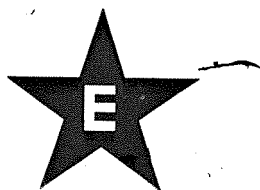


The
NORTH AMERICAN
ESPERANTO REVIEW



Esperanto in U.S.S.R.

**Esperanto Classes at
United Nations Headquarters**

NORDAMERIKA ESPERANTO-REVUO

Septembro - Oktobro • 1958

V: 5



NI PETAS

KE ONI ATENTU LA ADRESON
DE LA REVUO

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The North American Esperanto Review

(*Nordamerika Esperanto-Revuo*)

Vol. 6, No. 5.

Sept.-Oct., 1958

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Please write on a postcard the name and address of a leading book dealer in your community and send it to Conrad Fisher, 808 Stewart St., Meadville, Pa.

The NORTH AMERICAN ESPERANTO REVIEW

Vol. 6

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No. 5

ELNA Congress, 1958



(SORRY! The picture arrived too late for the Congress issue.)

This photograph was taken as the delegates toured the Old Quarter of San Diego.

PLEASE NOTE

Congress Decisions on Review Prices:

Gift subscriptions (by ELNA members only) 50¢ per year, 3 for \$1.

Bulk orders (members only — order in advance) 10 copies for 50¢.

Ramblings of Your President

IN THE LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA, my daughter and I enjoyed a Post-Kongreso in the very hospitable homes of the Parrishes, Chomettes, Petersons and Witts. There we also met numerous samideanoj who were prevented from attending the ELNA Congress in San Diego.

After a quick visit in Grand Canyon, Bryce Canyon, Zion National Park, Salt Lake City and Rocky Mountain (Estes) National Park we visited the Local Congress Committee in St. Louis. There we got the "lay of the land" in the Congress city for our Zamenhof Jubilee Congress, and were impressed with the excellent facilities for our St. Louis Congress next July. Samideanoj Falgier, Eisele and Englander have all the enthusiasm, talent and verve to assure excellent Congress preparations.

From St. Louis our little Volkswagen "mile-eater" carried us to northern Wisconsin, where we "went native" on the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, in the cool forests among 1000 clear lakes. At Doneis' Birch-Pine Esperanto Camp we were happy to welcome several samideanoj and had chances for leisurely discussions of our work and problems in the Esperanto movement.

Glenn Turner of ELNA's Book Service, the Johano Kral family of Chicago, and Jeanie Jungton, daughter of our Veteran Esperantists, John and Marie Jungton of Pewaukee, Wis., enjoyed the swimming and primitive life in the forest as well as the Esperanto fellowship with the Doneis family.

After a month of visiting, loafing, letter writing and chopping trees we headed southward toward the Rio Grande. En route we stopped in Chicago, where the Kral family extended us a warm welcome and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wallander invited 16 local Esperantists to their home to hear a report on the San Diego Congress and see our color slides of the Golden West.

In St. Louis we enjoyed warm hospitality in the homes of the Falgiers, Eiseles and Englanders once more. At the Public Library we showed colored slides of our European trip to an interested group of 35 and answered many questions about the role of Esperanto and its merits.

In Lillie, Louisiana, we found Mrs. Eda Sayers, widow of our first ELNA editor, James D. Sayers, who through death was called from an honored place in our ranks. Mrs. Sayers, we are happy to report, is recuperating from recent illness and mishaps; she hopes to be helpful in our movement again soon, and furnished us with a wealth of material for the Migrating Esperanto Exhibit, which is being prepared by S-ano Falgier.

In Houston we called on Edw. Lacy III, an active Bahai engaged in translating more Bahai literature into Esperanto, who is eager to help turn the Lone Star of Texas into a beautiful Green Star.

When we reached the warm shores of the Rio Grande we found a half bushel of mail awaiting us, and knuckled down to the typewriter to continue a lively interchange of letters with ELNA's officers and members, and we couldn't help feeling that Esperanto should make good headway this year, with so many talented and devoted Esperantists as we met in our ramblings giving a full measure of their strength to the work of ELNA. We hope you'll have a chance to meet them all at the Jubilee Congress at the Melbourne Hotel in St. Louis from July 9th thru 12th, 1959.

Ĝis revido en la 7a ELNA-Kongreso.

Armin Doneis

Antoni Grabowski

from "La Ora Libro", 1937

Antoni Grabowski was known as "The Lyre of the Esperantists." When he became acquainted with a young woman, he always serenaded her by reciting in her ear his latest poem or translation. He was always willing to recite, touchingly and in a very excellent manner. Everyone knew this.

One evening, in a family gathering, he was told: "Antoni, please recite some verses in your famous auxiliary language, Esperanto. You're always talking about it, but you never say anything in it."

After he finished, everyone cried, "Why, it's unthinkable hideous, your lingo! Of course, it's such a mixed up mess!"

"Well, what else do you expect?" an important gentleman asked.

"I beg your pardon," Antoni said, "It's not my fault. Nor is it the fault of Esperanto. I recited in Italian for you, from one of Plutarch's works."

Seeing the look of doubt on their faces, he took a book from his pocket and showed it to his confused audience.

