

*The*  
NORTH AMERICAN  
ESPERANTO REVIEW



Is Esperanto Needed  
in the  
School Language Program  
?

NORDAMERIKA ESPERANTO-REVUO

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**Please** send all payments to ELNA's  
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Adrian Hughes, 476 So. Bailey Ave.,  
Hillsboro, Oregon.

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THE ESPERANTO LEAGUE FOR NORTH AMERICA, INC., is a non-profit organization to encourage the use of the International Language, Esperanto. *Secretary*: Conrad Fisher, 808 Stewart St., Meadville, Pa. *Treasurer*: Adrian Hughes, 476 So. Bailey Ave., Hillsboro, Oregon.

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# Is ESPERANTO needed in the school language program?

## **This Teacher says YES!**

by *George Falgier, St. Louis, Missouri*

**I**T will be a lamentable development if the jar to our complacency administered by Sputnik should lead to indiscriminating imitation of European systems of education; it will have been an influence for good if it spurs us to greater effectiveness in accomplishing our proper educational aims, necessarily different from those held in totalitarian or class-bound countries.

It is heartening to note in the utterances of high officials and educational leaders that new recognition is to be given to the importance of language as well as of science. The writer believes that the potentialities of a valuable new tool (if something 70 years old may be called new!), namely, Esperanto, should be utilized in current plans to extend the language program.

The study of Latin provided solid benefits for the select school population of a past era, and still does, of course, for a fraction of the present school population. My own experience as a teacher of Latin certainly does not lead me to advocate its restoration as a required subject for all. However, I insist that its retirement from that position left a vacuum which has not been filled.

Valuable functions that Latin performed have gone by the board for the majority of the school population. Who can master English as thoroughly as the successful student of Latin? Who is as well prepared to undertake the study of a Romance language?

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### **Latin Too Difficult**

The difficulty of Latin precludes its universal requirement in a system of mass education. Yet the benefits it provides do not stem from its difficulty. A language does not need four conjugations and five declensions in order to be expressive, precise or euphonious.

Esperanto can fill the void which the absence of Latin leaves in the education of the average pupil, aiding in the mastery of English in the same ways as Latin does, laying the same kind of foundation for the study of other languages. In addition, as a living language in its own right, Esperanto has utilities of a modern foreign language not available in Latin.

Since it is a constructed language Esperanto lacks irregularities and superfluous complexities, and can be learned with reasonable effort by the average pupil. In spite of its relative simplicity, there is no longer any question of its adequacy in all fields of language-use from poetry to science, for speaking as well as writing.

The academic value of Esperanto is not mere supposition. There has been research which supports the claim. In the 1930's

Helen Eaton carried on a research project at Columbia University under the supervision of Dr. Thorndike to find whether there was academic justification for including a simple constructed language in the curriculum.

Esperanto was used as the basis of a course in general language. It was found that pupils who took the Esperanto course, then entered upon the study of a foreign language, would overtake and surpass other pupils of similar ability who had started the study of the foreign language directly without Esperanto.

### Concepts of Grammar

It is not difficult to explain this result. Esperanto furnishes the student with concepts of grammar which his English background does not provide. The lack of these is a continuing hindrance in the study of a foreign language, as well as in the thorough mastery of English itself.

1) Esperanto gives the pupil a clear differentiation of the parts of speech, each major part of speech being indicated by a special ending: the ending *-o* is the sign of the noun; the adjective, *-a*; the adverb, *-e*; verbs end in *-as* (Present), *-is* (Past), *-os* (Future), *-us* (Conditional), *-u* (Imperative), *-i* (Infinitive). Present, past and future participles, active and passive, are available to form the perfect tenses and the passive voice.

2) Esperanto establishes concepts of case, number, subject and object, agreement of adjective and noun.

Nominative Singular: *bela rozo*, beautiful rose.

Accusative Singular: *belan rozon*, beautiful rose.

Nominative Plural: *belaj rozoj*, beautiful roses. (Esperanto *j* is pronounced like English "j.")

Accusative Plural: *belajn rozojn*, beautiful roses. These examples include all endings of the noun and adjective.

The vocabulary of Esperanto is about two-thirds Romance in origin, and about one-third Germanic. Word-building is much used, word-roots being combined with each other and with prefixes and suffixes, as in German. Spoken Esperanto impresses the ear much like Italian.

