

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

AMERICAN ESPERANTO MAGAZINE



Brazil Esperanto Petition

Unique Choral in Esperanto

Esperanto Library Planned

Esperanto-Movado Kritikita

The Soviets and Esperanto

EANA Kongreso en Kanado

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CONTENTS – ENHAVO

| | |
|---|----|
| OAS and the Brazilian Esperanto Petition | 67 |
| Esperanto in Action Around the World | 71 |
| Esperanto in the Schools | 77 |
| Esperanto Choral by Lou Harrison "Performing Arts" | 78 |
| For an American Esperanto Library | 79 |
| Esperanto-Movado en Okuloj de Ne-Esperantistoj . . . <i>Editor's Desk</i> | 80 |
| Germana Federacia Fervojo & Esperanto | 80 |
| E.A.N.A. Page – Various Announcements | 81 |
| Opinioj pri "Say It In Esperanto" | 82 |
| Ups & Downs of Moscow concerning Esperanto | 83 |
| La Esperanto-Studento – <i>En la Stacidomo</i> <i>Doris T. Connor</i> | 86 |
| Nord-Amerika Esperanto-Kongreso en Kanado <i>Babi le Mulo</i> | 87 |
| Esperanta Kroniko | 90 |
| Niaj Mortintoj – <i>Donald F. Walton, k.a.</i> | 93 |
| Deziras Korespondi | 94 |

Bildo: Ni celebras la akcepton de Alasko kiel la 49-a ŝtato de Usono.
Jen foto de eskima fraŭlino en Kotzebuo, Alasko, vestita en la tradicia ĉemizstila peltajo ("parka") farita el la felo de norda cervo.

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AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES RECEIVES BRAZILIAN ESPERANTO PETITION

A significant ceremony took place at the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C., on July 3, 1958, when the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, Dr. José Antonio Mora, a former Ambassador of Uruguay to the USA, received a delegation of the Esperanto movement, which presented a petition signed by the presidents of 49 Brazilian organizations, urging the OAS to consider the merits of the world interlanguage Esperanto and the possibilities of its use in Inter-American cooperation. Prominent signers of the petition included the present Foreign Minister of Brazil, José Carlos de Macedo Soares.

Copies of the petition, beautifully printed in Portuguese and Esperanto, with the facsimile signatures of the 49 presidents, by the Brazilian Government Institute of Geography and Statistics, have also been presented to the Ambassadors of the 21 American Republics holding membership in the Organization of American States, from the United States of America to Argentina and Chile.

Signatures for the Esperanto petition were solicited in Brazil several years ago, but the document, with its impressive array of signatures, had never been formally presented at the Headquarters of the Organization of American States. At the ceremony of July 3, it was transmitted to the Secretary-General with a covering memorandum in Spanish. The following is an English translation of this document:

Translation of Letter of Transmittal

His Excellency Dr. José Antonio Mora
Secretary-General, Organization of American States
Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to present to Your Excellency a document signed by the presidents of 49 Brazilian organizations representing various fields of intellectual, cultural, religious, social, professional, and economic life.

The presidents of these organizations request the Organization of American States to take notice of the great advantages offered by the international language Esperanto and of the experiences already made with its practical application in the Americas. They express the hope that Your Excellency and the Organization of American States will consider the possibility of encouraging the study and use of Esperanto, be it on an experimental basis, where such study or use is still new, be it on a larger scale, where past experience justifies it and conditions appear favorable.

In presenting the petition of the presidents of 49 Brazilian organizations, we take the liberty to draw Your Excellency's attention to a resolution in favor of Esperanto adopted in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, by the Eighth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, under the presidency of His Excellency Señor Justino Zavala Muniz, of Uruguay, on December 10, 1954. The resolution, introduced by the Delegate of Mexico, His Excellency Señor Doctor Manuel Sandoval Vallarta, and adopted by a substantial majority, reads as follows:

8C/DR/116 "The General Conference, having discussed the Report of the Director-General on the International Petition in favor of Esperanto,

(1) takes note of the results attained by Esperanto in the field of international intellectual relations and in the rapprochement of the peoples of the world;

(2) recognizes that these results correspond with the aims and ideals of UNESCO;

(3) authorizes the Director-General to follow current development in the use of Esperanto in education, science, and culture, and, to this end, to cooperate with the Universal Esperanto Association in matters concerning both organizations;

(4) takes note that several Member States have announced their readiness to introduce or expand the teaching of Esperanto in their schools and higher educational establishments, and requests these Member States to keep the Director-General informed of the results attained in this field."

It was also in Montevideo that on January 28, 1957, the Sixth Inter-American Congress of Educators, attended by delegations from all countries of the Western Hemisphere, adopted the following resolution:

"The Sixth Inter-American Congress of Educators recommends to all high school and elementary school teachers the study of the international language Esperanto, because of its great usefulness for international relations."

Resolutions in favor of Esperanto have been adopted by numerous conferences and organizations in the Western Hemisphere. The first Inter-American gathering to discuss the aims and claims of Esperanto was the First Pan American Scientific Congress, held at Santiago de Chile in January 1909. It adopted unanimously a resolution stating that it "recommends Esperanto as a neutral international language which deserves an important place in the programs of instruction of the American nations."

May we also be permitted to recall a message which, under the date of April 19, 1945, the late Dr. Mário Augusto Teixeira de Freitas, President of the Inter-American Institute of Statistics, addressed to His Excellency Ambassador José Carlos de Macedo Soares — at the present time the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs — in his double capacity as President of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics and President of the Tenth Brazilian Esperanto Congress, emphasizing "the incomparable role which Esperanto will be able to play in the unification of our continent" and, in particular, in the cooperation of "all institutions and groups devoted to statistics in the American hemisphere."

We recall with pride, furthermore, that the first Universal Esperanto Congress ever to be held in the Western Hemisphere, was convened at the Pan American Union in Washington from August 15 to August 20, 1910, under the Presidency of Dr. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union. The Governments of Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, the United States, and Uruguay, as well as the governments of a number of European and Asian nations were officially represented at the Universal Esperanto Congress in Washington. Dr. John Barrett, who after serving the United States as Delegate to the Second Pan American Congress in Mexico City and, consecutively, as U. S. Minister to Argentina, Panama, and Colombia, was Director General of the Pan American Union (and of the International Bureau of American Republics, as it was called before 1910) from January 1907 to September 1920, served the Esperanto movement as President of the Sixth Universal Esperanto Congress in Washington, and also as President of the Esperanto Association of North America from 1910 to 1912. We salute the memory of this great pioneer of Inter-American cooperation and of Esperanto.

Having mentioned the generous hospitality which the Pan American Union accorded to the Universal Esperanto Congress in 1910, we should like also to express to Your Excellency and to the Pan American Union our gratitude and appreciation for the hospitality which the Washington Esperanto Club has enjoyed for years, up to the present time, for its meetings, classes, and exhibitions, at the Pan American Union. We interpret this hospitality as a recognition of the

fact that our endeavors, modest as they may be, serve the great cause of friendship and mutual understanding and cooperation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere and of the world.

For us, who have the honor to present the message of the presidents of 49 Brazilian organizations to Your Excellency, it is a matter of special pride and satisfaction to be received by a man of such experience, devotion, and vision as you, Mr. Secretary-General, and we deem it a fact of symbolic importance that Your Excellency is one of the most prominent citizens of Uruguay, the smallest Republic in South America, but great through its glorious traditions of freedom, democracy, and progress, the country in which Esperanto was given a most significant and decisive encouragement through the UNESCO resolution adopted in Montevideo on December 10, 1954, recognizing "the results attained by Esperanto in the field of international intellectual relations and in the rapprochement of the peoples of the world."

The Forty-Nine Brazilian Organizations

The following is the list of the organizations whose presidents signed the Esperanto Petition to the Organization of American States, presented at the Pan American Union in Washington on July 3, 1958. The organizations are listed in the order in which they appear on the petition. Their official Portuguese names are followed by an English translation, literal where possible, and approximate where a literal translation would be difficult to understand.

- Academia Brasileira de Filologia*
Brazilian Academy of Philology
- Academia Carioca de Letras*
Academy of Literature of Rio de Janeiro
- Academia Nacional de Farmácia*
National Academy of Pharmaceutics
- Ação Católica Brasileira*
Catholic Action of Brazil
- Associação dos Antigos Alunos dos Padres Jesuítas*
Association of Jesuit Alumni
- Associação Brasileira de Imprensa*
Brazilian Press Association
- Associação Brasileira dos Municípios*
Brazilian Association of City Administrations
- Associação Brasileira de Odontologia*
Brazilian Dentists' Association
- Associação Brasileira de Rádio*
Brazilian Radio Association
- Associação Cristã Feminina*
Young Women's Christian Association
- Associação Cristã de Moços*
Young Men's Christian Association
- Associação dos Ex-Combatentes do Brasil*
Brazilian Veterans' Association
- Associação das Senhoras Brasileiras*
Brazilian Women's Association
- Ação Social Arquidiocesana*
Social Action Department of the Archdiocese of Rio de Janeiro
- Brazila Klubo "Esperanto"*
Brazilian Club "Esperanto"
- Conselho Deliberativo da União Cultural Brasil-Estados Unidos*
Consultative Council for Cultural Relations bet. Brazil and the USA
- Clube dos Advogados* – Lawyers' Club
- Clube de Engenharia* – Engineering Club
- Clube Naval* – Navy Club
- Confederação Brasileira de Desportos* – Brazilian Sports Federation

- Confederação Evangélica Brasileira*
Brazilian Evangelical Federation
- Confederação Nacional da Indústria*
National Industrial Federation
- Cruzada Nacional de Educação*
National Crusade for Education
- Cultura Artística do Rio de Janeiro*
Art Education League of Rio de Janeiro
- Federação das Academias de Letras*
Federation of Academies of Literature
- Federação Espírita Brasileira*
Brazilian Spiritualist Federation
- Fundação Getúlio Vargas*
Getúlio Vargas Foundation
- Grande Oriente do Brasil*
Masonic Grand Orient of Brazil
- Instituto de Arquitetos do Brasil*
Brazilian Institute of Architects
- Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística*
Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
- Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro*
Brazilian Historical-Geographic Institute
- Instituto Brasil-México*
Brazil-Mexico Institute
- Instituto de Engenharia Militar*
Institute of Military Engineering
- Liga de Amadores Brasileiros de Rádio-Emissão*
Brazilian League of Amateur Radio Operators
- Liga Brasileira de Esperanto*
Brazilian Esperanto League
- Liga da Defesa Nacional*
League for National Defense
- Liga Marítima Brasileira*
Brazilian Navy League
- Sociedade dos Amigos de Alberto Torres*
Society of the Friends of Alberto Torres
- Sociedade Brasileira de Autores, Compositores e Editores de Música*
Brazilian Society of Music Authors, Composers and Publishers
- Sociedade Brasileira de Autores Teatrais*
Brazilian Society of Playwrights
- Sociedade Brasileira de Belas Artes*
Brazilian Society of Fine Arts
- Sociedade Brasileira de Estatística*
Statistical Society of Brazil
- Sociedade Brasileira de Filosofia*
Philosophical Society of Brazil
- Sociedade Brasileira de Geografia*
Geographical Society of Brazil
- Sociedade Nacional da Agricultura*
National Agricultural Society
- Sociedade Propagadora das Belas Artes*
Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts
- Touring Club do Brasil*
Touring Club of Brazil
- União dos Educadores*
Teachers' Union
- União dos Escoteiros do Brasil*
Boy Scouts of Brazil

ESPERANTO IN ACTION AROUND THE WORLD



The Proceedings of the 23rd Portuguese-Spanish Congress for the Advancement of Science, held at Coimbra, Portugal, in 1956, appeared in print recently. One of the scholarly papers, contributed by Don Alfredo Villa, of Gijón, Spain, is followed by a summary in Esperanto.