During the war, many writers often met

at a cafe, Antoni Grabowski among them. He was asked to recite something in "his" language. Grabowski thought a bit, as if trying to choose something suitable for the occasion. Finally, he recited a long piece of poetry. Everyone listened, mockingly nodded their heads to one another, and when he finished they criticized him sharply: a stupid thing, insanity, the work of a sick mind!

"I beg your pardon, gentlemen. I was not reciting in Esperanto, but in the language of Provence."

Someone spoke up: "Please continue. I wasn't paying attention."

Grabowski went on. This time everyone paid the closest attention, and when he stopped the man who had asked him to go on said: "Now! That's a language with character. You can see right away it's an old language. The ring of the Latin tongues is incomparable."

"I must ask your pardon again, gentlemen! That *was* the next part of the poem. But this time I gave you the Esperanto translation."

PARIS: The Consultative International Committee on Long Distance Communications, consisting of representatives from thirty-six countries, has adopted three hundred lists of fifty Esperanto logotomes. A logotome is an arbitrary monosyllable, without any intended meaning, used by operators to exchange signals between two stations to measure and check clarity of hearing. Because the operators belong to various countries, the Committee chose the international language, which the Universal Telegraphic Union accepted in 1925 as one of its "clear" languages.

To honor the founder of the international language, Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, the municipal authority of Manresa, Spain, has decided to give his name to a city street. This is the third city in Spain to publicly pay homage to the international language. So far, seventeen countries have dedicated eighty streets to Esperanto or its founder.

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“Native Esperantists”

Conrad Fisher

One of the few jokes using the name of the international language is that which says: “He speaks Esperanto like a native.” The point is supposed to be that there are no ‘native’ Esperantists. But the truth is that there *are* native Esperantists, i.e., persons who learned Esperanto when they learned to speak, either along with one or more national languages, or as their very first language before they learned any other.

There are a surprising number of families where Esperanto is the family language. Examples are: the Francisco Vicente family in Toronto, the Rudiger Eichholz family in Oakville, Ontario, the Armin Doneis family in Texas, the Charles Chomette family in Los Angeles. Some Esperantist families even give their children Esperanto names: Alko Eichholz, Neĝero Vicente, Lilio and Dianto Chomette. Those names mean: Elk, Snowflake, Lilly and Carnation.

A special center to compile such names is located in Helsinki, Finland. And a periodical published by and for parents of Esperantist children is *Bulteno Gepatra*, or Parents’ Bulletin, in Oakville, Ontario. Its articles include rhymes and jingles for children just learning to talk; poems and stories for older children; articles of interest to parents; exchange of thoughts on experiences of parents who are teaching or have taught their children Esperanto in this natural way: news of international meetings of such children.

One of the most often heard questions from other persons to Esperantist parents on hearing them speak to their children is: “Won’t that bother their learning to speak English (or whatever is the language of the country concerned)?” The answer is that children can, and often do, learn

several languages at the same time, changing back and forth from one to the other as they speak to different persons, as easily as they learn just one. The point is that children are very imitative and assimilate whatever is in their environment.

There is no definite price for subscription to *Bulteno Gepatra*. Readers and subscribers are asked to send a reasonable sum as a contribution to: Bulteno Gepatra, Esperanto Press, Oakville, Ontario, Can.

Books in Esperanto published by Esperanto Press for children are: *Ni Legas Bildojn*, 47 pages, \$0.70; *Gvidilo por Ni Legas Bildojn*, 37 pages, \$0.42; *Oraj Libretoj: 1. Mia Frateto* (2-5 years old), *2. Domoj* (5-9 years), *3. Lanĝo Montras la Vojon* (6-10 years), *4. Penjo kaj Ŝiaj Amikoj* (4-8 years), \$0.85 each. These are the *Golden Books* published in the United States with Esperanto text glued in.

The School Directorate of Copenhagen, Denmark, has approved experimental teaching of Esperanto in Vibenshus School, to begin with the coming school year. The fourth first-grade class will study Esperanto for two years as preparation for study of other languages, as was done in similar experiments in Scotland and Jugoslavia. The teacher, Mrs. Roma Thorsen, has already used Esperanto for practical purposes in her regular teaching of geography, exchanging materials to make the subject more interesting. She has been teaching Esperanto in the hobby club after other lessons.

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Local Addresses

The Review lists, without charge, addresses of local Esperanto groups or of Esperantists who want local contacts to form new local groups. It is not necessary that the members of such groups be members of the League. ELNA exists for the purpose of helping all who want to promote Esperanto. If you want advice on forming a local club or study group, write to: Esperanto League for North America, Meadville, Pa.

In case of a group representing some religious, political or other special interest, please state affiliation or special interest. We make no judgment, and accept no responsibility, concerning Esperantist special interest groups, but will list addresses (if in North America) so that persons of similar interests may find congenial groups.

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

ELNA Youth Section: Charles Powell, Route 1, Box 41-A, Wimauma, Florida.

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.

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.

Napa Esperanto Club: c/o Robert Prescott, Sec., 2045 Brown St., Napa, Calif.

Esperanto Society of Chicago: c/o H. Tobusch, 55 E. Washington, Chicago, Ill.

Esperanto-Rondo de Philadelphia: c/o Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association,
847 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia 23, Pennsylvania.

Lucy Pier, 807 Bon Air Road, Lansing 17, Mich.