### Discovering Aptitude

A year of Esperanto in the eighth or ninth grade would serve better than any possible aptitude test to discover the pupils with special capability in language. These could be encouraged to continue with Latin or modern foreign languages, and would be more likely to respond, having found in their study of Esperanto that language can be fun as well as a challenge. With such pupils making up the classes, a more rigorous and effective program would be feasible in Latin and foreign language.

Those pupils not continuing in language would nevertheless have gained some of the benefits which only the study of a second language can give, an experience of which most pupils now are completely deprived.

Where would teachers of Esperanto be found? Teachers now certified for Latin and English, or for English and foreign language would find Esperanto as easy as falling off the proverbial log. A summer of selfstudy or an inexpensive correspondence course would suffice.

An examination for teachers could be prepared, following the outline of examinations already in use for French or German. Since the certain Esperanto course would be its help toward a better mastery of English, the credit earned should count as a credit in English. The course should include general language features, and

might be called "Esperanto General Language."

Summary. The interlanguage, Esperanto, is capable of performing in the mass school of today the functions which Latin performed in the select school of yesterday. At the same time it provides many of the cultural and practical benefits of a modern foreign language. Its inclusion in the curriculum would fill a void that now exists in the education of most of the pupils, and would contribute to a more effective program in Latin and foreign language.

*Reprint: SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY, October, 1959.*

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## HELP!

Can you donate Esperanto textbooks (or funds to pay for some) to India where a great many persons are interested in learning our language but no books are to be had?

Send the book(s) directly to this address for a start: S-ro M. K. Dhawan, Dhwan Niwas, Balbirnagar, SHAHDRA, India. Cash or other financial donations can be sent to our ELNA Book Service in Middleton, Wisc., and state what books or prices of book to be sent to India. They will be given to people who can read English, but only showing a sincere interest in Esperanto.

PLEASE send us new and old Esperanto books and periodicals, etc., for our library, for working people of the city. We want correspondents, too. S-ro Ivan Šavkun, pr. Kirova 8-A-1, Gorkij 43, USSR.

Over 8,000,000 signatures were collected before 15. 1. 60 for the petition for the introduction of Esperanto into schools in Holland.

MARCH - APRIL • 1960

### Dua Volumo ESPERANTOLOGIO

*Internacia revuo por la lingvistiko kaj bibliografio de Esperanto.*

La reapero de "Esperantologio" estas grava kultura evento por la tuta Esperantista movado. La unua kajero aperos frue en 1960, kaj la tuta volumo kovros proksimume tri jarojn.



La abonprezo en Usono estas \$6.00.

La usona peranto estas  
R. C. Marble, Box 4127,  
Van Nuys, California.

*Sendu monon kaj abonojn NUN  
al la peranto.*



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Dirk Brink, Branch Manager

Kiamaniere ŝpari monon je viaj vojaĝoj  
per aeroplano alilanden?

**Estas ne malfacile, se vi tuj skribos al  
ni por senpaga flugfolio:  
DEAKONOMY TRAVEL**

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NORTH AMERICAN ESPERANTO REVIEW

## Esperanto Press Service Needs Helpers

**A** FEW YEARS ago we set up an Esperanto Press Service and sent news releases to over a hundred newspapers with greatest number of readers all over our country. The service had to be terminated due to lack of personnel to get the bulletins ready and into the mail. Now we are setting up the service again and this time we hope to be able to keep it going, not only in the United States but in Canada, too.

The secretary and Esperantists in Meadville will get the items into English (from the UEA news service bulletins in Esperanto) addressed and ready to mail, and then mail them to addresses in the U.S. The bulletins will be printed by the Esperanto Press in Oakville, Ontario, Canada. The Canadian papers will receive their copies from that address.

ELNA members, REVIEW readers and other friends can help locally. Can you

send us the addresses of reporters and editors you know? At least, send us the names of editors, so we can write to them personally the first time we send them the EPS bulletin. The editors will be more inclined to give serious attention to a letter written to them personally than to any paper or editor.

If possible we should be able to furnish editors with addresses of individuals and groups for local human interest items. Please help us out in this way, if you possibly can. Has one of the local Esperantists done something or has an interesting interest, that can be used in such an article?