An International Esperanto Liaison Center for Campers is in the process of being organized with headquarters in France. M. Gouget in Chartres and M. Jacquesson in Bourges are in charge.

Writings on American History, a bibliography published by the American Historical Association and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, recently issued a volume covering publications which appeared in 1952. The Index, on page 480, has one entry for Esperanto, referring to Frank Thomas Cameron's book, "Cottrell - Samaritan of Science," which describes among other things the activities of the late Frederick Gardner Cottrell on behalf of Esperanto. A review of the book, with numerous quotations, appeared in the American Esperanto Magazine in September 1952.

The City Museum of Bialystok, Poland, has established a special section devoted to the life and work of Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, author of Esperanto and a native of Bialystok. The one-hundredth anniversary of his birth will be celebrated all over the world in 1959.

In New Zealand the Timaru Esperanto Club, which proudly calls itself "the southernmost Esperanto club in the world," has established a Language Bureau Department which is often called upon by the general public and has offered its services to business firms and government departments, including the Immigration Service, the Police, and the Post Office and Telegraph Administrations.

In the French port city of Le Havre, from where the big liners sail for New York and elsewhere, a street named after Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, author of Esperanto, was dedicated on May 18, 1958, on the occasion of an Esperanto Congress for Normandy.

The Guide, official organ of the Girl Guides' Association of Great Britain, published in May 1958 a letter from a 14-year-old girl in Colchester, drawing attention to a letter from a boy scout in a Communist country printed in the Esperanto magazine *Skolta Mondo* (Scout World). The letter, coming from a country where the scout movement is no longer permitted, said that the Esperanto magazine is the boy's only link with other scouts. This shows what Esperanto can do, the girl from Colchester wrote. She requested the publication of Esperanto lessons in *The Guide*.

The position of Lecturer in Esperanto at the University of Liverpool, England, established through a legacy of 4,000 pounds in the will of the late John Buchanan, has been vacated by Dr. F. I. Wiener, who has held it for the past four years. Dr. Wiener is going into retirement. His successor as Lecturer in Esperanto is Mr. N. J. Lamb, M. A., who is also serving as Lecturer in Portuguese and Spanish.

The Spanish National Conference of the Pax Christi movement, a Catholic organization devoted to the promotion of world peace, was held at Zaragoza in May 1958. Reports included one from the Esperanto Secretariat of the organization, which is located at Valencia. Esperanto was also among the languages used at one of the principal church services, when the Our Father was prayed in several languages.

When the International Christian Esperanto League (Kristana Esperantista Ligo Internacia, KELI) held its eleventh postwar Congress in Würzburg, Germany, from July 26 to August 2, 1958, groups of English and Welsh members of the Christian Endeavor movement, who had attended the Christian Endeavor World Congress in Frankfurt, were staying in the same city. A day-long excursion, organized jointly by the Esperanto Congress and the Endeavorers, culminated in a trilingual Ecumenical Service in the Lutheran St. Gumbertus Church in Ansbach. The city people as well as the American servicemen stationed in Ansbach and their families had also been invited to the service, and as a result there was a large number of worshippers representing a great variety of national and religious backgrounds. Prayers and hymns had been mimeographed in Esperanto, German, and English, and everyone prayed and sang in whatever language he preferred. There were three sermons of eight minutes each; one in Esperanto, preached by H. A. De Hoeg, of Amsterdam, Netherlands, President of the International Christian Esperanto League; one in German, preached by the Reverend Richard Hoppe, of Auerbach, Germany, chief organizer of the Esperanto Congress; and one in English, preached by the Reverend W. J. Downes, of Bristol, England, a member of Board of Directors of KELI and also of the Esperanto Academy.

The Very Reverend J. B. Se-Tsien Kao, O.F.M., a Chinese Franciscan Father now residing in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was the chief organizer of the Esperanto session at the 36th International Eucharistic Congress held at Rio de Janeiro in 1955. He has now received from the Vatican and from the President of the International Eucharistic Congress letters of congratulation on the 215-page illustrated report volume which he published in Esperanto. Writing on behalf of Pope Pius XII, the Vatican's Deputy Secretary of State, Monsignor Angelo dell'Acqua, informed Father Kao that the Pope was sending him his blessing and best wishes for the dissemination of the book. (This book available from EANA.) On the other hand, Patriarch José da Costa Nunes, President of the Permanent Committee for the International Eucharistic Congresses, wrote that he "admires" Father Kao's "praiseworthy endeavors in the promotion of Esperanto" and expressed the wish that "the Esperanto language may be spread more and more all over the world and that all may use it, so that there may be one common language," especially for religious purposes.

A new Esperanto textbook in Spanish, making use of the most modern language teaching methods, is being prepared on the Canary Islands by a committee of three experts and is scheduled for publication in 1959. Capital for the undertaking was provided by Señor José Roberto Vivas, who was Consul of Venezuela at Santa Cruz de Tenerife, on the Canary Islands, and is now Consul General of Venezuela in Naples, Italy.

The children of Wales sent their thirty-seventh annual Goodwill Message to the Children of the World in May. The prospectus, published by the Welsh Children's Message Committee, Swyddfa'r Urdd, Aberystwyth, contains an excellent Esperanto translation of this year's message.

"I am content that he should do his crosswords in Esperanto, And ostentatiously comprehend the inner meaning of Pound's obscurest canto," writes Ogden Nash about "the intellectual prig" in a poem, "Just How Low Can A Highbrow Go When A Highbrow Lowers His Brow," published in *The New Yorker* of August 30, 1958.

The coal-mining region in the Dutch Province of Limburg has attracted workers from many parts of Europe and has become, as a result, a real Babel of languages. The management of the mines, therefore, listened with favor to a proposal to teach some of the coal miners Esperanto. Two such Esperanto classes are now under way.

A South German manufacturing firm, which has sales representatives in many countries and encountered considerable language difficulties in its efforts to keep them up-to-date on fast-changing developments, made an experiment with Esperanto and found it highly satisfactory. This business firm, the Br. Vogelmann Company, discovered that in some countries, e. g. Spain, Portugal, and Greece, it was difficult to locate competent sales representatives able to correspond adequately in German, English, or French. The manager remembered suddenly that he had once, long ago, learned Esperanto. So why not brush up his knowledge of Esperanto and give it a try, he thought. When a new supply of letterheads had to be printed, they contained the magic formula *Oni parolas Esperanton - English spoken - On parle français*. The result was that from then on many applicants for sales agencies wrote the firm in Esperanto. This caused at first some surprise because newspaper ads seeking sales agents were in the national language only and did not mention Esperanto. One of the firm's typists learned Esperanto, and a portion of the correspondence was henceforth conducted in Esperanto. The interlanguage was also used successfully for oral contacts with some of the agents. In order to speed up its communications to field agents, the firm decided to issue its regular bulletins in Esperanto, adding English and French translations only to the most important sections. Sales representatives were invited to consider the study of Esperanto, and a favorable response was received from a number of them. The German firm uses Esperanto also for the labels and instruction sheets on its products, together with German, English, and French. It found by experience that the Esperanto words could be chosen in such a way that customers whose mother tongue is Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian can understand the Esperanto text without difficulties.

On the occasion of the Brussels World's Fair a prize contest for journalists was organized by the Belgian Journalists Association. Esperanto was among the languages in which articles could be submitted.

"Mechanical Engineering" (Ingegneria Meccanica), a technical journal published in Milan, Italy, now publishes Esperanto summaries of articles, together with summaries in French, German, and English.

The Modern Language Journal, published by the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers Associations, featured in its issue of April 1958 a review of Dr. Ivy Kellerman Reed's monograph, "Esperanto and Interlingua Compared." The author of the review, Professor Mario A. Pei, of Columbia University, says about Esperanto that "the rigidity of its rules, along with their extreme simplicity, and the invariability of its forms, make it ideal as a universal spoken language that can be used by anyone. Coupled with the greater internationality of its vocabulary and grammatical structure, this gives Esperanto a decided edge as a language acceptable to all nations and all classes, if a constructed language is to be preferred for world-language purposes to a national tongue or... (a) language combination..."

"Science", the weekly magazine of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, published in its issue of March 7, 1958, two letters in favor of Esperanto, one of them written by Dr. James F. Rettger, in Washington, the other by Professor F. J. Belinfante, of Purdue University.

The Third Pan American Congress of the Blind, held at Montevideo, Uruguay, from March 3 to March 8, 1958, adopted unanimously a resolution in favor of Esperanto. It was proposed by the Delegate of Ecuador, Byron Eguiguren. Since Señor Eguiguren, who is also a member of the Esperanto Association of North America and attended the 47th North American Esperanto Congress at Newark, N. J., in 1957, was unable to be present in Montevideo, the resolution was presented on his behalf by Alfredo Tarifa Sánchez, Delegate of Bolivia. It was discussed by the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Congress, where it was supported by Federico Anglés and David López, of Argentina, and where detailed information on the practical uses of Esperanto was submitted by Professor Manuel Fernández Menéndez, of the Esperanto Society of Uruguay. The resolution consists of five operative paragraphs. It recommends: (1) the organization of Esperanto classes in all institutions for the blind in the Americas; (2) the establishment of Esperanto groups for the blind in the philological institutions of all countries, which maintain international exchanges; (3) close cooperation between the Pan American Council of the Blind and the International Esperanto League for the Blind, as soon as there are enough Esperanto groups for the blind in the Western Hemisphere; (4) frequent articles on the advantages of Esperanto in Braille journals in the Western Hemisphere, and also the publication of study materials and booklets in Esperanto for the blind; (5) a request to all governments in the Americas that every public institution for the blind offer complete instruction in one modern foreign language as well as in Esperanto.

The Librarian of the British House of Lords, Christopher Dobson, recently wrote the President of the British Esperanto Association, Mrs. F. W. White: "Lord Mathers has this morning handed to me for the Library the beautiful Bible in Esperanto and the Anthology which you, as President of the British Esperanto Association, have presented to the House of Lords Library through Lord Mathers. I am sure the Library Committee will be most grateful for this gift; the volumes will fill a gap, for there is no other book in Esperanto here, and the Bible is quite *the* book to have in the International Language..."