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, Canada.

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

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

Tom Haxby, P. O. Box 274, Marshall, Arkansas.

Mrs. Starling Przybilla, P. O. Box 685, Whitehall, Wisconsin.

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Esperanto from an article in the Russian publication, "U.S.S.R."

By YEVGENI BOKAREV

*Assistant Director, Institute of Linguistics,
USSR Academy of Sciences*

AMONG the many artificial languages created . . . the list includes Volapuk, Ido, Mondolingue, Kosmos, Myrana, Idiom Neutral . . . Esperanto is the only one which has become internationally popular. It is studied and spoken in a majority of the countries of the world.

The universal language was conceived in Warsaw seventy years ago. The first textbook was published in Russian in 1887. Two years later, Henry Phillips, secretary of the Philadelphia branch of the Esperanto Association of North America, published the first American textbook. At present dictionaries and text books are put out in more than fifty languages and some one hundred magazines appear regularly. Esperanto is used for original and translated fiction and for technical and political literature.

The language has had many noted champions in Russia. Leo Tolstoy was highly appreciative of the value of Esperanto, and the composer Sergei Taneyev spoke actively on its behalf. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, who formulated the theory of rocket propulsion, the physiologist Ivan Pavlov, the writer Maxim Gorky . . . all advocated Esperanto as an international language.

Many of the Russian classics . . . the fables of Krylov, the poems of Pushkin and Lermontov, the sketches and stories of Gogol, Turgenev and Chekhov . . . have been translated into Esperanto. Among modern writers, the poems of Mayakovsky, the stories of Alexei Tolstoy and Ilya Ehrenburg and novels by Dmitri Furmanov and Mikhail Sholokhov are available in Esperanto.

One can read in Esperanto the verse of the Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko, the Byelorussian classic Yanka Kupala, the Latvian writer Janis Rainis, the Armenian poet Avetik Isaakyan . . . to cite only a few examples. In this way Soviet Esperantists acquaint their foreign colleagues with the best works in the treasury of the country's literature.

There is a rapidly growing interest in Esperanto in the Soviet Union attested by the very quick sale of a 95,000-copy edition of a text book by Nikolai Andreyev. Esperanto dictionaries have been printed for Lithuanians and Estonians. Russian-Esperanto and Esperanto-Russian dictionaries are being prepared for publication. The new magazine *Armenian Esperantist* has a considerable following. Many clubs for the study of the international language are actively functioning in Soviet cities.

Linguists are interested in Esperanto from the theoretical point of view. The use of this artificial language on a large scale make it possible for philologists to observe the methods by which a language develops. The vocabulary of Esperanto is constantly being added to as current needs make additions necessary, and even popular expressions have begun to be used and to circulate.

More and more, Esperanto is becoming a medium for international contact. It facilitates international communication and can be a helpful instrument in fostering understanding between nations.

(Editor's Note: The revival of interest in Esperanto in the U. S. S. R. is a welcome development. It is significant that this article appeared in the issue [No. 9/24, Sept., 1958] devoted to "Wider Horizons for Soviet Youth".)

Esperanto in North America

ESPERANTO CLASSES AT UNO

Two Esperanto classes have been established at UN headquarters in New York by Messrs. Kersaudy of France, Piron of Belgium and Svane of Denmark. There are 30 students from 18 countries, several of them translators.

This is *not* an official recognition of Esperanto by UNO. But the classes were established as a result of an announcement in *Secretariat-News*, published by United Nations headquarters, and the UN library has decided to purchase the Linguaphone Esperanto course.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — Among recent guests of local Esperantists were Mr. and Mrs. Matasin from Australia, Ilija Antonijević of Radio Belgrad in Yugoslavia and Dr. Paul Neergard from Copenhagen (all fluent Esperantists). Dr. Neergard, distinguished plant pathologist, author of several technical works in Esperanto and editor of the recently published "Sciencaj Studoj", is in the U. S. to attend the 50th Anniversary Congress of the American Phytopathological Society. He is a member of the Academy of Esperanto.

SEATTLE, Wash. — The Seattle Esperanto Society and its new class were guests of the Y-International Club. In turn, the local group was host to two distinguished guests from Japan, both employees of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Fumitake Yoshida, eastbound for research on chemical fertilizers at the University of Massachusetts, was a 2-day guest and accompanied the group to the Y-International. Dr. Haruo Hasimoto, en route home from the 10th World Conference of Geneticists at McGill University, saw much of Seattle in a 6-hour stopover.

NAPA, CAL. — Mrs. Martha Walker has established a new evening class at Napa College.

MEADVILLE, Pa. — Conrad Fisher has established an Esperanto study group at Meadville YMCA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — *Esperanto-Rondo de Philadelphia* has opened a vigorous fall campaign to increase Esperanto activity in and around Philadelphia. A new class for beginners, possibly also an advanced class, will be offered.


CHENEY, Wash. — H. K. Ver Ploeg, of Spokane, spoke on Esperanto to students in the radio-speech class at Eastern Washington College. The college paper, *The Easterner*, published a report of the talk.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — In connection with an Esperanto course to be started in the Pittsburgh area by Frans J. Jahger, a high school study group has been established with the cooperation of a public high school teacher, Lee F. Sweeney, a teacher of German and Spanish at Verona High School. The course will be an extracurricular activity taught on school time with the approval and consent of the school authorities, who feel that it would be an excellent opportunity for students to make contact with youngsters in other countries.