Send all communications for the Esperanto News Service to this address:

Esperanto News Service, 808 Stewart Street, Meadville, Pa. This includes communications to be put to use in Canada! They will be sent on to Oakville.

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### The secretary says:

An appeal in the recent issue of LA PRAKTIKO asks for textbooks and promotional literature to be sent to France to be used to teach Esperanto to members of the International Civil Auxiliary Service there. The ICH consists of young people from France, Germany, Spain, Denmark, Great Britain, Yugoslavia, many of them knowing only their own native language. The address is Mr. Charles Charreille, Bonnat, Creuse, France. Mr. Charreille asks especially that you send the Esperanto Key, in our case in English.

Another suggestion is the pocket-size SAY IT IN ESPERANTO, 75¢; or the ESPERANTO TEACHER, 55¢. These three items can be ordered from our

ELNA Book Service, Middleton, Wisconsin. Explain what the books are for and you can get a discount on the order.

Our promotional items are:

- 1—Brief Facts About Esp-o. 50 for 15¢.
- 2—Green sheet: 11 for 25¢.
- 3—White folder: 100 for \$1.50.

Order all three from our treasurer, Mr. Adrian Hughes, 476 South Bailey, Hillsboro, Oregon. Add 10% for him to mail the literature to France.

The third suggestion: order a gift bundle of ten copies of our *North American Esperanto Review*, price to members only 50¢. Our editor will send the package directly to France, or you may do so after you get it.

—Conrad Fisher

# This and That

## SCIENCE

The International Esperanto Association of Scientists is organizing a centre for international cultural exchanges.

The Japanese *Journal of Medicine* dedicates an article by Professor Seiho Nishi to the memory of Dr. L. L. Zamenhof.

*Journal de Medecine de Lyon* has resumed the publication of Esperanto summaries.

## GEODESY

The Geodesic Committee of the Polish Academy of Science and the Polish Association of Geodesy organised the 1st International Convention for Geodetic Calculus Sept. 13-19, 1959 in Cracow. The invitations and bulletin were also published in Esperanto.

## GEOGRAPHY

Richard Osborne, D.Ph., who is a lecturer in Geography at the University of Edinburgh, lectured on the "Geographical aspects of internal migrations in Great Britain" at the joint session of the Economic and Geographical Societies of Upper Silesia; on "Latest changes in the economic geography of Scotland" at the Bulgarian Geographical Society in Sofia and at the Bulgarian School of Economics. All the lectures were delivered in Esperanto.

## LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

"Het Trefwoord," the Belgian revue for librarians and archivists, seeks international contacts through Esperanto. The revue offers free information on Belgium libraries and record offices, free advertisement of research problems and assists in organising research visits. Write to: Mr. L. van den Briele, Editor, Het Trefwoord Bruul 77, Mechelen, Belgium.

## SCHOOLS

A new school in Warsaw will receive the name: Dr. Zamenhof School.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Education Board of Upper Austria has authorised Esperanto classes at the Technical School in Lintz.

## ADULT EDUCATION

The Bulletin of the Italian Federation of Evening Institutes runs an Esperanto postal course.

## YOUTH

A school for leaders of Esperanto Youth Groups will be held in August 1960 on the banks of the Bled Lake (Yugoslavia).

The 5th. International Esperanto Youth Meeting on the Feldberg Mountain in the Black Forest will take place 14-18.4.1960. Write: German Esperanto-Youth, T.6/18, Mannheim, Germany.

"*Edukado Internacia*" is the new title of the Teachers' International Esperanto League's organ (formerly "Teachers' Letter"). Editor: O. Svantesson Skonergatan 1, Goteborg Vr. Sweden. Subscription 8/- p.a. (10 issues).

The Zamenhof Exhibition at the Manchester Central Library attracted over 3,000 visitors resulting in four new classes.

*Ball Point Pens imprinted as follows:*

**Esperanto NOW**  
**ELNA Book Service**  
**Middleton, Wis.**

25¢ each, 5 for \$1.00 postpaid. These pens are worth up to \$1.00 each and make a daily reminder of Esperanto. A refill for 5¢ with every book order. State color ink: green, blue or black.