Esperanto lessons on the radio are now available in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from three different stations. Radio Mundial features Esperanto lessons every day from 6:00 to 6:30 AM for those willing to get up that early. Professor Jorge Soares das Neves is the instructor. Radio Roquete Pinto offers its Esperanto classes on Saturday evenings, from 6:00 to 6:30 PM, with Professor Floriano Pessoa as instructor. Esperanto lessons for advanced students are broadcast by the Esperanto Station of the Brazilian Ministry of Education on both medium wave and shortwave on Saturday afternoons, from 3:30 to 4:00 PM. Professor Joel Máximo and Professor Luiz Alberto Martins run the show.

The German children's magazine "Liliput", published in Nuremberg and distributed with the recommendation of several State Ministries of Education, publishes serialized Esperanto lessons under the heading "ESPERANTO - A Short Course For Lilliputians."

The Rector of the University of Liverpool, England, Sir J. F. Mountford, sent a message to the Golden Jubilee Assembly of the Lancashire and Cheshire Esperanto Federation, held at the university last May. He declared in his letter: "Without any doubt language barriers are one of the principal obstacles to international understanding, and the adoption of an auxiliary language would make a considerable contribution to the attainment of that peace which all of us desire. Permit me to express the hope that, long before the passing of another half-century, Esperanto will be the possession of all men of good will."

In Manresa, Spain, a modern street has been named after Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, author of Esperanto. On May 11, 1958, a dedication ceremony, held under the auspices of the city administration, attracted more than 300 members of the Esperanto movement from various parts of Catalonia. A message from the President of the Spanish Esperanto Association, Dr. Rafael Herrero Arroyo, was heard on tape.

In the British cooperative movement endeavors for the promotion of Esperanto have been further strengthened by a resolution adopted at the Easter Convention of Representatives of Cooperative Education Committees, held at Margate. The resolution, moved by a member of the Education Committee in Ipswich and seconded by a member from Bristol, states that "this Convention recommends the Cooperative Union to investigate the possibilities of introducing the International Language Esperanto into its syllabus of examination subjects." Although there was some opposition, the resolution was passed by a large majority.

Translations from Greek literature have existed in Esperanto for many years, including the entire New Testament, parts of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and a number of poems by Sappho, Alkaios, Anakreon, Theognis, Meleagros, Kallimachos, Rhuphinos, etc. Last year, the May-June issue of *La Nica Literatura Revuo*, published in Nice, France, devoted most of its pages to translations of Greek literature: from Plato, Euripides, Sappho, Athenaios, Alkaios, Theocritos, and Longo.

The Reports of the Institute for the Science of Labour, in Japan, continue to publish scholarly articles in Esperanto. Volume 51 (1957) contains a research report by Kazuo Takagi and Tomie Masuda on "The Caloric and Protein Intake of Japanese Adolescents" in Esperanto, followed by a summary in English.

Cities with Esperanto Streets and Esperanto Squares are becoming more and more numerous. Esperanto Streets were dedicated this past year at Niterói, Brazil; Szeged, Hungary; and Knittelfeld, Austria; an Esperanto Square at Miskolc, Hungary.

In Argentina, the Casa de Rochdale ("Rochdale House"), a cultural institution of the cooperative movement, has launched an Esperanto periodical, "The Rainbow," to promote direct international contacts among members of the cooperative movement through the use of the interlanguage Esperanto.

EVA, which is the abbreviation of Esperanta Virina Asocio (Women's Esperanto Association) in Japan, has published in Osaka a collection of Japanese folk tales in Esperanto translation.

Sholem Asch, who died in London on July 10, 1957, and was undoubtedly the most famous and versatile of all writers in the Yiddish language, had a wide reading audience in many languages, including Esperanto. His *Witch from Castile* (*La Sorĉistino el Kastilio*) appeared in Esperanto in 1933. The novelist and playwright was born in Poland in 1880, and came to the United States in 1910.

The Year Book of Austrian Learned Societies (*Jahrbuch der Oesterreichischen Wissenschaft*) lists the Austrian Esperanto Association under "Philology" on page 615, the Austrian Esperanto Institute under "Philosophy and Linguistics" on page 55 of its Supplement.

CORONET MAGAZINE & ESPERANTO: In the November 1958 issue of the noted national magazine "*Coronet*", an excellent article on Esperanto appeared with the title "*The Tongue That Unites*", by Stanley S. Jacobs. The magazine sent out a press release about the article, on October 15, entitled "*A One-World Universal Language Within Reach*". Because of the vast reading public which "*Coronet*" enjoys, the article aroused much interest in Esperanto; and EANA received a large number of requests for further information and membership. Perhaps friends and members of the Esperanto movement would like to write the "*Coronet*", to express appreciation for the article, or to purchase a copy of that issue. Those not familiar with the good reading in "*Coronet*" should secure a copy on the newsstands, or subscribe regularly. Write to: *Coronet Magazine*, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

ESPERANTO IN THE SCHOOLS



French teachers' colleges at which Esperanto is taught include the Normal School for Girls at Bourges (Cher). There are classes for first-year and fourth-year students, both taught by Mademoiselle S. Bontemps. In the first year the class meets once a week, in the fourth year every day. An Esperanto Club at the school has 28 members.

In Canada, the interlanguage Esperanto was taught during the past school year in a school at Saint-Barnabé-Nord, in the Province of Quebec. Bruno Samson was the teacher.

In Britain, according to the Annual Report of the British Esperanto Association, "the continued teaching of Esperanto in many schools has clearly shown that progressive headmasters appreciate the educational value of Esperanto. The wonderful collection of drawings and paintings assembled by the pupils of the Rochester School has now been on show in towns and cities in various parts of the country. The Denton Secondary Modern School is as active and lively as ever, the Taunton (Public School) Society has maintained its activities, and encouraging reports come from many other schools where Esperanto is being taught."

A Korean Student Esperanto Federation has been founded with headquarters at Taegu (South Korea). Its President is a 19-year-old student, Taekeng Kim. The Federation publishes a weekly bulletin under the title *La Tagigo* ("Dawn").

In Copenhagen, Denmark, the study of Esperanto is compulsory in the fourth grade of the Vibenshus School, on an experimental basis. The pupils learn Esperanto for two years, as a preparation for the study of other languages. Permission for the experiment was given by the Copenhagen Board of Education.

At Matue, Japan, five blind boys participated in an Esperanto class, using a textbook in Braille. The class was not organized especially for them, but consisted mostly of seeing students.

Esperanto study courses for teachers were held this summer at two places in France: at La Tranche, in the Vendée region, for beginners and advanced students, at Besançon for advanced students. The Besançon courses were organized in the form of "International Cultural Vacations", with the participation of foreign guests.

In Auckland, New Zealand, Esperanto is taught in three high schools and in a teachers' college as well as in the evening classes of Seddon Technical College.

In Munich, Germany, the Board of Education sent a circular to all public school teachers, bringing to their attention the special Esperanto classes for teachers organized by the German Esperanto Institute. As a result, 15 teachers enrolled in a beginners' class, 25 in an advanced class. In addition, a special class for teachers was organized in cooperation with the Catholic "Pax Christi" organization. This class consists of 50 teachers from Catholic schools, both lay teachers and school Sisters. Another Esperanto class was started at the Munich Adult School.

Esperanto Choral:

Unique Work by California
Composer

Two of the world's leading Esperantists recently translated the text of Lou Harrison's "Political Primer: for Solo Baritone, Chorus & Orchestra" into the world language. The composer is making the Esperanto version along with the English, for use wherever English is not spoken, tho he hopes that eventually the work will be sung everywhere entirely in Esperanto, because of the musical beauty of the language.

G. Alan Connor and Doris Tappan Connor made the translation. Mr. Connor has, for many years, been General Secretary of the Esperanto Association of North America, 114 West 16th St., New York City; is the editor of the American Esperanto Magazine and of the book "Esperanto, the World Interlanguage", and the author of numerous booklets and articles about Esperanto and also in Esperanto.

Mrs. Connor, who in 1939 represented the U. S. Dept. of State at an International Esperanto Congress at Bern, is a distinguished teacher of the world language according to the Cseh method, and is accredited by the Cseh Institute at The Hague. She has also taught Esperanto classes for the government of Brazil.

Together, Mr. and Mrs. Connor have made a course in Esperanto which combines recordings and correspondence.

Each year the famous linguist, Mario Pei, invites them to his language classes at Columbia University to demonstrate both Esperanto and the very pleasing Cseh method of instruction.

Lou Harrison, noted composer

now residing in Aptos, Calif., has been studying the world language in order to compose to it intelligently and has written the following which he will place at the beginning of the full score of his new composition, and which he hopes will be a pleasant surprise to his distinguished collaborators:

"Samideanoj G. Alan Connor, aŭtoro, kaj Ĝenerala Sekretario de la Esperanta Asocio de Nord-Amerika, kaj Doris Tappan Connor, eminenta Esperantistino kaj instruistino, plej afable, malavare, kaj bele tradukis mian Politikan Lernolibron en la mondan interlingvon.

Mi proponas al ili ambaŭ, nun, mian tutkoran dankon."

Geiger-counter Used

For the same composition, the G. C. Jenkins Co. of Decatur, Illinois undertook and successfully completed the special tuning of a celesta which is required in the orchestral score.

The instrument employs aluminum-alloy plates which were tuned by means of special electronic tuning equipment to an accuracy of one-hundredth of a tone, according to a plan worked out by the composer.

The celesta, whose pitch, once set, can only be affected by very extreme temperature changes, will be the tuning standard for all the other instruments of the orchestra in this musical work.

The Jenkins Co. is one of the foremost manufacturers of percussion instruments in the USA and is the only domestic maker of celestas.

The composer believes that the amplified Geiger-counter, which is also required in the score, has never before been composed for in a work designed for the concert platform.

FOR AN "AMERICAN ESPERANTO LIBRARY" NEW LIBRARY FUND

All Esperantists in America know something about the three great libraries in Europe, namely the *Library of the British Esperanto Association*, in the care of M. C. Butler in London, the *Internacia Esperanto-Muzeo*, in the care of Hugo Steiner in Vienna, and the *UEA Library*, in the care of Hans Jakob in Geneva. Every Esperantist realizes the value of such a library for North America: for reference, research, archives of the movement, and when possible, for a Lending Library.

There is something *you* can do about the establishment of such a treasury of books and documents for the Esperanto movement in America. *YOU* can make contributions, large or small, to the *American Esperanto Library Fund*, presently in the care of the Central Office of EANA, but destined for *all* Esperantists regardless of affiliation, who make contribution to the Library Fund. Finally, we must begin *NOW* to find a curator who maintains sufficient space and a bit of time to care for the books, although the books must be provided by the *Library Fund* without cost to the curator. Let us begin immediately to build up the *Fund*.

Members will remember the devoted labors of *Ernest G. Dodge* of Washington, D.C., in collecting and servicing an excellent *Lending Library* for EANA. Before his death, he wrote the Association that he would send all the books to the Central Office. He did send a number of small boxes of collections of pamphlets and booklets, which are ready for the proposed Library and/or Lending Library. Unfortunately, the greater number of bound and large books, which he kept on shelves, and which he planned to send to the Central Office, were not sent because death intervened, and his family inadvertently disposed of them. However, many small items remain for use by the new Esperanto Library.

