malamiko, kaj pro tio volis detruigi tiujn organizaĵojn. Nuntempe ekzistas en Hispanio Esperantistoj kiuj ankoraŭ timas pri ĉi tiu afero, kaj ili partoprenas nenion pri Esperanto. Bedaŭrinde, en Majorko ne loĝas junaj Esperantistoj kiuj povus interesigi la malnovajn. Sed multaj turistoj el ĉiuj landoj ĉiujare vizitas la oran insulon, kaj bezono por la Esperanto-movado certe estas tie.

## Bonvolu Skribi

La *Revuo* presas senpage (sed foje mallongigas) korespondpetojn el aliaj landoj. Tiuj anoncoj aperas nur se, kaj kiam, konvenas al la redakcio (ĝis nun ni senprokraste presis ĉiujn, kies adresojn ni povis legi), kaj ili temu nur pri korespondado *en Esperanto*. Por certigi nepran aperon, oni pagu \$1 ĝis 4 paĝvastaj linioj. Se resendadreso ne estas legebla, ĝi estas nek presebla, nek presinda, do ne presota. SKRIBU KLARE!

MALLONGIGOJ: Dez., deziras; kor., korespondi; pk., poŝtkarto; bk., bildkarto; pm., poŝtmarko; gaz., gazeto; il., ilustrita; interŝ., interŝanĝi.

S-ro Shiro Suzuki, 38 Sakae-cho, Kita-ku, Tokio, Japanujo. 22-jara laboristo.

Buczek Wladyslaw, ulica J Krasichiego 6, Tarnow, Pollando. 22-jara. Kun ĉiuj landoj.

Grabowski Josef, Pow. Ropezyce, woj. Rzeszow, Laczki Kuch., Pollando. 22-jara. Kun ĉiuj landoj. Intencas iam loĝi en N. A. Dez. gaz. kaj librojn pri N. A.

Susumu Tezuka, 277 Ekoda 1-ĉome, Nakanoku, Tokio, Japanujo. 25-jara, oficisto en ŝtata impostejo. Pri diversaj temoj, interŝ. bk.

Eugeno Nikitin, Kiŝinev, Puŝkina 15, Moldavia, Sovetunio. Universitata studento dez. kor. pri pentrado, fotografado, muziko kun nord- aŭ sudamerikanoj.

S-ro Roger Desbordes, 17 av. des Dolmens, 17, Elisabethville par Aubergenville, (Seine et Oise) Francujo. 17-jara studento dez. kor. kun juna usonano.

Ilija Christov, Sofia 4, Boul. VI. Zaimov 32, Bulgario. Filmoperatoro. Pri kinematografio, filozofio, turismo, ktp.; interŝ. librojn, ricevi ĵurnalojn pri filmoj.

Alfredo Rasconi, Via Pacinotti 4-7, Genova, Sampierda, Rena, Italio. Paralizita junulo, lernas Esp. kaj kolektas pm. por pasigi malrapidajn tagojn de malsanulejo. Sendu 60 (aŭ pli) vialandajn pm. Li sendos samkvante italajn.

Jan Krejsa, Praha 7 (Holešovice), Fr. Plamínkoré 27, Ĉeĥoslovakio. 23-jara, dez. kor. pri literaturo, sciencoj naturaj, turismo, interŝ. librojn, vidaĵkartojn, ktp.

NUR POR FRAMASONOJ: Carl Barthel, Frankfurt a. M., Wöhlerstrasse 14, Germanio. Iama korespondanto de *Masonic History Co.*, Chicago, aranĝos grandan esp. fram. solenaĵon ĉeestotan de ffr. el la tuta mondo. Urĝe bezonas usonan esp-istan framasonan korespondanton.

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The new folder is designed to fit in a large (long or no. 10) envelope, and you can order any number at 2¢ each. Only 2 dimes will bring you 10 folders with which you can reach several prospects to tell them about Esperanto. Order from:

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## NOTICE!

PLEASE make the book work as simple and as easy as possible for the secretary and treasurer, by paying your dues on or before the date on your card, *every Year!* The best way is to send them to the secretary, so he can send your new card immediately, then notify the treasurer. Most members do not need to be reminded, but enough others cause us a great deal of work that could be devoted to answering letters we get from persons asking about Esperanto, writing articles for periodicals, etc. This is our *most important* work!

A million thanks to those of you who do save us the work of reminding you.