## Each One, Teach One

Frank Laubach has captured the hearts and minds of people all over the world concerned with doing away with illiteracy by his EACH ONE, TEACH ONE campaign. (I recommend any of his books to you — I personally was jolted by his "Wake Up or Blow Up").

In this new year I hope everyone who knows even a little bit of Esperanto will sit down with someone (preferably a little child) — get Butler's Step by Step in Esperanto and find Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star, and Baa Baa Black Sheep, and start teaching it to them in Esperanto.

Get a magician's hat (an old fedora will do) and ask, "Kion faras la magiisto?" all the time putting paper, cups, etc., into the hat. "La magiisto enmetas en la ĉapelon paperon, ŝnureton, tason," ktp.

"Kion la magiisto elprenas el la ĉapelo?" "Nature, kuniklo!" (pull out a toy bunny) USE YOUR IMAGINATION. It's the fun way to START learning. (Works with grownups — they know all about magicians, too.)

PRACTICE on every live Esperantist you can corner (even by telephone) and you Esperantists, be available!

Mrs. Lois Morgan of Broderick, California is teaching classes; says she, "with a dictionary in one hand and a text in the other," and she is having the time of her life.

Don't let another day go by, don't wait for someone to start a class, start one yourself. We don't have enough teachers — we have to make them. YOU are a committee of one — and ME too! I promise.

—Cathy Schulze

P.S. Yes, I'm teaching children's and adult classes.

## YOUTH CONGRESS

The 16th World Congress of Esperanto Youth will be held in Rotterdam from the 23rd to 30th of July. The provisional program includes the get-acquainted meeting, business sessions, congress ball with other entertainment, all-day ship excursion to the Delta Project, other excursions by bus and ship, visit to the international horticultural exposition in Rotterdam, oratory and sports contests, cultural lectures by outstanding Esperantists.

Congress fees, including meals, lodging, congress arrangements: members of TEJO under 20 years of age, 75 guilders; older members, 80 guilders; non-members pay 4 guilders more.

Make payment directly to:  
16a Internacia Junulara Kongreso de TEJO, Eendrachtsweg 7, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

### No Class Handy?

LEARN ESPERANTO BY MAIL

by the new correspondence course  
of

**U. S. Section,**

**International League**

**of Esperantist Instructors**

Write to: U. S. I. L. E. I.,  
3622 N. Market, St. Louis 13, Mo.

For those who wish to hear Esperanto spoken, it is possible to obtain, on loan or for cash, either phonograph records or tape recordings from the Secretary of the Esperanto League:

Mr. Conrad Fisher  
808 Stewart Street  
Meadville, Pa.



# Esperanto in North America

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Pioneer Valley Esperantists, aided by Esperanto clubs of Springfield and Amherst, arranged a display of Esperanto material at West Springfield Public Library starting March 4. Esperantists in the Springfield area have placed exhibits in 18 libraries since last October.

—★—

AMHERST, Mass. — A class of 11 students has been organized at the University of Massachusetts.

—★—

GREENFIELD, Mass. — Greenfield Esperanto Club members were guests of Western Massachusetts Electric Co. on a television program March 18. The program was arranged by Arland R. Meade, managing editor of *The Eastern States Co-operator*, who teaches Esperanto at the Springfield YMCA evening class.

David Garson is a junior at Greenfield High School. He is also one of the go-gettingest Esperantists in the U.S., being the chief instigator of the recent explosion of Esperanto activity in Western Massachusetts. This apparently hasn't interfered with his studies, as he has been chosen a semi-finalist in the preliminary scholastic aptitude test sponsored by Telluwide, an educational trust "to seek out young men who have the inclination and potential ability to contribute to society, and to assist them in their college years."

Western Massachusetts now has three new Esperanto clubs since Oct. 1: Greenfield, Oct. 1; Amherst, Feb. 1; Springfield, March 12.

—★—

TACOMA, Wash. — Ruth Moline Culbert, teacher at Lincoln High School, taught Esperanto Christmas songs to sev-

eral of the students, who sang them in the corridors of the school as part of the Christmas festival.

—★—

HILLSBOROUGH, Cal. — Two new Esperanto classes started Feb. 1; nine evening students and seven morning students.