During their many years of service, your secretaries in the Central Office have collected a great library, always with the objective of having these books put to the use of the Esperantists of America. Many are rare and valuable items. Many were purchased at the expense of your secretaries during their various trips to Europe. Others were secured by correspondence throughout the world. Still others were put aside from stocks of the Book Service of EANA. Some of these books will be *FREE* to the new Library, having been gifts to EANA. And others are from the Dodge Collection. For all other items, it is proposed to take from the Library Fund only the lowest wholesale cost of such books – in many cases this will be as much as 50%. In short, no one must gain a cent of profit from this great development of an *American Esperanto Library*.

Unsolicited contributions for this purpose have already been received: *Chas. C. Cummingsmith, S.M.*, of Hawaii, has made two contributions of \$10 each; and a few members have indicated a dollar or two here and there, when sending monies for other purposes; thus a start has already been made. Will *YOU*, indeed will each and every Esperantist, begin to build up the Library Fund *NOW*? All contributions will be kept separately in the Fund, and regularly reported. And all contributors will be listed in the Fund in perpetuity, and as founders of the Fund will be entitled to all privileges of the Library. Send a contribution *NOW*, and thus aid the "happy event" – the birth of a great *American Esperanto Library*.



La Esperanto-Movado en la Okuloj de Ne-Esperantistoj
Serio da Artikoloj en Germanlingva Ĵurnalo en Svislando
"Die kommunistische Infiltration der Esperanto-Bewegung"

Esperantisto en Svisujo sendis al ni kelkajn numerojn de germanlingva ne-Esperantista ĵurnalo, *Bulletin des Nationalen Informations-Zentrums*, kiu presas germanlingve serion da artikoloj sub la titolo "La Komunista Infiltrado de la Esperanto-Movado". La serio komenciĝis en n-ro 2, aprilo 1958, kaj ankoraŭ ne finiĝis. La redakcio de *Bulletin* en la enkonduko klarigas, ke la aŭtoro estas "bone informita pri la temo" kaj ke "li mem ne parolas Esperanton, sed okupiĝas pri ĝi sufiĉe por povi legi senpene librojn kaj gazetojn verkitajn en Esperanto." La redakcio resumas la temon jene: "Esperanto kiel komunista pentekosta miraklo – jen formulo tro alloga por la Kremlo, por ke ĝi ne provu uzi ĝin por siaj celoj. Ĝis kiu grado ĝi sukcesis, oni vidos el la raporto de la aŭtoro."

Kelkaj ekzemploj el la subtitoloj estas: *Idealistoj taŭgas plej bone* (por esti uzataj de la Kremlo); *Esperanto kiel lingvo de 'kunekzisto'*; *Esperantismo en komunista vidkampo*; *La pridisputita ĝenerala sekretario* (Lapenna); *Du pridisputitaj voĉdonoj* (UEA); *Riproĉoj ne estas senbazaj*; *Neŭtralismo*; *Anstataŭ neŭtraleco* (kun multaj citaĵoj el gazetoj, ktp.) La redaktoro de AE, persone, opinias, ke la Esperantistoj tra la mondo devus legi tiun serion pri nia movado, ĉar eble aliaj ne-Esperantistaj ĵurnaloj presos ion similan; kaj Esperantistoj devus esti informitaj, por ke la asertoj pri nia movado estu korektitaj – se estas malveraĵoj kaj korektindaĵoj en tiuj artikoloj. Se vi legas germane, aŭ havas amikojn, kiuj legas germane, vi povas mendi unu numeron de la "*Bulletin*" por sv.fr. 1 (25¢), aŭ aboni la tutan serion por unu jaro de aprilo 1958 ĝis aprilo 1959 por sv.fr. 5 (\$1.25). Adresu: *Bulletin des Nationalen Informations-Zentrums, Gutenbergstr. 13, St. Gallen, Svislando.*

Esperantlingvaj Reklamiloj de Germana Federacia Fervojo

Al la *Germana Federacia Fervojo*, kaj ties sociala organizo la *Germana Esperantista Fervojista Asocio*, ni ŝuldas mil dankojn pro la tre interesaj kaj altgradaj libreto-reklamiloj, kiujn ni sendis al la membraro de EANA. La *Germana Federacia Fervojo* elstaras inter komercaj kaj ŝtataj entreprenoj, kiel publikigisto de plej belaj Esperantlingvaj reklamiloj. El la esperantaĵoj senditaj, ni elektis du novajn libretojn kiel la plej plezurigajn kaj frapantajn. "*Salto Tra Jarcento*", montras en kontrastaj bonhumoraj bildoj kaj priskriboj la evoluon de vojaĝado per vagonaroj. "*Estu saĝa - vojaĝu!*" (Sei weise - reise!) atentigas pri la modernaj, tre belaj arangoj kaj malaltaj prezoj de vojaĝado per la germanaj vagonaroj. Certe iu, kiu deziras plej interesan kaj komfortan vojaĝon devas pensi pri Germanujo kaj ties fervojo-reto. Skribu esperante al *Germana Esperanta Fervojista Asocio, Borsenstr. 2-4, Frankfurt/M., Germanujo*, aŭ anglalingve al *German Federal Railroad, Suite 444, 11 West 42 St., New York 36, N. Y.*

The Esperanto Association of North America

American Esperantist: As announced in a bulletin to members, difficulties re publication of the autumn issue of AE were resolved to the best of our ability by substituting a packet of reading material, booklets, and promotion items. In July-August the usual Summer Bulletin with Congress Reports was sent. For libraries and purposes of continuity of magazine numbers we note all months on cover of this issue.

Book Service of EANA: When you patronize the Book Service, you greatly aid the Association and its promotion of Esperanto. Note that we stock a large number of books not listed in the current sheets sent out. We supply all Esperanto books, and stock most of them. Ask for titles desired. For occasional items, or exceptional items, *just send publisher's list price*, and we will order by airmail immediately, saving you expenses. *We pay all airmail, postage and forwarding costs.*

"Esperanto: The World Interlanguage" has amply proved itself as a manual to create new and lasting Esperantists. A college student writes: "I must comment on your textbook – or manual, as I would prefer to call it, since it is much more serviceable than a textbook. Each and every section is worthy of merit. The complete orientation found in the beginning especially so. Also the brief stories and poems of the reader section. The presentation of Esperanto grammar is extremely clear. Also the section concerning an immediate use of Esperanto". We have decided to supply this manual at wholesale prices postpaid, for the practical promotion of Esperanto. List price is \$1.50, *but 12 copies only \$10*, practically half-price; 5 for \$5; 2 to 4 copies \$1.25 each. *Can you aid this effort by distributing 12 copies?*

Comments on "Say It In Esperanto": From Ohio – "At our meeting we studied from the lovely new booklet, *"Say It In Esperanto"*. We all think it about the best we have had for ordinary use. Thanks so much for them, from all the club." New Jersey – "Gratulon! Gratulon pro via mirinda libreto! Kia surprizo! Mi pasigis la tutan vesperon, legante tiun paĝon".

Election Results 1958: For Treasurer, Doris T. Connor, 244 votes; for Associate Director, Adeline Vigelis, 234 votes; write-in votes for Associate Director, Myron Mychajliw 3, Donald Broadribb 1, Donald Hathaway 1, Mrs. Georges Héroux 1, Henry Kruse, Jr. 1.

Sankta Nikolao en Nederlando, tr. Julia Isbrucker, beautifully illustrated Esperanto book re *Christmas in Netherlands*, just arrived at time of going to press. Review in later AE. 40 pages, *only 45¢*.



Ĝojan Kristnaskon
Feliĉan Novjaron

OPINIOJ PRI "SAY IT IN ESPERANTO"

La manlibro de la Esperanto-konversacio, *Say It In Esperanto*, verkita de George Alan Connor kaj Doris Tappan Connor por la Dover-Eldonejo en New York, kun konsiloj de D-ro William Solzbacher, Akademiano, jam altiris rimarkojn, laŭdon kaj gratulojn ne nur el ĉiuj partoj de Usono kaj Kanado, sed el la tuta mondo. Jen kion skribas kelkaj eminentuloj:

"Kun kora danko mi ĵus ricevis belan ekzempleron de 'Say It In Esperanto' de gesinjoroj Connor, kaj mi tre ĝojas, ke iu ajn, kiu komprenas la anglan lingvon, povas nun fari agrablan vojaĝon tra la mondo per tiu ĉi libreto kun 'exclusive new feature'. Transdonu bonvole mian koran gratulon al ambaŭ gesinjoroj verkintoj. . .

Prezidanto de Gunma-Universitato, S. Nishi."

Profesoro D-ro Seiho Nishi, Prezidanto de Gunma-Universitato en Maebaŝi, Japanujo, estas ankaŭ Prezidanto de la Japana Esperanto-Instituto kaj Prezidanto de la Internacia Scienca Asocio Esperantista.

"Hodiaŭ danke ricevinte de vi la libreton 'Say It In Esperanto', mi kore gratulas pro via sukceso aperigi Esperanto-eldonon de la Dover-serio, kaj mi ankaŭ gratulas pro la kompetenta maniero, en kiu vi kaj ges-roj Connor plenumis la taskon. . . E. Malmgren."

S-ro Ernfrid Malmgren estis dum multaj jaroj Prezidanto de la Universala Esperanto-Asocio (UEA) kaj ankaŭ okupis altajn postenojn en la Sveda Esperanto-Federacio, la Sveda Instruista Esperanto-Federacio, ktp. Li nun gvidas Esperanto-kurson en radio kaj antaŭ nelonge publikigis tre interesan lernolibron por tiu kurso sub la titolo *Allas andra språk* (Ĉies Dua Lingvo).

"Korajn dankojn pro libreto 'Say It In Esperanto'. La aspekto estas bona kaj mi tralegos kun granda intereso. Gratulon pri la eldonisto. . .

V. Nixon."

F-ino Violet Nixon estas Sekretario-Kasisto de la Internacia Ligo de Esperantistaj Instruistoj kaj Sekretario de la Societo de Britaj Esperantistaj Instruistoj. Ŝi ankaŭ estas iama Prezidanto de la Brita Esperanto-Asocio.

"Mi bone ricevis la konversacian manlibreton 'Say It In Esperanto' kaj dankas kore pro tio. En Germanujo ni posedas jam du tiajn libretojn, kiuj estas ankaŭ tre taŭgaj prepariloj por internaciaj renkontiĝoj. . .

D-ro W. Herrmann."

Juĝisto D-ro Wilhelm Herrmann estas Prezidanto de la Germana Esperanto-Asocio kaj Estrarano de UEA.

"La interesa poŝlibreto 'Say It In Esperanto' estas sendube tre utila al ĉiuj, speciale al tiuj, kiuj vojaĝas eksterlande. . . Portes."

S-ro José Silvano Portes en Caratinga, Brazilo, estas unu el la plej sukcesaj Esperanto-propagandistoj en Rotariaj Klubo de la mondo. Li estis Vicprezidanto de la Organiza Komitato de la Tria Esperanto-Konvencio de la Ŝtato Minas Gerais, kiu okazis en Caratinga en Julio 1958.