CONRAD FISHER, *Secretary*

EDWARD W. PHARO, *Treasurer*

\*\*\*\*\*

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ELDONA SOCIETO ESPERANTO nun havas novan adreson: Møllevangsgatan 20 b, Malmö, Svedujo; sed por poŝto: Box 7043, Malmö 7, Svedujo. La sveda Esperanto-gazeto "La Espero" aperas ĉe tiu adreso, *ne plu* ĉe la eldona societo de Sveda Esperanto-Federacio.



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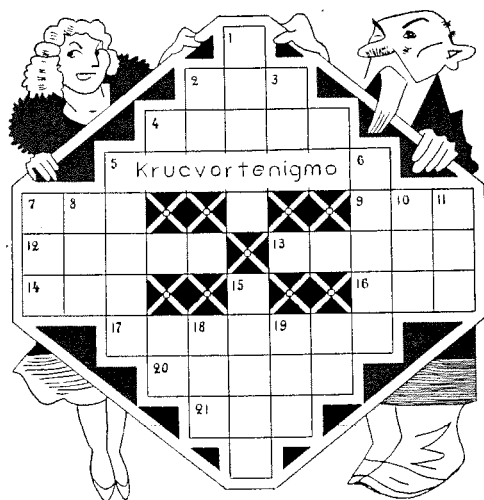
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## ENIGMO

### La Kaŝita Vorto

1. ————
2. ————
3. ————
4. ————
5. ————
6. ————
7. ————
8. ————
9. ————

#### DIFINOJ:

1. Iu objekto; landa Esperanto-organizaĵo; kutimo.
2. Vira pronomo; animita; substantiva sufikso.
3. Elspezo por uzo; havas mankon.
4. Transitiva sufikso; kluberojn.
5. Adverba sufikso; igu ion okazi; enirejo de minejo.
6. Grupo, amaso; posesiva akuzativa pronomo; valora karto.
7. moralan ŝuldon; ĉiela brilaĵo.
8. Adjektiva sufikso; subtenu; speco de danco.
9. Plene inter personaj limoj; filo, filino.

**KLARIGO:** Plenigu la liniojn per la difinitaj vortoj, sen interspacoj. Kaŝita en la enigmo vi trovos specialan komunikaĵon al la membroj de ELNA — unu vorto po linio. Se korekte solvita, la enigmo malkaŝos vertikalan vorton, kiu rilatas al la esperantista laboro.

Sendita de *Wm. R. Harmon*

#### HORIZONTALE:

2. malmola haŭtloko 4. fadena envolaĵo de pupo 5. instruebla alegorio en formo de rakonto 7. kantebla lirika poemo 9. sovaĝa eŭropa bovo 12. aro de kelkaj presitaj kajeroj, kune binditaj 13. malgranda venena serpento 14. persona nedifinita pronomo 16. mezurunuo de elektra rezisto 17. rivero en Afriko 20. tropika manĝebla frukto 21. baseno de rivero.

#### VERTIKALE:

1. trinkaĵo 2. muskola organo, kiu devigas cirkuli sangon 3. rondforma elstara parto de iu organo 5. kontrakto pri asekuro 6. grimpanta vegetaĵo, kies floroj estas uzataj por aromigi la bieron 7. nutraĵo 8. meto en posedon de iu 10. alkohola trinkaĵo 11. ĥemia elemento 15. supera ĉambro de parlamento 18. longa parto de preĝejo 19. sekrecio de l' hepato.

#### RIMARKO:

Ĉe substantivoj la finiĝo *o* estas ellasita. escepte: horizontale 7, 9, 16; vertikale 7, 11.

La solvon bonvolu sendi al la redaktoro.

La solvo kaj nomoj de solvintoj aperos en venonta numero.

Unu el la solvintoj ricevos laŭ lotumo libropremion: "Tra l' silento", poemoj de Edmond Privat.

Enigmo sendita de *A. Holzhaus*.

#### *Solvo de februara enigmo:*

Tiuj, rajo, oazo. dato, alia, kara, unco, ideo, rano, ilia, suno, tegi, orda, jaro, diru, iloj, fali, elfo, kafo, tolo, alko, sana, leĝo, alpo, seka, unua, piro, orta, nuda.  
*Tro da kuirstoj difektas la supon.*

Solvis la februaran enigmon:

*A. Holzhaus, Wm. R. Harmon.*

# 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 *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 *w*.

## 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*, *ŝi*, *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 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.

**worth repeating...**



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"I think when the ordinary people of one country get to know the ordinary people of another, they don't seem quite so sinister."

*Alex Langsdorf, Atomic Physicist*

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