● Seattle Esperanto Society, 3231 West 62nd St., Seattle 7, Wash., may start an Esperanto class for the blind. Any help or advice will be appreciated.

● Tom Haxby, P. O. Box 274, Marshall, Arkansas, has been trying *awfully* hard to contact fellow-Esperantists in Kansas City. Somebody help him out. We don't want him to get discouraged just when he seems to be making a good impression for Esperanto in local Scout circles.

Clarifying the Common Denominator

N THE ART OF COMMUNICATION, words are merely the agreed-upon symbols by which things, ideas, and actions are classified. These symbols in the course of time have an unhappy tendency to alter in form as well as in meaning due to the abrasive power of human indifference and expediency. This can be seen easily by a look at ancient English words. Both form and meaning bear very little, and often no resemblance to the modern English. This is true in the other languages of the world. It is evident that Esperanto is urgently needed to act as a clarifier and common denominator of the now-muddled symbolic systems of the world.

In performing this task, the physical part has been accomplished by the selection of the limited sounds expressed by a simple phonetic alphabet of written characters familiar to many and easily learned by other peoples. The part concerned with using this alphabet to form words conveying the same ideas to all persons who read or speak it, is somewhat complicated by the above mentioned abrasive power of human indifference and expediency. If, for instance, you informed a person whose knowledge of cats was limited to quadruped *felis domestica* that you were employed as a *cat skinner*, he might get an entirely different idea of your work than would a person quite familiar with the ubiquitous *caterpillar* tractor in America who knows that *cat skinner* signifies the operator or chauffeur of such a machine.

Since it is not the desire of American Esperantists to isolate themselves from the rest of the world through the use of any special jargon, the Committee on Translation Problems has been set up to accept suggestions, analyze them, and in turn make suggestions as to the most suitable word in any given situation.

It is quite evident that the committee must keep in mind what successful short story writers and advertising copy writers have learned by hard experience: the average reader is not going to spend from twenty-five to fifty dollars for an unabridged English dictionary, nor travel several

blocks to a public library to find one, nor often cross a room to see what some strange word means. It is doubtful if the majority of the Esperantists will spend very much of their hard-earned money to keep up-to-date in Esperanto dictionaries. The committee, should, therefore, advise the use of words or of compounds according to the formula $abC, rbmL, rbQ$, where abm and r are different idea-symbols for one particular idea, and CLQ are differently edited dictionaries. In the given instance only b is common to all groups.

Fortunately Esperanto is rich in possibilities for making compounds, and most random-growth languages make use of compounds, so there should be little hesitancy in accepting such a contrivance when it is not too cumbersome. Look at the lengths to which we go in English to express the idea in *loose leaf note book*. It is dubious whether for the sake of convenience we in America should choose some one single word for an idea if that word is not common to more than one Esperanto dictionary. You see, the Esperanto tail in the United States is very small compared to the Esperanto dog in the rest of the world; it should not try to wag the dog!

Few people get much of a thrill out of reading a dictionary. If much money is to be spent for Esperanto, as little as possible will be spent on dictionaries; most will be

(continued on page 9)

Your Committee on Translation Problems

The San Diego Congress of ELNA established a committee to help solve translation problems of American Esperantists. (See also "Clarifying the Common Denominator" in this issue.)

In the main, this committee will deal with two problems: A. American word-usage often differs from that in England, where our English-Esperanto dictionaries are published. B. There are many specifically American words and expressions, whose translations cannot be found in any vocabulary.

The committee does not propose to present authoritative decisions as to "the correct" translation, which must or should be used. We will endeavor to suggest ways of expressing in Esperanto the ideas represented by the words which bother our readers.

The words listed in the August Review, with clarification in Esperanto and one or more suggested brief translations for each, follow:

Plywood, pluraj tavoloj de ligno kaj gluo kunpremitaj, platigitaj, rabotitaj aŭ glatigitaj per sablopapero. Tavoltabulo, tavolligno.

(concluded from page 8)

spent for novels, serious and frivolous books, magazines, etc. This is the way it is in the world of random-growth languages, and this is the way it should be in the Esperanto world. So to help make Esperanto in America the clarifier and common denominator it must be if it is to justify its existence, send in the Americanisms which have bobbed up before you when writing to fellow Esperantists, together with your own solutions to such problems, or suggestions for solutions. You may find this is a very interesting way to build up your vocabularies.

... *Committee on Translation Problems*

Piledriver, maŝino kun pezega fera bloko faligebla por enigi foston en teron. Fostpuŝilo, fostomartelego.

Loose leaf notebook, libro aŭ libreto kun ringa bindaĵo kaj nebinditaj folioj por notoj, prezlistoj, ktp. Ringbinda notlibro, liberfolia notlibro.

Spark plug, ilo por bruligi la gason en benzinmotoro. Sparkilo.

Clamshell, maŝinfosilo havanta tridaknokonkoforman terelĉerpilon. Maŝinfosilo (but use the longer explanation above if you want to specify the type of digging machine.)