"'Say It In Esperanto' de gesinjoroj Connor, . . . lertaj verkistoj. . . Ŝajnas al mi, ke la plej granda valoro de la verketo certe estas, ke ĝi aperis ne kiel aparta esperantista eldonaĵo, sed en la serio de la Dover-eldonaĵoj.

Giorgio Canuto."

Profesoro D-ro Giorgio Canuto estas Akademiano, Prezidanto de la Itala Esperanto-Federacio kaj ankaŭ la nuna Prezidanto de UEA.

ESPERANTO IN THE UPS AND DOWNS OF MOSCOW LINGUISTICS AND POLITICS

(Earlier articles in this series appeared Jan. 1957, Mar. 1957, May 1957.)

That there has been a comeback of Esperanto in the Soviet Union after twenty years of suppression and persecution is now also evidenced by No. 9 (24) of the magazine "USSR", Sep. 1958. It contains an article, "Esperanto", by Dr. Yevgeni Bokarev, Assistant Director of the Institute of Linguistics in the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The article shows, however, that many claims made regarding the "new look" in the Soviet Union have to be taken with more than the proverbial grain of salt.

The magazine "USSR" is published by the Soviet Embassy in Washington on the basis of an agreement between the governments of the USA and the USSR, providing for the right to circulate the Russian-language magazine "AMERIKA" in the Soviet Union and the English-language magazine "USSR" in America. The idea behind the agreement is that the peoples of both countries should have access to information about each other. A reader seeing the article on Esperanto might, therefore, expect to find in it the answer to a number of puzzling questions about the ups and downs in the Soviet regime's attitude towards Esperanto.

Puzzling Questions are Not Answered

Dr. Bokarev does not explain, however, why the Soviet Union Esperanto Association, which he himself had announced as immediately at hand in 1955 (See *Esperanto and the Iron Curtain*, Jan. 1956, p. 8) is still non-existent, three years after his statement. He does not explain why the Esperanto movement was violently persecuted for many years and what happened to those who were its leaders before the purge. He does not explain what happened to the Esperanto Library of Georgi Davidov in Saratov — once the best and most complete in the world — after its "nationalization" by the Soviet regime. He does not explain what happened to the leaders of the Esperanto organizations in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, who were arrested and deported after their countries had been overrun and annexed by the Soviet empire.

Perhaps, instead of drawing up an uncomfortably long list of things which Dr. Bokarev does not explain, we should have a look at what he *does* say. The Esperanto Association of North America is mentioned in the second paragraph: "The first textbook (of Esperanto) 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."

Since our association was not founded until 1905, it could not have had a Philadelphia branch in 1889. Henry Phillips was Secretary of the American Philosophical Society, America's oldest learned society founded by Benjamin Franklin. He published the first American Esperanto textbook in New York, in 1889.

"The language," Dr. Bokarev writes, "has had many noted champions in Russia. Leo Tolstoy was highly appreciative of the value of Esperanto, and the composer Sergey 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 Es-

peranto as an international language." Some of this support for Esperanto by leading scientists is new to us.

The next two paragraphs amaze us by their brazen distortion of the facts: "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 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."

It is true that a great deal of Russian literature has been translated into Esperanto. But the Soviet Esperantists had practically nothing to do with this. *It is a fact that at this moment not one book of literary value translated from Russian into Esperanto is available anywhere in the Soviet Union.* These books have to be ordered from the United States, Japan, France, England, or some other country.

We have consulted our bibliographical resources to compile some basic data on this subject. We may have missed a few publications, but certainly not many. In this first list we count publications in book form, *not* including anthologies and readers. We limit our list to the authors mentioned in Dr. Bokarev's article.

Russian Literature in Esperanto

Leo Tolstoy: 23 publications in Esperanto, 10 of them published in Czarist Russia, 5 in Germany, 4 in France, 2 in pre-Soviet Lithuania, one in pre-Soviet Latvia, and one in the United States. Not one of these was translated or published by a "Soviet Esperantist".

Pushkin: 12 publications in Esperanto, 3 of them published in Czarist Russia, 5 in Germany, 2 in France, one in Poland, and one in a country which is probably Germany and possibly the Soviet Union. Only one of these translations (*Eugene Onegin*) was the work of a "Soviet Esperantist" (N. V. Nekrasov), before the great purge.

Lermontov: 8 publications in Esperanto, one of them in Czarist Russia, 3 in Germany, 2 in France, one in pre-Soviet Lithuania, and one in the Netherlands.

Turgenev: 8 publications in Esperanto, 2 of them in Czarist Russia, 3 in France, one in Germany, one in Rumania, and one in the Netherlands.

Gogol: 5 publications in Esperanto, one of them in Czarist Russia, 2 in France, one in Rumania, and one in England.

Krylov: 3 publications in Esperanto, one of them in Czarist Russia, 2 in France.

Chekhov: 3 publications in Esperanto, one of them in Czarist Russia, 2 in Germany.

Alexei Tolstoy: 2 publications in Esperanto, both in Germany.

Mayakovsky: one publication in Esperanto, which may have appeared in either Germany or the Soviet Union. The translation was done by a group of Soviet Esperantists. Mayakovsky is basically a Communist Party poet; while he may have some literary qualities, he cannot be

compared to any of the authors mentioned above.

Maxim Gorky and *Taras Shevchenko*: one publication each, in France.

Janis Rainis: one publication in Esperanto, in pre-Soviet Latvia, long before the Communists enslaved the country. "Love Is Stronger Than Death," a tragedy by Janis Rainis, was published in 1933 in a deluxe edition, with illustrations. Advance orders had been received from many prominent personalities, including the President of the Latvian Republic.

As to Ehrenburg, Furmanov, Sholokhov, Kupala, and Isaakyan, we know of no Esperanto translation of their works in book form. Perhaps Dr. Bokarev was referring to translations which appeared in magazines.

Russian Literature in Anthologies

Large numbers of readers in practically every country of the world have become acquainted with Esperanto translations of Russian classical literature through anthologies and readers. Some of these have had a huge circulation. None of them has appeared in the Soviet Union. Zamenhof's *Fundamenta Krestomatio*, of which more than ten printings have been produced in France and one in England, includes masterpieces by Pushkin, Lermontov, and Krylov. Dr. William S. Benson's *Universala Esperanto-Metodo*, published in the United States, includes in its reading matter seven stories by Turgenev as well as pieces in prose and poetry by Lermontov, Leo Tolstoy, Saltykov, and other Russian authors. The *Universala Lernolibro*, by W. Fricke, published in Germany, features stories by Turgenev, Leo Tolstoy, Katanov, and Chekhov. The *Zamenhova Legolibro*, by M. Kidosaki, published in Japan, includes scenes from Gogol's famous comedy, "The Inspector General."

There is one Russian Esperanto textbook that uses translations from Turgenev and Gogol as reading matter in its exercises. The author of this *Polny Uchebnik Mezhdunarodnogo Jazyka Esperanto* is Panayot Hitrov. The book was published in Berlin, Germany, in 1922, and has been used by Russian refugees in a number of countries.

Many translations from Russian literature have appeared in Esperanto magazines. In September-October 1957, for instance, the *Nica Literatura Revuo* in France devoted an entire issue to translations from Pushkin, Lermontov, Chekhov, Gorky, Mayakovsky, and other Russian authors. Years ago, many translations from Russian literature appeared in the Budapest *Literatura Mondo*, none of them — as far as we can recall — contributed by Soviet Esperantists.

This leads us to the fact that there are some excellent translations from Pushkin and Lermontov in Kalocsay's anthology, *Eterna Bukedo*, published in Budapest in 1931. When loss and destruction threatened these and many other books, they were rescued from the Communists and purchased by the Book Service of the Esperanto Association of North America, which is now selling them.

Not one Esperanto translation of a Russian classic is for sale in the Soviet Union at this time, yet Dr. Bokarev makes the astonishing claim that "in this way Soviet Esperantists acquaint their foreign colleagues with the best works in the treasury of the country's literature."

(To be continued.)

LA ESPERANTO-STUDANTO

This is a brief exercise in telling time in Esperanto (among other things). Note that the adjective form of the number is always used for the hour. We are really saying in Esperanto "the seventh hour", etc.

En la Stacidomo

Juna sinjoro eniras la stacidomon kaj ĉirkaŭrigardas konfuzite.

Li: (demandas al portisto) Kioma horo estas, sinjoro?

Port: Estas proksimume la sepa. Rigardu, sinjoro, jen granda horloĝo sur la muro.

Li: H-m-m, ĉu vi scias kiam alvenos la vagonaro el Parizo?

Port: Se mi ne eraras, kutime je la oka matene.

Li: Estas nun la sepa kaj tri minutoj. Mi devas atendi ankoraŭ unu horon. Kie estas la biletejo?

Port: Je la alia flanko de la stacidomo. Apud la telefonejo.

Li: Bone, dankon. (iras al la biletejo kaj demandas al la deĵoranto) La vagonaro el Parizo, ĉu ĝi alvenos akurate?

Deĵor: Mi opinias, ke jes. La reguloj de ĉi tiu fervojo postulas, ke ĝi alvenu akurate je la oka.

Li: Ĉu ĝi estas unuaklasa vagonaro, aŭ triaklasa?

Deĵor: Estas nur unuaklasaj vagonoj en tiu vagonaro, sinjoro.

Li: H-m-m, do ŝi vojaĝas en luksa vagono. Kiom kostas unuaklasa bileto al Parizo?

Deĵor: Unuira bileto kostas kvin mil dek ok frankojn.

Li: Ĉu vere? (al si mem) H-m-m, ŝi pagas iom multe.

Deĵor: Nu, sinjoro, ĉu vi deziras aĉeti bileton?

Li: Ho ne, sinjoro, ne! Mi intencas resti ĉi tie, sed mia fianĉino alvenos de Parizo je la oka. Mi nur scivolis, kiom multe mia Angelino amas min. Ŝajne sufiĉe! Sufiĉe!

In the Railway Station

A young man enters the station and looks around in confusion.

He: (asks a porter) What time is it, sir?

Port: It's about seven o'clock. Look, sir, there's a big clock there on the wall.

He: H-m-m, do you know when the train from Paris will arrive?

Port: If I'm not wrong, usually at eight in the morning.

He: It is now seven three. I still have to wait one hour. Where is the ticket window?

Port: On the other side of the station. Near the telephones.

He: Good, thanks. (goes to the ticket window and asks the clerk) The train from Paris, will it arrive on time?

Clerk: I think so. The rules of this railroad require that it arrive promptly at eight.

He: Is it a first class train, or third class?

Clerk: There are only first class cars in that train, sir.

He: H-m-m, so she is traveling in a fancy train. How much does a first class ticket to Paris cost?

Clerk: A one-way ticket costs five thousand eighteen francs.

He: Really? (to himself) H-m-m, she is paying quite a lot.

Clerk: Well, sir, do you wish to buy a ticket?