—★—

RIVERDALE, Cal. — Marilyn Katen, representing Riverdale in the Lion's Club Student Speakers Contest on the topic: "People to People—Key to World Understanding", has won the zone contest and now goes on to a regional contest. Miss Katen makes the international language, Esperanto, her main theme.

—★—

SAN MATEO, Cal. — The *San Mateo Times*, Feb. 19, published a letter by William H. Schulze explaining why Esperanto is needed as a world language.

—★—

MASON CITY, Iowa — The writer of the "Observing" column in the *Globe-Gazette* sometime in December mentioned that he had not once bumped into Esperanto in travels into 65 countries. Apparently, however, the column bumped into Esperantists at home. On February 5th and Feb. 16th excerpts were printed from some of the letters received.

—★—

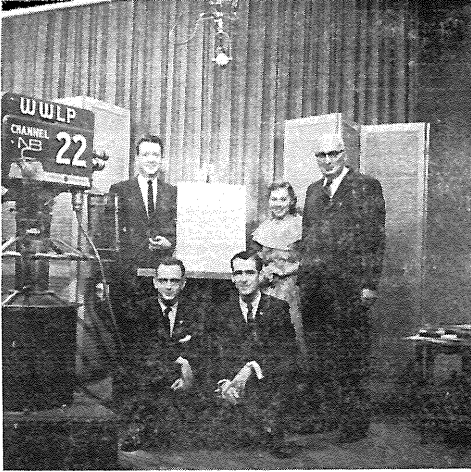
NBC broadcast as a public service and prepared under the auspices of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, "The Language of Hope", February 7th, 1960, the life of Zamenhof, dramatized with music, program called The Eternal Light.

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**Join in local Esperanto activities !**

Find your nearest group under:

**Local Addresses, page 14.**



left to right: Tom Cotton, David Garson, Dick Riley, Judy Graveline, Warren Gould. (See "Greenfield", page 7)

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — The Esperanto Society of Sacramento was host to a Northern California convention of Esperantists on February 14. Approximately 60 people attended.



BURLINGAME, Cal. — Mark Starr, retired Educational Director of the I. L. G. W. U., paused in his lecture tour of the U.S. to speak on "Esperanto as a Starting Point in the Learning of Languages" at the Burlingame Methodist Church, March 13. The talk was announced in four local newspapers and over one radio station and was tape recorded for later broadcast over KPFA.

Mrs. Schulze presented an Esperanto display at the Burlingame High School, March 14, in connection with the student and teacher exchange program.

Frank Lanzone, 11 years old, gave a talk on Esperanto to two classes at the St. Charles school, and displayed Esperanto letters, stamps, books, etc.

## Woman of America, 1960

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Two celebrated women of the Guatemalan Esperanto movement will visit the local club about May 1.

Mrs. Angelina Acuna, poetess, writer, member of the Committee of the Esperanto Association of Guatemala, was chosen "Woman of America, 1960" in a contest among women of North and South America, is coming to the U. S. for the award ceremony at the Hotel Biltmore in New York on May 1. With her will be Mrs. Consuelo Sanchez-Latour, whose book, *Esperanto Throughout the World*, in Esperanto and Spanish, was reviewed recently in the *Review*.



The *New England Journal of Medicine*, November 5, 1959, published an article by E. James Lieberman, M.D., on the life and work of Dr. Zamenhof.

The article was later broadcast from a tape recording, by KPFA, Berkeley, Cal.



## DUODECIMAL SYSTEM

"An excursion in numbers" by F. E. Andrews, a study of the world's numeral systems and of their reform, has been published in Esperanto by the Duodecimal Soc. of America (20 Carlton Pl., Staten Island 4, N. Y.).



## DONATIONS TO THE REVIEW

Thanks to

D-ro Alfred Englander	\$10.00
F. J. DuBois	5.00
Margaret Hull Huntington	5.00

## BREAKING NEW GROUND

ETHIOPIA: Two pioneering Esperanto groups have been formed in Addis-Abeba and in Gondar. The classes are led by a Yugoslav engineer and a Chinese professor of medicine. The members are students, teachers and journalists. Three articles on Esperanto appeared in the Amharic journal "Addis Zemen" (The New Epoch)—the first articles on Esperanto in this language.