Slide rule, kalkulilo el du interglitantaj stangoj logaritme presitaj per numeroj. Glitkalkulilo.

Efficient, efika sen malŝparo.

Here are some more to work on:

Wheelbarrow, covered wagon, pinup girl, jay walker, city block, hot dog, hamburger, composition roof, a closet, graft, trailer, county, freeway, pipeline, counter (serving), den (room), floor lamp, sandblasting, cafeteria, jackpot, to goof, entertainment, landlord, garage, to park (a car), gearshift, curb (of street).

We will deal with the above in the next issue (according to space available).

"Briefcase", sent in for translation, is "teko" in Plena Vortaro.

Bern. An international interschool magazine *Grajnoj en Vento* is entirely compiled by children. It appears entirely in the international language (often in translation by teachers or others) three times each year and contains original photos, children's drawings and articles on school and home life in the various countries. The use of Esperanto to educate children in international living has become a very interesting approach to problems of pedagogy.

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 presĉebla, nek presinda, do ne presota. **SKRIBU KLARE!**

MALLONGIGOJ: Dez., deziras; kor., korespondi; pk., poŝtkarto; bk., bildkarto; pm., poŝtmarko; gaz., gazeto; il., ilustrita; interŝ., interŝanĝi; p. ĉ. t., pri ĉiuj temoj.

S-ro Joŝikazu Mori, Kitano Apartamento 13-2, Hirohata, Himeji, Japanujo. 16-jaraĝa gimnaziano. Il. pk., sportoj.

S-ro Masao Seki, Aasahi-maĉi 1091-1, Karacu-ŝi, Saga-ken, Japanujo. Dez. kor., interŝ. pm.

Inĝ. Mihai Stefan, Str. Dorobanti 356, Braila, Rumanio. 23-jaraĝa inĝeniero en fervojaj telekomunikadoj. Dez. interŝ. muzikajn partiturojn, bk., gaz., ktp. Gvidas lokan Esp-grupon, do respondos ĉiujn kaj donos ekstrajn adresojn al gesamideanoj.

Hélène Lerdung, 3, rue des Samaritains, Pfastatt, Haut-Rhin, Francujo. Dez. kor. tutmonde, interŝ. papiliojn kaj insektojn.

Prof. Slobodan Petrovic, Šabac, NRS, VI, Jovanovica 5, Jugoslavio. Petas ke iu donacabonu nian Revuon por li.

Jaime Pereira, Rua Paissandu, 298, Flamengo, D. F., Rio de Janeiro, Brazilo. 27-jaraĝa lernanto kaj sekretario en teknika lernejo, lernis filozofion, dez. lerni psikiatron en Usono. Dez. kor. kun nordamerikanoj.

Rostislav Podeprel, Merin 224, (okres Velki Meziriĉi), Ĉeĥoslovakio. 35-jaraĝa teknika oficisto. Dez. kor. pri beleco, filmo kaj radiotekniko.

Barbara Smiejkowska, Olsztyn, Ul. Jerzego Lanca 8 m. 2, Pollando. Dez. kor. kaj eventuale ekorganizi reciprokajn turismajn veturojn unu-du monatajn.

Boian Conev Pankov, kvartalo "Stalingrad" No. 215, urbo Sviŝtov, Bulgario. Senpage faras komunajn fotojn el fotoj de siaj Esp.-gekorespondantoj de la tuta mondo. Sendu vian plej belan foton (6/9 aŭ 9/12 cm); vi ricevos komunan foton el via foto kaj tiuj de 12 diversaj gesamideanoj 14- ĝis 81-jaraĝaj.

Salvador Garcia Perez, Músico Peydró, 43, Valencia, Hispanio. Komencanto. Dez. kor. kun geusonanoj.

Ivan Kovaĉev, Sofia II, Str. "Iv. Bigor" 30, Bulgario. Petas informojn el lokaj grupoj, eĉ la plej malgrandaj, (adreso, dato kaj horo de kunsidoj) por speciala nova eldonaĵo omaĝe al la jarcenta datreveno de Zamenhof.

Wieslaw Kazberuk, Olsztyn, Pl. Bema 4a/3, Polujo. Dez. kor. kun usonanoj kaj eventuale ekorganizi reciprokajn turismajn forveturojn unu-du monatajn.

Ni ricevis de Nica Olga, Bucuresti, Rumanio, korespondpeton kun bele sed tute nelegeble skribita adreso. Malklare skribitaj resendadresoj estas la plej grava malhelpilo al la internacia korespondado. **SKRIBU KLARE!**

NORDAMERIKANOJ, ATENTU! La *senpage* anoncado en la *Revuo* estas nur por alilandanoj kiuj volas korespondi kun nordamerikanoj. Ni tiel celas provizi al nordamerikaj legantoj taŭgan aron de korespondantoj, por stimuli korespondemon en nia lando. *Nordamerikanoj pagu minimume \$1 por anonci sin.*

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SIX YEARS have passed since "The Esperanto League" was founded. In that time many persons other than members have received its periodical, some without any charge. We are now compelled to send it only to paid-up members and subscribers. Our desire to use our resources more efficiently compels this, for the promotion of Esperanto in our country.