He: Oh no, sir, no! I intend to stay here, but my fiancée will arrive from Paris at eight. I was only curious to know how much my Angelina loves me. Apparently enough! Enough!

—Doris T. Connor

NORD-AMERIKA ESPERANTO-KONGRESO EN KANADO

BABI LE MULO

HISTORIO, pejzago kaj vetero kunigis kun la “nova sento” de la Esperanto-movado kaj la tradicia gastamo de la Provinco Québec por doni al la 48-a Nord-Amerika Esperanto-Kongreso en Neuville la karakteron de unika kaj neforgesebla sperto. La pentrinda urbo Québec prezentis sin en sia plej ĉarma ornamo, ĉar ĝi ĵus estis festinta sian 350-an naskotagon. Castel Vauquelin, kie la kongreso okazis 3-7 de Julio 1958, ricevis sian nomon de la franca marheroo Jean de Vauquelin, kiu tie en la jaro 1760, dum la milito en kiu Francujo perdis Kanadon, liveris al la britoj unu el la lastaj ŝipbataloj. La kastelsimila domego leviĝas rekte ĉe la bordo de la majesta Rivero de Sankta Laŭrenco.

Dum la tagoj de la kongreso Castel Vauquelin kaj la ĉirkaŭaj dometoj apartenis al la Esperantistoj. Komfortaj ĉambroj, bonegaj manĝaĵoj, amika atmosfero, entuziasmigaj paroladoj, kuraĝigaj raportoĵoj – jen faktoroj garantiantaj harmonian kaj sukcesan kongreson. Al kelkaj el la kongresanoj la franclingva regiono prezentis ekzemplon de la lingva problemo. Estis amuze observi, kiel kongresanoj klopodis instrui al la ĉarmaj kelnerinoj, kiuj sciis nur la francan lingvon, kelkajn frazojn en Esperanto kaj kiel la kelnerinoj reciproke klopodis instrui kelkajn francajn frazojn al usonanoj.

Mi diris, ke Castel Vauquelin apartenis tute al la Esperantistoj. Estis tamen unu escepto, kiam la kongreso devis por kelkaj horoj transloĝiĝi malsupren, ĉar en la granda manĝosalono okazis geedziĝa festo. Ni tiam havis okazon kapti kelkajn interesajn detalojn. Kio ja povus tuŝi homajn korojn pli simpatie kaj pli melankolie ol la rebrilo de nova edzeca feliĉo kaj la festado kaj gaja festenado de granda, entuziasma grupo da parencoj kaj geamikoj el la urbetoj kaj vilaĝoj de regiono kiel franclingva Kanado?

Ĉeestis proksimume 65 gekongresanoj, se oni enkalkulas tiujn, kiuj partoprenis nur parton de la kongreso. El la tuta nombro la plimulto estis kanadanoj, sed el tiuj, kiuj ĉeestis de la komenco ĝis la fino, la plimulto estis usonanoj. Kompare al aliaj EANA-kongresoj, la proporcio de gejunuloj kaj la proporcio de virinoj estis pli alta en Neuville. El la plej granda distanco venis Ellen Lewis, 16-jara studentino, Santurce, Portoriko, kaj Sinjoroj Leo Chapman kaj F. Lee York el Florido. La ĉeesto de nia korea samideano Chaanshik Choi multe helpis la kongreson kaj gian propagandan efikon.

Parolante pri la kongreso de Neuville, la franclingva gazetaro ofte memorigis, ke la Provinco Québec estis la lulilo de la Esperanto-movado en la nordamerika kontinento. Antaŭ preskaŭ 60 jaroj nia lingvo faris siajn unuajn paŝojn en Nord-Ameriko en Saint-Hyacinthe kaj Montréal. La unua Esperanto-organizo kaj la unua Esperanto-gazeto estiĝis en Montréal. En postaj jaroj la movado dormiĝis en franclingva Kanado kaj falis en preskaŭ kompletan forgeson, el kiu ĝin fine revekis la klopodoj de novaj pioniroj kiel Jacques Gaucher kaj Roméo Campbell en Québec, Thérèse Héroux kaj Frato Daniel en Trois-Rivières, instruisto Bruno Samson en Charette. La kongreso en Neuville ne nur sukcesis veki multege da nova intereso, sed ankaŭ agis kiel magneto, retrovante kelkajn

Esperantistojn el la malnovaj tempoj. Unu el ili, J. Emile Dion, kiun Gesinjoroj Connor malkovris preskaŭ tute hazarde ĝuste antaŭ la kongreso, faris viglan kaj bonhumoran paroladon dum la bankedo kaj rikoltis tondran aplaŭdon.

Estas dube, ĉu multaj Esperanto-kongresoj ricevis tiom da atento en televido, radio kaj gazetaro kiel la kongreso de Neuville. Milionoj da personoj en Kanado kaj Usono aŭdis aŭ legis pri Esperanto je tiu okazo, ne unufoje, sed multfoje. La anglalingva televidstacio en la urbo Québec intervjuis Gesinjorojn Connor antaŭ la kongreso, D-ron Solzbacher post la kongreso. Franclingvaj televidstacioj intervjuis S-ron Gaucher en Québec, D-ron Solzbacher en Trois-Rivières.

Televidstacioj ankaŭ raportis pri la Esperanto-kongreso en siaj novaĵprogramoj. Kiam tia raporto estis disaŭdigita de stacio CFCM-TV la 7-an de Julio, nur kelkajn minutojn antaŭ la intervjuo kun D-ro Solzbacher, Esperantistoj eble pensis, ke la informoj venis de li. La vero tamen estas, ke, kiam li eniris la televidstacion kaj konatigis kun la programestroj, unu el ili fiere montris al li raporton jam prete redaktitan pri la Esperanto-kongreso, dirante: "Ni ĵus ricevis tion de la teleskrib-servo de *Canadian Press*."

Multegajn novaĵojn disaŭdigis la radio-stacioj. Dimanĉon vespere vizitantoj venis al Neuville, dirante: "La radio raportis pri la Esperanto-kongreso preskaŭ ĉiuhore." En angla lingvo S-ro Louis Chassé intervjuis Gesinjorojn Connor por radio-stacio en Montréal. En franca lingvo oni intervjuis S-ron Gaucher en Québec dum 11 minutoj, D-ron Solzbacher en Trois-Rivières dum 30 minutoj. Okaze de la kongreso la Voĉo de Ameriko intervjuis S-ron Mychajliw en ukraina lingvo. Tiun 13-minutan intervjuon faritan de L. Drashewska la Voĉo de Ameriko disaŭdigis la 2-an de Aŭgusto sur 5 longondoĵoj el Usono. La programon transprenis 10 malsamaj ondlongoj de radiostacioj en Britujo, Germanujo, Grekujo kaj Maroko.

La gazetaro – loka, provinca, landa kaj eksterlanda – publikigis dekojn da longaj raportoj, centojn – eble eĉ milojn – da mallongaj novaĵoj pri la EANA-kongreso. La kvar ĉiutagaj ĵurnaloj de Québec (tri franclingvaj, unu anglalingva) presis laŭ nekompleta kalkulo 8 artikolojn en amplekso de 472 linioj, kun 5 fotografaĵoj. Grandan dankon meritas nia amiko Roméo Campbell kaj la ĵurnalisto Maurice Laperrière, de *Le Soleil*. Intervjuo kun Campbell, kiun Laperrière publikigis en sia ĵurnalo, la plej granda en Québec, unu semajnon antaŭ la kongreso, helpis multe, kreante nekutime grandan intereson en la gazetaro kaj ankaŭ en radio kaj televido.

En Montréal *La Presse*, plej granda franclingva ĉiutaga ĵurnalo en Kanado, kun eldonnumero de 220 000 ekzempleroj dumsemajne, 275 000 dimanĉe, publikigis de la 5-a ĝis la 10-a de Julio, 9 raportojn kaj novaĵojn pri la kongreso kaj Esperanto. Unu estis longa (111-linia) raporto en la dimanĉa eldono, ĉefe pri la malferma parolado de D-ro Solzbacher kaj la faktoj, kiujn li donis pri la praktikaj uzoj de Esperanto. Alia estis mezlonga (42-linia) postkongresa raporto ricevita telegrafe de *Canadian Press*, kun elĉerpaĵoj el intervjuo kun S-ro Connor. La aliaj 7 novaĵoj estis tute mallongaj "spacplenigaj notoj" pri la Esperanto-ekspozicio en Neuville, la kanadaj komencoj de la nordamerika Esperanto-movado

ktp. En Montréal ankaŭ la plej granda franclingva semajna gazeto en Kanado, *Le Petit Journal*, kun eldonnombro de 271 500, plenigis duonan pagon per du artikoloj pri Esperanto. La unua, bazita sur intervjuo kun Gesinjoroj Connor, preparolis la praktikajn uzojn de Esperanto kaj la kongreson de Neuville. La dua, "Lingvo tre facila", prezentis elementan gramatikon de Esperanto.

Oni povus mencii longan artikolon en alia grava ĉiutaga ĵurnalo en Montréal, *Le Devoir*, 6 artikolojn kaj novaĵojn kaj 2 fotografajojn en *Le Nouvelliste*, de Trois-Rivières, kaj multajn aliajn raportojn.

Ekster la Provinco Québec multaj kanadaj kaj usonaj ĵurnaloj ankaŭ raportis pri la Esperanto-kongreso. En kelkaj kazoj la informoj eĉ aperis sur la unua paĝo aŭ sur la paĝo de la ĉefartikoloj. Mi havas antaŭ mi ekzemple la ĉiutagan ĵurnalon *L'Evangeline*, kiu aperas en Moncton, en la Provinco New Brunswick, kaj nomas sin "la nacia ĵurnalo de la Akadianoj". Dukolona, 178-linia artikolo pri nia kongreso, sub la titolo "Esperanto progresas en Kanado kaj en la tuta mondo", aperas inter la ĉefartikolo de la ĉefredaktoro kaj la "leteroj al la redaktoro", do en plej grava loko.

The Globe and Mail en Toronto, *The Canadian Register* en Kingston, Ontario, *The Chronicle-Telegraph* en Québec kaj *The St. Maurice Valley Chronicle* en Trois-Rivières estis kelkaj el la anglalingvaj ĵurnaloj, kiuj raportis pri la kongreso en Neuville.

Grupo da 7 germanlingvaj gazetoj, publikigitaj en diversaj kanadaj regionoj inter la du marbordoj, enhavis 86-linian raporton pri la EANA-kongreso. Iliaj nomoj estas *Montreal-Courier*, *Toronto-Courier*, *Ontario-Courier*, *Manitoba-Courier*, *Saskatchewan-Courier*, *Alberta-Courier* kaj *Vancouver-Courier*. La ĉefa oficejo de tiu "ĉeno" de ĵurnaloj estas en Winnipeg, en la Provinco Manitoba.