**Esperanto vs. Latin?** In reply to a petition by a few blind students, the Education board of Helsinki (Finland) allowed them to take Esperanto instead of Latin as a Matriculation subject provided the examiner was approved by the Academy of Esperanto.

**New Zamenhof and Esperanto Streets** have been inaugurated in Spain (Villafranca del Fanades and in the village of Moya nr. Barcelona), in Italy (Mirandola), in Poland (Warsaw, Torun, Siedlice), in Hungary (Debreczen), in France (Bauge), in Bulgaria (Yambol, Varna, Asenovgrad, Polski Trambesh, Pazardjik) and in Czechoslovakia (Spa Lazna Belohrad), and in Holland (Zwolle). **Note:** Even Franco's Spain celebrates the Centenary of the initiator of Esperanto! Our country seems to side with Fascist Portugal and Communist East Germany in denying honours to this great humanitarian.

## CHESS

The International Esperanto Chess League organises postal chess tournaments. Six tournaments with 72 members from 16 countries are already functioning. Write for information: J. Duthilleul, 7 rue Commandant, Carthau, Briangon (Hautes Alpes), France.

## How to Interest the Public

B. B. Beaumont in the Nov. 1 issue of *Heroldo* outlined a procedure for telling people about Esperanto which succeeded for his group. Since people scarcely notice advertisements nowadays, his club sent a circular letter to 60 non-Esperanto societies of various kinds offering to furnish a speaker on Esperanto. A third of these groups accepted, and members spoke to 463 people in 17 meetings. Much Esperanto material was sold at those meetings.

Beaumont suggests that other groups can do the same, and it is not necessary that the club member be an orator, accustomed to public speaking. All that is needed is that he have a knowledge of Esperanto and some courage.

I can say Amen to the above. Last year I seemed to be on some list as an emergency fill-in when the guest speaker could not show. This year I am on one printed program already with more to come.

—Cathy Schulze

*What to do until the doctor comes: or —*

## EACH ONE TEACH ONE

Many people who are isolated from Esperanto groups need no longer feel that they cannot study the language. It is no fun to study alone, but get a few friends and progress is better. There are many study aids — just call for help and you'll get it in the form of texts, phonograph records (Sec. Con Fisher has an excellent pronunciation disk for beginners) and reading material.

Ten-year-old Margaret Maraldo of Richmond, Staten Island, wrote she was teaching two other youngsters after school. As Count Leo Tolstoi said about Esperanto, "For such a small expenditure of effort, the rewards are great."

—C.S.

## VIIIth Congress of ELNA

The Eighth Annual Congress of the Esperanto League for North America will be held in Washington, D. C., from July 7 to 10, 1960. This will be a fitting recognition of the 50th anniversary of the Sixth Universal Congress of Esperanto, held in 1910, for which Dr. Zamenhof, creator of Esperanto, came to Washington.

Detailed information will be sent out by the Local Congress Committee. Write to:

Esperanto Congress, c/o Mr. Victor Russell, Room 460, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Russell is Special Assistant to Sen. Yarborough of Texas. Both participated in Voice of America broadcasts in Esperanto.

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## Estraraj Decidoj

### APROBITA

**60-I:** Ke ELNA kaj ties membroj kaj amikoj entreprenu kampanjon por varbi subskribojn al petskriboj por peti al la Board on Geographic Names, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, ke ĝi donu la nomon "Mt. Zamenhof" al monto en Alaska kiu nun ne havas nomon.

### PRIBALOTATAJ

**60-II:** Ke la Estraro akceptas la inviton de la samideanoj en Washington, D. C., al la 8a Jara Kongreso de ELNA, kaj decidus ke la Kongreso okazu de la 7a ĝis la 10a de julio, 1960.

**60-III:** Ke la Estraro deziras ke la elekto de nova Estrarestro ne okazu antaŭ la Kongreso en julio, 1960.

**60-IV:** Ke ĉiu Estrarestro devos resti en sia posteno ĝis la elekto de lia sekvanto estas plenumita.

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Read "Look" Magazine for April 26

## UP TO DATE JOURNALISM

The Review has received reports by courier, by post, by phone and by wire. It is quite fitting that the first direct report to the Review by short-wave radio concerned the short-wave programs of "Voice of America" in Esperanto.