From now on you will be reminded one month in advance that your time to renew membership or that your subscription is nearing expiration date. In order to avoid our removing your name from our mailing list, and then later having to replace it, please renew as early as possible after you receive the reminder.

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KOLEKTANTOJ ATENTU!

La Esperantaĵojn Kolektanta Internacia Klubo planas aperigi en 1958 glumarkfoliojn pri la 5a datreveno de fondiĝo de EKIK, honore al 9 diversaj esperantaj gazetoj.

Pri tio, skribu al: Louis Obreczian, P.O. Box 51, Waterman, Pa. Li ankaŭ interŝanĝas kaj aĉetas esperantajn glumarkojn kaj kongresstampojn. Li pagas \$5 por la 10a U.K.-stampo sur koverto, sur p.k. iom malpli.

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EXECUTIVE BOARD DECISIONS

- 59-1 Elected Thomas A. Goldman chairman, replacing Hughes.
59-2 Named Dirk Brink chairman of Publicity Committee.
59-3 Named Local Congress Committee for 1959 Congress: Geo. Falgier, chairman; Jos. Eisele and Alfred Englander.

● SONBENDO DE NIA KONGRESO

La kunsidoj de la kongreso en San Diego estas registritaj sur sonbendo (4-5 horojn por aŭskulti). Kopioj haveblaj ĉe:
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If you have information or help to offer, these committee chairmen will be delighted to accept it.

● TELL YOUR BLIND FRIENDS

David J. Ronecker, 212 Yale Ave., San Antonio 1, Texas, informs us that:


The Royal Institute for the Blind, in England, is publishing "A School Esperanto Course" by A. G. Batt, in Braille. Ten shillings (\$1.40).

Imprente Braille de la Organización Nacional de Ciegos de España sells at 10 pesetas each, or 80 pesetas together, a series of 8 books on Esperanto in Spanish Braille: 3 on grammar, 2 Esp-Spanish dictionaries, 3 Spanish-Esp. dictionaries.

Dave wants to buy *Life of Louis Braille* published by Esperanto Braille Press in Stocksund, Sweden. Can you help him?

Dave wants to pass on to a blind Esperantist his copy of *Esperanta Ligilo*, the Braille periodical in Esperanto.

43A UNIVERSALA KONGRESO de ESPERANTO --Francis Helmuth

 RI TAGOJN ANTAŬ LA KOMENCO de la 43a Universala Kongreso de Esperanto en Mainz, Germanujo, okazis kurso por Esperantistaj geinstruistoj. La kurso estis gvidata de S-ro Andreo Cseh, kiu instruis al cent dudek gelnantoj sian faman rektan metodon por la instruado de la lingvo internacia. La metodo mem havas grandan valoron ĉar oni uzas nur Esperanton en la komenca kurso, tute sen uzo de la nacia lingvo.

Sabaton ekaperis en diversaj partoj de la urbo verdstelaj standardoj kaj afiŝoj pri la okazigo de la kongreso. Ĉe la stacidomo grandaj verdstelaj standardoj flirtadis en la varma venteto, kiu trablovis la urbon. Ĉe la supro de ĉiu tramo kaj aŭtobuso, flanke de la flago de la regiono, estis la standardo de espero. Ĉar la ĉefurbestro de Mainz, Franz Stein, estas kaj esperantisto kaj prezidanto de la Loka Kongresa Komitato, la reklamado en la Ora Urbo estis pli grandskala ol ordinare.

Ĉe la bela rivero Rejno staras la Palaco de la Elektantaj Princoj, kies ses salonoj estis je la dispo de la gekongresanoj dum la kongresmajno, la 2an ĝis la 9an de aŭgusto, 1958. Imagu kongreson de dumil personoj el pli ol kvardek landoj kunigitaj dum semajno sen komuna lingvo. Kia lingva ĥaoso estus por ĉiuj sen uzo de Esperanto ĉe la kunsidoj, teatraĵoj, la internacia balo, la diversaj prelegoj, ktp.

Gesperantistoj komencis alveni per ĉiaj veturiloj, iliaj aŭtomobiloj, motorbicikloj kaj valizoj portantaj verdajn stelojn. Dum la interkona vespero, sabate, malnovaj amikoj salutis unu la alian, kaj krioj de rekonado estis aŭdataj ĉie en la salonoj.

La oficiala komenco de la kongreso okazis dimanĉon matene, ĉe la Solena Inaŭguro. Bela muziko, salutparoladoj de S-ro Franz Stein kaj de Prof. Giorgio Canuto, prezidanto de UEA, festparolado de Prof. Ivo Lapenna kaj salutoj de reprezentantoj de la landaj asocioj donis gravan kaj interesan signifon al ĉi tiu unua kunveno de la kongreso.

Je la oka vespere komenciĝis la unua prelego de la Internacia Somera Universitato. La ISU estas serio de seriozaj prele-

goj de eminentaj fakuloj pri diversaj temoj; scienco, ekonomio, tekniko, literaturo, ktp. Prof. Lapenna komencis per prelego "Universala Deklaracio pri la Homaj Rajtoj".

Lundon, je la 9a matene, Prof. Edmund Privat prelegis pri "William Penn, Fondinto de Pensilvanio kaj Proponinto de Eŭropa Parlamento". Post tiu bona komenco okazis dum la tuta tago interesaj diskutoj kaj paroladoj. Vespere, en la nova urba teatro S. Flego rolis en dramo de Ibsen, "La Reaperantoj" (Fantomoj).