Kion ni faris en la kongreso? Ni aŭskultis kaj diskutis raportojn de la Prezidanto, de la Ĝenerala Sekretario kaj de la Kasistino de nia asocio. Ni interŝanĝis spertojn kaj ideojn pri Esperanto-kursoj, la enkonduko de Esperanto en la lernejojn, propagando kaj informlaboro, organizo kaj agado de Esperanto-kluboj. Ni ĝuis entuziasmigan bankedon kaj vidis belan Esperanto-filmon pri Novzelando. Ni havis artan vesperon kun kantoj, amuzaj anekdotoj kaj mirindaj artifiko de la Esperantista magiisto Jacques Gaucher. Ni havis tri Esperanto-studgrupojn samtempe. Ekzercadon por la komencantoj gvidis Doris Tappan Connor. La progresintojn gvidis kaj konsilis Roméo Campbell. Pri la pli malfacilaj problemoj de gramatiko, vortfarado kaj stilo diskutis grupo da spertuloj sub gvido de Joel Silverman. Ni faris jam ekskurson al la urbo Québec. Pri ĉio ĉi la membroj kaj abonantoj bezon ricevis sufiĉe detalan anglalingvan raporton en la somero, tuj post la kongreso.

Pro foresto de nia Prezidanto, Profesoro John Brewer, la kongreson prezidis la eks-Prezidanto de EANA, D-ro William Solzbacher. Oni reelektis du membrojn de la Estraro: S-inon Connor el New York kaj S-inon Vigelis el Kalifornio.

Pasis la kongreso. Restas la bela memoro, la danko al tiuj, kiuj gastigis nin kaj faris la aranĝojn tiel agrablaj kaj sukcesaj, la decido daŭrigi nian agadon por Esperanto kaj la fratan kunlaboron inter la nord-amerikaj Esperantistoj de Kanado kaj Usono en nia komuna organizo, la Esperanto-Asocio de Nord-Ameriko.

ESPERANTA KRONIKO

S/Sgt James C. Faughnan, USMC, kiu deĵoris en Japanujo lastatempe, nun translokiĝas pli proksime en Usono. Li vizitadas ĉe la gepatroj en Vermonto, antaŭ ol iri al la nova posteno. Sgt. Faughnan multmaniere helpas al la Asocio. Kaj estis li, kiu verkis bonajn artikolojn pri la "Aggressor Force" (korpuso de atakantoj) por AE.

Henry Kruse, Jr., Prezidanto de ESNJ, Nov-Jersio, faras tiom da klopodoj por Esperanto, ke ni okaze ne akurate raportas ilin. Ekzemplo estas lia parolado pri Esperanto antaŭ la *Lions Club of Morristown, N.J.*, la 3-an de Junio, 1958. Diversaj "leonoj" interesiĝis pri Esperanto.

Jacques Gaucher, Kebeko, Kanado, ĝojigis kaj honoris la Esperantistaron en Nov-Jorko dum du semajnoj en oktobro. Ni ĝuis vizitadon ĉe la Centra Oficejo, paroladon ĉe la Klubo, ktp. S-ro Gaucher estras la kreskantan Esperanto-movadon en Kebek-Urbo, kaj instruas kursojn tie. Lastatempe li anoncis novan kurson pere de la ĵurnaloj "Le Soleil" kaj "L'Evenement", kaj la rezulto estis Esperanto-kurso de 13 personoj. Ĉiuj memoras lian vicleon kaj kompetentecon kiel organizanto de la EANA Kongreso en Neuville 1958. Li gajnis la *Ateston pri Kapableco kaj Instruado* de EANA en Junio, kaj depost tiam organizas kursojn.

Russell R. Lambert, Ohio, lernis Esperanton el tagĵurnalo en 1906, kaj ekde tiam bone subtenis la Asocion kiel Subtenanto kaj Membro-Patrono. Li ĉeestis la Sesan Universalan Kongreson en Vaŝingtono 1910, kie li vidis D-ron Zamenhof. Li kaj la edzino korespondas tra la mondo, kaj sendis al ni leteron el Japanujo de malsanulino, kiun ili plezurigas per simpatia korespondado.

D-ro Francis A. Kubeck, Detroit, bona membro de la Subtena Komitato de EANA, organizas novan Esperanto-kurson de pli ol dek komencantoj. D-ro Kubeck nun aranĝas por fondi taŭgan Esperanto-Centron en Detroit. Ni esperas presi en AE pri la evoluo de tiu grava klopodado.

Unua Esperanto-Kongreso de Ameriko: Ni multe ŝuldas al *Russell R. Johnston*, Kalifornio, pro sendo de gravaj historiaj dokumentoj pri tiu Kongreso de EANA en Chatauqua, N. Y., 1908. La valora materialo konsistas el detala *Programo de la Kongreso*, kun kiu estis presita konciza skizo de la gramatiko de Esperanto, kaj alia dokumento de detala priskribo de Esperanto kaj la Kongreso *Por la Gazetaro*.

Lima Esperanto-Asocio, Lima, Ohio, ĉiam sendas bonajn novaĵojn, ĉar tiu grupo de Bahaistoj estas ĉiam aktiva por Esperanto, sub la sperta gvidado de Prezidanto *D-rino Luella K. Beecher*. Aliaj oficistoj elektitaj por la sekvonta jaro estas: *S-ino Harry Jay*, Vic-Prezidanto; *F-ino Mae Ayers*, 2-a Vic-Prezidanto; *S-ino Arthur M. Vaughn*, Sekretario-Kasisto. D-rino Beecher, eminenta pioniro de la Esperanto-Movado kaj la Bahaa Kredo, ĉiam sindoneme subtenas la Asocion EANA, en la Subtena Komitato. En Novembro, ŝi denove iris al la bela insulo Grenada en la Okcidentaj Indioj por la vintra sezono. La Asocio raportas, ke la nova libro *Say It In Esperanto* estas plej bona helpilo en la studado de Esperanto, kaj ke la grupo uzas ĝin nun en sia Esperanta rondo.

S-ro D. W. Pittman, Kalifornio, antaŭe loĝis en la ŝtato Utaho sed translokiĝis al la pacifika marbordo. Dum pli ol dek jaroj li estas Patrona Membro de EANA kaj plej helpa al la Asocio.

Ralph H. Beard, 20 Carlton Place, Staten Island 4, N. Y., pri kiu ni presis rilate al la *Duodecimal Society of America*, deziras aŭdi de iu ajn, kiu ŝatus studi Esperanton en grupo ĉe lia adreso. Jam kelkaj respondis al lia anonco pri Esperanto-kurso en Staten Island. Se vi loĝas en tiu bela insulo, nepre kontaktigu kun li pri Esperanto-kurso.

Vizitantoj al EANA-Oficejo: Inter samideanoj kiuj vizitis nin, de ekster la Nov-Jorka regiono lastatempe estis *F-ino Ljerka Bosiljević* el Zagreb, Jugoslavujo; *Emmanuel Arias Luna*, muzikisto el Meksiko; *Prof. Frank L. Lisintzki*, el Hungarujo, kiu nun instruas matematikon en Conn., *Wm. P. Vathis*, kiu nun deĵoras en la Usona Ambasadorejo en Libio, Afriko; *Jacques Gaucher*, el Kebeko, Prezidanto de Kebeka Esperanto-Klubo; kaj *S-ro Virgil Whanger*, kunlaboranto el Ohio.

Fratino Francis Marie, kiu instruas en Katolika lernejo en Indiana, fariĝis Esperantistino kaj membro de EANA antaŭ proksimume dek jaroj. Depost tiam ŝi instruis Esperanton al multaj studentoj en la lernejo. Kelkfoje estis malmultaj en la kurso, sed aliffoje estis bona grupo de dekdu tre entuziasmaj lernantoj.

Allan Hutcheon, Claremont, N. H., ĉeestis la Kongreson en Kebeko, kaj reiris hejmen kun la plano provi Esperanto-kurson en sia urbo. Li nun klopodas tiel. Tio ne estas lia unua helpo al Esperanto kaj EANA. Dum jaroj li estis Membro-Patrono, donacis al la Subtena Kaso, donacis abonojn de "AE" al tri bibliotekoj, kaj lastatempe aligis al la Subtena Komitato de EANA. Ĉiumaniere li multe helpas al Esperanto.

George A. Dickau, Milwaukee, Wis., pioniro de Esperanto, donacis librojn al EANA, kiam li forlasis Wisconsin kaj iris al la ŝtato Arizona. S-ro Dickau estis tre agema por Esperanto en fruaj jaroj. Ni dankas pro lia tre helpa donaco al la Asocio.

William J. Franke, Rensselaer, N. Y., jam dum iom da tempo disdonis Esperanto-propagandilojn, kaj kompreneble el tio sekvis diversaj rezultoj. Granda artikolo, kun bildo de s-ro Franke, presiĝis en *Albany Times-Union*, la unuan de Junio 1958 — lerta prezento de Esperanto, kaj eĉ kun la tuta folio "Esperanto at a Glance" ankaŭ presita kune.

Du karaj pioniroj de Esperanto kaj EANA, estas *Julia May Leach* kaj *Grace Randolph* en du diversaj urboj de Florido. Permesu nin mencii ilin en la sama paragrafo, ĉar ni memoras ilin kune ĉe la Kongreso en Conway, N. H., antaŭ pli ol dek jaroj nun. Ili ambaŭ fidele interesiĝas pri Esperanto, kaj de tempo al tempo ĝojigas nin per leteroj, kaj donacoj al la Asocio.

Paul J. Mimplitsch, Novlando, Kanado, antaŭe en Filadelfio, Pa., nun instruas en katolika altlernejo en Novlando. Li verkis bonan artikolon pri Esperanto por la "Newfoundland Teachers' Journal". Ĉiam agema por Esperanto inter siaj studentoj kaj konatuloj, Paŭlo daŭrigas la agadon tre bone en la fora sed bela insulo Novlando.

S-ro F. Lee York, nia konata samideano el Florido, faris belan voĵon tra la Okcidento dum la pasinta somero, kaj verkis priskribon Esperante pri la fama Valo de Josemito en Kalifornio. Ni tenas ĝin por ebla preso, ĉar certe eksterlandanoj ŝatus legi pri niaj vidindaĵoj en Ameriko. S-ro York partoprenis la Kongreson en Kebeko, kaj nun hejme en Florido li planas Esperanto-kurson en YWCA. Ni deziras sukceson al li, kaj presos pri tio en posta numero de AE.

Rev. Robert Sparks, Avon, Conn., lastatempe alprenis novan postenon kiel pastro de la *Canton Centre Church*. Li havas multon por fari, ĉar li ankaŭ estas Prezidanto de la *Hartford Teachers League*. Sed spite de multe da laboro, li konstante faras propagandon por Esperanto.

Charles C. Cummingsmith, S. M., Chaminade College of Honolulu, en Havajo, dum serio de diskutoj inter kolegoj ĉe Chaminade, pli libro de Newman, "*Idea of a University*", faris interesan eksperimenton por konigi Esperanton al ĉiuj partoprenantoj. Frato Cummingsmith, kiam lia vico alvenis en Majo por estri la diskuton, multobligis sian skizon kaj demandojn angle, sed aldonis tradukon Esperante. Tiamaniere li prezentis belan skizon, kaj montris, ke eĉ en filozofiaj temoj oni povas utiligi nian interlingvon.