Dave Richardson, calling from W7LLV (the Esperanto station), got an assist from the operator of W7GRM, who telephoned your editor and established a three-way telephone-radio conversation. Here is the report so received:

The program heard on W7LLV was on 7160 kilocycles, from Okinawa. It was not too clear, because of "flutter". The program was presented for "Voice of America" by Dr. Solzbacher. During the first 15 minutes, Tom Goldman spoke on finance and banking in the U. S. The second half of the program was devoted to questions and answers on the American labor movement, with Mark Starr as speaker. In this portion of the program, a woman's voice was also heard. I did not hear her name mentioned, but I believe it was Mrs. Goldman. I think this is the only one of these programs which can be heard in the western United States, probably the only one heard anywhere in the U. S.



### WARNING!

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

*Mail ballots as directed on ballot!*

New Zamenhof streets have been inaugurated in Sabadell, Cheste, and Frentes de Ebro (Spain), Alessandria (Italy), Bourgade-Peage (France), Nurnberg, Stockum (Germany); Sofia (Bulgaria) will have a Zamenhof Street in the Vasil Levski quarter. (This city already has an Esperanto Street). The Oostpark (East Park of Leeuwarden (Holland) has been renamed Dr. Zamenhof Park. A street in a new-town quarter of Zwolle (Holland) will receive the name of Boulevard Zamenhof.

The Community School of Esperanto and the Sao Paulo Esperanto Club, in Sao Paulo, Brazil, now publish their own magazine entirely in Esperanto. The latest issue of "La Lampiro" (The Glowworm) is a good specimen of college journalism.

Your editor recommends this magazine to all interested in Esperanto teaching in schools and in Esperanto humor (who can read Esperanto). Write to: La Lampiro, Caixa Postal 5888, Sao Paulo, Capital, Brazil, for a free specimen copy.

**New Zealand.** The Minister of Education has authorized the teaching of Esperanto in elementary schools either as a voluntary subject or in hobby clubs.

The South Asia Esperanto Federation has a quarterly bulletin, editor Prof. R. Joshi, 4293 javeli Peth, Dharvnr., Mysore State 14.

Many of our brief news notes on the Esperanto movement are "lifted" from two sources which we heartily recommend to anyone who wants news of Esperanto in brief: (1) International News Letter of *Worker Esperantist*, 27 Argyle Road, Ilford, Essex, England (in English); (2) the bulletin of *Internacia Esperanto-Muzeo en Wien*, Wien 1, Hofburg, Austria (all in Esperanto).

## HELP US SUPPORT THE ESPERANTO PROGRAMS ON THE VOICE OF AMERICA

If enough foreign listeners write in and ask questions about our country to be answered over the radio, the listener response to the programs will be of great promotional value to our movement! So urge ALL your foreign correspondents to listen to the programs and send questions to this address: D-ro W. Solzbacher, Voice of America, Room 2528 HEW, Washington, D. C.

The Esperanto programs will be sent for six weeks beginning March 11th, at these times:

Friday - 11:00	G. M. T.	41.90 meters
12:00	" "	19.72 "
22:00	" "	31.28 "

ELNA's secretary is trying to get them recorded on tape to be loaned out to our members and others to be used in our country.

### Aldonu al la Adresaro de ELNA

F-ino Margaret L. Barkley, 61 E. Goethe St., Chicago, 10, Illinois.



Ĉiam Portu la Verdajn Stelojn!

# Punkto kaj Streko

## Internacia Kodo

A	● ■ ■ ■	N	■ ■ ■ ●
B	■ ■ ■ ● ●	O	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
C	■ ■ ■ ● ■ ■ ■	P	● ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
D	■ ■ ■ ● ●	Q	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
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G	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ●	T	■ ■ ■
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J	● ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	W	● ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
K	■ ■ ■ ● ■ ■ ■	X	■ ■ ■ ● ● ■ ■ ■
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La Internacia Kodo inventita de Samuel Morse kaj uzita tramonde estas ankaŭ internacia lingvo. Oni formas literojn per punktoj kaj strekoj, inter literoj estas spaco. La angla alfabeto estas montrata kaj la bazaj ciferoj. Notu, ke oni faras la apartajn Esperantajn literojn per adicio — post spaco — de 4 punktoj, escepte Ŭ, kiu estas same kiel U.