La prelegoj daŭris mardon. Inter la okazintaĵoj estis la Jubilea Festprogramo de UEA. Dum la vespero la gekongresanoj babiladis kaj dancis ĉe la Internacia Balo.

Krom la prelegoj, la belarta kaj oratora konkursoj okazis merkredon. Je la 5a vespere la urbo Mainz akceptis la kongresanaron en la kortego de la Palaco. Post paroladoj de la urbestro kaj la prezidanto de UEA, ĉiuj ĝuis kolbasojn kaj bongustan vinon de la regiono.

La tago de la ekskursoj estis ĵaŭdo. Okazis tri ekskursoj; al la fabela kaj romantika Rejno (ŝipekskurso sur la fama rivero), al Heidelberg kaj al Frankfurt.

ISU prelegoj kaj kunsidoj de UEA ree okazis vendrede. Prezentiĝis filmoj en Esperanto "Aŭstralio" kaj "Kongreso en Marsejlo". Estis prezento de klasika kaj moderna muziko dum la vespero kaj ĉiuj artistoj kantis nur en Esperanto.

Sabato estis malgaja tago ĉar per la Solena Fermo finiĝis bela semajno kaj nun ĉiuj devas atendi ĝis la venonta jaro por la 44a Kongreso en Varsovio, Pollando. "Ĝis la revido" resonis de muro al muro en la kongresejo kaj ekstere la esperantistoj manpremis, mansvingis adiaŭojn, kaj per siaj diversaj rimedoj komencis la forvojaĝon.

Carlson and Fisher Chosen for Special Honors

THROUGH THE GENEROUS GIFT of one of ELNA's friends it is possible for our League to honor two of our indefatigable workers with Life Memberships in ELNA in recognition of their enthusiasm, sacrifice and devotion in their unstinting efforts to advance the work of ELNA in spreading Esperanto. It gives your president great satisfaction to be able to announce this distinction granted to Ferd Carlson, Editor of North American Esperanto Review, and Conrad Fisher, ELNA's Secretary.

— *Armin F. Doncis, Sr., President*



ELNA Finances

T. A. Goldman, Chairman, Finance Committee

As chairman of the Finance Committee, I believe there are three important facts of which every member should be aware at the present time.

The first is that the League's expenditures exceeded its receipts during the twelve months ending June 30, 1958. We incurred a deficit during the past year in spite of the fact that our activity has been at a level which is generally agreed to be a minimum, and a number of necessary expenses have even been met by officers and members of the Executive Board from their own pockets. The deficit this year was covered by a small surplus from earlier years when our organization was much less active, but it is obvious that we cannot continue to operate on a deficit basis indefinitely.

The second important fact is that the Patrons (listed in the August issue) provided approximately 10% of the League's total income, by paying dues of \$10. These few members are doing much more than their share to assure the League's financial

solvency and the continuation of our activities. They are, moreover, among the most active workers for Esperanto in this country. It is to be hoped that more of our members will follow their example.

The third important fact to be noted is that continued growth in the membership of the League will do more than anything else to guarantee financial stability and continued activity of ELNA on behalf of Esperanto. As our membership increases, our necessary expenses will increase much less rapidly, thereby ensuring a surplus of receipts which can be used to raise the level of our activity. Not everyone can afford the higher dues for Patron membership, but everyone can help get new members for ELNA. There are a great many important activities which our organization could undertake in order to promote Esperanto in the United States, if additional funds were available. There is no better way of obtaining such funds than by increasing our membership to twice or three times its present level.

Trans la Lingvaj Barilojn

Aventuroj de novbakitaj geesperantistoj. Francis kaj Bonnie Helmuth, el San Diego, post jaro kaj duono de lernado, entreprenis unujaran vojaĝon tra Eŭropo, kaj sendis serion de raportoj al la Revuo.

LISBONO, Portugalio, 14 Feb., 1957 —

Ni renkontis esperantiston, hazarde, en la urbo Badahoz, ĉe la landlimo inter Hispanio kaj Portugalio. Por sciigi pri la foriro de la vagonaro al Lisbono, mi eniris hispanan turistoficejon. Mi alproksimiĝis al viro kaj post rigardo al la verda stelo sur mia jaketo li demandis, “Ĉu vi parolas Esperanton?” Tiam ni interparolis kaj mi demandis pri la vagonaro. Li diris ke li estas malnova esperantisto, la sola esperantisto en la urbeto, denove pro la persekutado de la geesperantistoj dum la hispana interna milito.

Ni atingis Lisbonon noktomeze kaj iris rekte al la Internacia Hotelo, en la centra parto de la urbo. Oni reklamas ĉi tiun hotelon en la UEA-jarlibro, kaj ĝi estis bona, komforta restloko por la unua tago de nia restado. La sekvantan tagon mi telefonis al S-ro H. Ferreira, kiu laboras ĉe aŭtomobila firmo, kaj post kelkaj horoj ni renkontiĝis en lia oficejo. Ĉar la hotelo estis tro multekosta por pli ol ununokta restado, laŭ nia buĝeto, ni serĉis novan lokon. Per helpo de S-ano Ferreira kiel interpretisto, ni trovis bonan ĉambron en pensiono kie ni povis dormi kaj manĝi por la malalta sumo de kvar dolaroj ĉiutage.