Helene Suche Wollschlaeger, bona membro en Texas, verkis tre interesan artikolon por la septembra numero de "The Youth's Instructor", por Sepa-Tago-Adventistoj. La titolo: *My Favorite Hobby – Esperanto* (Mia Favorata Flankokupo – Esperanto). Bele verkite. Gratulon.

Nova Esperanto-Grupo en Savannah, Ga., kun naŭ membroj, progresas bone en lernado sub la gvidado de *J. Archie Johnson, Jr.* La studentoj utiligas la "Connor Course" kun diskoj kaj la lernolibro "Esperanto: The World Interlanguage". S-ro Johnson rapide fariĝis lerta gvidanto.

"Contemporary Psychology" (Nuntempa Psikologio), grava ĵurnalo en tiu scienco, publikigis leteron de *Preston Davis, Jr.*, Needham, Mass, en kiu, sub titolo en Esperanto – *Esperanta Psikologio* – li sciigis la legantojn pri diversaj sciencaj studoj en Esperanto (ekz. la nova libro *Sciencaj Studoj*, ktp.), kaj informis pri resumoj kaj literaturo en Esperanto pri sciencaj temoj. Ĉio tio estas grava propagando.

Nova Esperanto-Grupo en Wichita Falls, Texas, diligente studas la interlingvon en la YWCA, uzante la libron "Esperanto: The World Interlanguage" kaj la novan libron "Say It In Esperanto". Ĝis nun ok personoj aliĝis al tiu promesplena nova grupo. Sukceson al ili!

Letero de E. L. Wells, Jr., veterano de Esperanto, gojigis nin pro lia bonhumoro kaj amikeco. Unu el la plej belaj rakontoj iam presita en AE estis lia "*Dezerta Nokto*" (Jan-Feb 1949). Ni ankaŭ presis trafan komenton de li, "*Esperanto Ne Bezonas Timi Rivalon*" (May-June 1955), kiun la Esperanto-organoj en Aŭstralio kaj Nov-Zelando reprenis. S-ro Wells nun skribas: "Mi estas iom malkapablighita pro tro granda 'dozo' de naskiĝtagoj – unu ĉiujare, 89-fojojn sen halto. Ĉar la sola konata kuracilo kontraŭ tio estas iom drasta, kaj ĉar mi vere havas gojon pro la jaroj kun la privilegioj, kiujn ili alportas, mi akceptas ilin kiel ili venas kun ŝato kaj plezuro."

Tre Bela Muziko sur 'LP' Disko (33 rpm): Vidu detalan priskribon de mirinde bela muziko sur 'LP' fonografa disko, konsistanta el 12 muzikaĵoj, en Mar-Jun numero de AE, paĝo 62, kun titolo "*Rita Beukema estas la nomo en Hollywood*". Temas pri komponaĵoj de Latin-Amerikaj muzikaĵoj por piano kaj orgeno. *Rita Beukema Martinez*, tre sperta Esperantistino, komponis unu numeron en la serio de 12 muzikaĵoj, nome "Furtive Moments" (Sekretaj Momentoj). Ni deziras korekti erareton en la antaŭa anonco en AE, kie ni erare presis Disk N-ron LP-6061. *La ĝusta numero estas N-ro 5061*. Se vi ŝatas belan muzikon, mendu tiun LP-Diskon jene: "*International Rendezvous*", LP-5061, ĉe via muzikbutiko, aŭ ĉe la kompanio *International Records, 6404 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood 28, Calif.*

NIAJ MORTINTOJ

Donald F. Walton, West Orange, N. J., fondinto de la Esperanto-Asocio de Nov-Jersio, mortis la duan de julio 1958, post mallonga malsano. La malĝoja novaĵo atingis la Kongreson en Kebeko kiel bato de fulmo, ĉar ĉiuj Esperantistoj en Ameriko (eĉ multaj tra la mondo) bone konis tiun mirindan organizanton. Ero de la kongresa programo honoris lian memoron. Don estis senlaca organizanto, propagandisto, kaj bonfaranto por la interlingvo. Speciale en Newark kaj ĉirkaŭaĵo li lerte starigis tre multajn kursojn en Lernejoj por Plenkreskuloj. Li kolektis bonan grupon de kunlaborantoj, inter kiuj estis *Connie Davis, Henry Kruse, Helen Walton* (lia fratino), *Elsie Yungbans, Adelaide Smith, Stanley Otto*, k.a. Don kaj la ESNJ frate kunlaboris kun la EANA. Unu el la plej belaj Kongresoj de EANA estis tiu en Newark 1957 sub la aŭspicio de la ESNJ. Multaj novaĵoj pri Don kaj ESNJ estis presitaj en AE, pro la multaj faroj kaj sukcesoj de la grupo. ESNJ nun, kiel monumenton al la memoro de Don Walton, daŭrigas la laboron, kiun li tiel bone komencis. La lasta farotaĵo de Don estis kampanjo por sendi la novan libron *One Language for the World* (Mario Pei) al neesperantistaj eminentuloj, speciale en edukado, por antaŭenigi nian aferon. ESNJ nun klopodas realigi tiun deziron de Don, kaj ĉiujn liajn planojn pri Esperanto. Ni perdis tre sinceran kunlaboranton pro lia morto. Kondolencojn al liaj posteuloj.

Prof. E. A. Rogers, Los Gatos, Calif., mortis la 16-an de oktobro 1957. Post longa estrado de la konata *Montezuma Mountain School for Boys*, li emeritiĝis lastatempe. Dum preskaŭ la tuta ekzisto de la lernejo, Esperanto estis regule instruata. Kaj nia pioniro Prof. Rogers estis membro de EANA de la plej fruaj jaroj. Forpasis grava Esperanta eminentulo. **Frank W. Vedder**, Miami, Fla., kies morton la 14-an de januaro 1958 ni anoncis en la antaŭa numero de AE, estis ankaŭ konata pioniro de EANA. Dum siaj pli ol 90 jaroj, li senĉese interesiĝis pri Esperanto. Antaŭ sia morto, li testamentis sian tutan havaĵon al EANA, kio konsistis plejparte el liaj Esperanto-libroj. Pacon al li post 90 jaroj de amika kaj vigla vivado. **Patrick Griffin**, West Covina, Calif., mortis je la aĝo nur 16 jaroj, la 15-an de oktobro 1958, laŭ novaĵoj en la Esperanta gazetararo. Li estis bona studanto de Esperanto, kiu multe kaj lerte uzis la interlingvon. Bedaŭrinde ni ne ankoraŭ havas la detalojn pri lia morto, sed dum sia mallonga vivo, li estis kora kaj kara membro de EANA, jam depost sia komenco en Esperanto. Al ĉiuj parencoj kaj posteuloj de niaj mortintoj ni kondolencas.



DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

Anoncoj: *Eksterlande, unu vorto aŭ mallongigo por unu cendo, (resp. kup. valoras dek cendojn). Enlande, unu vorto por du cendoj. Abonanto aŭ membro, anonco senpage. Komerca anonco, unu vorto por tri cendoj.*

- Finlando.** J. A. Kiviluoto, *Kuopio*, Asuma. Instruisto dez. korespondi.
- Francujo.** F-ino Magdalena Faisan, *Saint-Paul en Jarez* (Loire). 30-jara, dez. kor. kaj interes. ĵurnalojn kun Usonanoj, precipe kun negroj.
- Gvatemalo.** Julio R. Mazariegos L., 7a. Av. No. 43, *Quezaltenango*. Dez. kor. kun universitata studento en Usono.
- Hispanujo.** Josef Martinez, Magallanes 15-2^a, *Barcelona*. Dez. kor.
- Japanujo.** Masao Seki, Asahi-maĉi 109 N, *Karacu-ŝi*, Saga-ken. Deziras korespondi kaj interŝanĝi PM.
- Japanujo.** Tanahasi Sadeo, 1-24 Honmaĉi, *Seki-si*, Gifu-ken. 16-jara, interesiĝas pri muziko, kolektas il. PK., dez. kor.
- Kanado.** F-ino Andrée Samson, *St-Barnabé-Nord*, P. Q. 13-jara, deziras korespondi kun 13-16 jaraj lernantoj en Anglujo kaj Usono.
- Kanado.** André Martineau, *Charette Mills*, St. Maurice Co., P. Q. 14-jara lernanto deziras korespondi tutmonde kun lernantoj.
- Koreo.** Kukhi Won, c/o Hong Heng Wi, 634-2 Hadong, *Taegu*. 26-j. studento dez. kor., petas E-librojn kaj gazetojn por grupa biblioteko.
- Polujo.** Jerzy Skoczek, Skrytka poczt. Nr. 8, *Sochaczew*, woj. warszawskie. 28-j. juristo dez. kor. pri historiaj, juraj kaj indianaj temoj.
- Portoriko.** F-ino Ellen Lewis, Calle Luisa 61, Apt. 6, *Condado, Santurce*. 16-j., dez. kor. tutmonde per il. PK kaj l. pri ĉiuj temoj.
- Svedujo.** Verkistino Lilian Rune, Karl Krooksgatan 4, *Hälsingborg*. Mi deziras donaci mian svedlingvan poezilibreton "Skärvan" al ĉiuj svedparolantoj, kiuj skribos al mi.
- Meksiko.** Fritz Hensey, Alfredo Chavero 92, *Mexico 8, D. F.* Dez. kor. Esp, hisp, angl, port, ĉiuj temoj, iŝ. Esp. & naciajn presaĵojn.
- Usono.** Kenneth Miner, 41-16 34th Ave., *Astoria, N. Y.* Dez. kor. per sonrubandoj sur malgrandaj bobenoj, 3 3/4 colojn posekunde, pri ĉiuj temoj. Sendu leteron unue.
- Usono.** Raymond Colline, Route 1, *Isanti*, Minn. Studento dez. kor.
- Usono.** John Scofield, 400 Rosedale Ave., *White Plains, N. Y.* 14-j. studento, dez. kor. tra la tuta mondo. Interesoj estas: filozofio, historio kaj literaturo de multaj nacioj. Nepre respondos.
- Usono.** S-ro Louis Kalus, 2547 Montgomery St., *St. Louis 6, Mo., USA*, ofertas senpagan legaĵon en jenaj cirkuleroj: (1) *Kiel Longe Vi Volas Vivi?*, kaj (2) *Nia Penso kaj Menso!* – distribuataj laŭ Mateo 10:8 "donace vi ricevis, donace donu!" ĝis Apokalipso 22:7 "kiu volas, tiu prenu donace la akvon de vivo!". Ĉu estas io en tutmondo pli inda ol longa, sana, efika, kaj ne bestigita homa *vivado*? Petu vian ja plej gravan kaj veran legaĵon ĉe la supra adreso.
- Venezuelo.** José V. Espinoza, Aptdo 4571, *Maracay*, Aragua. Dez. ricevi ABC-lernolibrojn, uzatajn de infanoj en unua klaso de elementa lernejo, por aranĝi tutmondan ekspozicion. Libroj estu postmilitaj kaj nacilingvaj. Mi rekomencos per simila literaturaĵo de mia lando.
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