Vespere ni rerenkontiĝis kun S-ano Ferreira, kaj li montris al ni la placon de Komereco, ĉe la rivero, kaj la placon de Pedro la Kvara, en la centra parto de la urbo. Li diris ke antaŭ ducent jaroj okazis granda tertremo, kiu detruis la plejparton de la urbo, kaj tiam oni rekonstruis ĝin laŭ la sama stilo tra la tuta urbo. Pro tio, Lisbono estas tre unikaspekta urbo en la malnova kvartalo, tre bela kaj vidinda.

Kompreneble ankaŭ estas moderna parto, pli granda ol la malnova, kun grandaj, larĝaj avenuoj flankataj de belaj arboj kaj modernaj konstruaĵoj.

Dimanĉe ni renkontiĝis kun Jose Antunes, ĉefdelegito de UEA en Portugalio. Kun sia ĉarma edzino, li kondukis nin al la urbo Estoril, ĉe la marbordo proksime al Lisbono, kaj al la urbeto Sintra, en la montaro, kie ni vidis kastelojn kaj aliajn interesajn konstruaĵojn, kal gustumis tiujn lokajn kukojn.

Dum tiu vespero ni vizitis S-ron M. Martins, kun la ges-roj Antunes, por aŭskulti voĉojn de kelkaj samideanoj per magnetofono. Ni aŭdis S-ron Charles E. Peterson kaj lian edzinon, niajn geamikojn el Los Angeles, kiuj vizitis Lisbonon dum la pasinta jaro. Ni ankaŭ aŭdis kelkajn voĉojn de alilandanoj kiuj estis en Lisbono de tempo al tempo, kaj la diskon de D-ro Lapenna, “La Kultura Valoro de la Internacia Lingvo”. Poste ni diris kelkajn salutvortojn por la kolekto de Esperantaj paroladetoj.

Merkredon vespere okazis kunveno de la geesperantistoj en kafejo nomata “Martinho” ĉe la centra placo de la urbo. Kiam ni alvenis oni kunigis kelkajn tablojn kaj tuj komenciĝis la kunveno. Denove ni renkontis S-anojn Ferreira kaj Martins. Ĉeestis ĉirkaŭ dudek samideanoj, inter ili Jose dos Reis, malnova kaj bona esperantisto, kaj Joao Pereira, afabla sinjoro kiu invitis nin viziti la akvarion kie li laboras. Ni interparolis ĝis noktomezo pri la Esperanto-movado en Portugalio kaj Usono.

SE VI VOLAS VOJAĜI
LERNU ESPERANTON



ENIGMO



“Mia edzino estas *tre* fervora Esperantistino.”

Esperanta proverbo konsistas el 56 literoj: 1, 2, 3, . . . 56. Ĉiu numero signifas unu literon.

1. batali per armiloj: 33, 46, 50, 17, 21, 26
2. demanda pronomo: 11, 31, 23
3. en tiu ĉi momento: 54, 32, 40
4. feliĉiga sento: 15, 10, 38, 34, 8, 47
5. konjunkteo: 30, 24, 13
6. konjunkteo: 20, 39
7. maldolĉa por la gusto: 9, 35, 48, 18, 5
8. montra pronomo: 21, 46, 3
9. nea nedifina adjektivo: 43, 37, 45, 51, 19
10. nombro: 29, 44, 42
11. oblikva supraĵo: 14, 53, 25, 4, 22, 52, 7
12. oleeca grajno: 36, 23, 1, 56, 47
13. ŝtato en Usono: 28, 49, 41, 6, 12, 33, 55
14. turka ministro: 52, 34, 16, 2, 27, 7

La solvon bonvolu sendi al la redaktoro. La solvo kaj nomoj de solvintoj aperos en venonta numero. Unu solvinto ricevos laŭ loto de l' anĝeleto libropremion: Kantokolekto Esperanta, kun muziknotoj, de H. J. Vink.

Enigmo sendita de A. Holzhaus.

SOLVO de aŭgustaj anagramoj:

Aglo — algo, galo; akso — kaso, sako; akvi — kavi, vaki; alfo — falo, lafo; alko — kalo, lako; anso — naso, sano; apro — paro, rapo; arbo — baro, rabo; arko — kora, roka; arto — orta, taro; bano — bona, nabo; boro — orbo, robo; ĉial — ĉila, laĉi; dono — nodo, ondo; kelo — leko, loke; lumo — mulo, ulmo; luno — nulo, ulno; ruso — suro, urso; ruto — truo, turo.

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Ĉiujn viajn monŝanĝproblemojn ni solvos. Ĉiujn viajn vojaĝojn eksterlanden per aeroplano ni aranĝos. Vi povas ŝpari multe da mono se vi kontaktos nin *antaŭ* via foriro al eksterlando.

Por ni ne ekzistas monŝanĝproblemoj. Pagoj el ĉiuj landoj kaj pagoj en ĉiujn landojn estas por ni ĉiutaga laboro. Vi povas ŝpari de 5% ĝis 80%. Skribu detalojn!

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.

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