Spertuloj pri kod-lernado konsilas, ke oni povas lerni la kodon pli bone per renomo de streko kiel “da”, kaj punkto kiel “di”. Sed se punkto okazas je fino de iu litero, skribu kaj prononcu kiel “dit”. Do, K estas “da-di-da, kaj C estas “da-di-da-dit”.

Kod-elsendo povas esti per flago, radio, zumilo, tamburo, suno kontraŭ spegulo, fajfilo, trumpeto, aŭ nokte per ekbriligo de ia lumilo. Oni povas inventi aliajn, kiel ekzemple ekpremado kontraŭ mano de amiko, ktp.

Jen estas enigmo kode: “dit di-di-dit di-da-da-dit dit di-da-dit di-da da-dit da da-da-da”.

— *Adrian Hughes*

## Ever Read James Joyce?

A new biography of James Joyce (1882-1941), Irish author, has awakened fresh interest in his works. In “ULYSSES” (1922) Joyce twice mentions Esperanto by name. In his last work, “FINNEGANS WAKE” (1939), words and phrases in Esperanto are sprinkled throughout the text.

“Joyce’s word-technique, endlessly blending meaning with meaning, and allusion with allusion, not only in English but in other languages, leaves the reader floundering in a welter of possible interpretations.”

For phonetic effect he did not hesitate to respell words in any language. The following Esperanto fragments are shown ex-

actly as they appeared in the book: P. 52: Spegulo ne helpas al malbellulo. Mi kredas ke vi estas prava, Via dote la vizago rispondas fraulino; p. 160: Sgunoshooto estas preter la tapizo malgranda. Lilegas al si en sia chambro. Kelkefoje funkcitas, kelkefoje srumpas Shultroj. Houdian kiel vi fartas, mia nigra sinjoro? p. 438: (malbongusta, its not the thing you know); p. 565: Li ne dormis? Si Malbone dormas. Kial li krias nikte? Parolas infanetes.; p. 566: Vidu, porkego! Ili vi rigardas. Returnu, porkego. Maldelikato! p. 619: Hel-punto min, helpas vin.

T. S. Eliot said that Joyce was the greatest master of the English language since Milton.

— *D. E. Parrish*



### REDAKTORA FUŝO

*Jen la ilustraĵo, kiu devus aperi kun Ĉapitro V de "Freĉjo". La ilustraĵo uzita estas de Ĉapitro IV. Jen! — por la kalumniantoj kiuj diras ke la redaktoro ne legas tion, kio aperas en la Revuo — pruvo ke li ja legas ĝin (almenaŭ post presado!)*

## Help the Scout Esperantists In Our Country!!

The Skolta Esperantista Ligo now has an active growing group working in our country. They need help from all of us, at least a one dollar annual supporting membership. Scouts under 18 pay fifty cents a year; over 18, 75¢. Who can join? "Anyone registered with the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America (or the G. S. A.), or other extremely interested persons", says the new promotional brochure just published by the U.S. Section of SEL. Address all communications to that title at 20 Harvard Terrace, West Orange, N. J.

ELNA members leading the Section include C. Stanley Otto, Tom Duncan and Tom Haxby, in New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Arkansas, respectively.

Why not obtain addresses of the Scout troops in your area and send them with a stamp for each one, to SEL, and ask to have the new folder sent to each troop? This an easy way to promote Esperanto in your locality!

## Letter to the Editor

Dear Mr. Carlson:

A suggested postscript to Mr. Doneis' article on Esperanto typewriters: the supersigns are called a "circumflex" and a "brev". My Royal dealer had trouble ordering these when he simply asked for Esperanto supersigns, but after we determined the name of them, the company sent them promptly.

I have another suggestion which I wish we could get the entire membership to act on: every time one of us sees an ad for foreign language records — there seem to be dozens of \$10 courses offered now — he should answer it, asking, "Why don't you offer an Esperanto course?" or, "Let me know when you have one of these courses in Esperanto", etc. If they received enough requests and for long enough, surely one of these companies would take steps to prepare a popular Esperanto course.

Sincerely,

Mary Gibson

P.S. I thought your Zamenhof centennial editorial was outstanding!

"Het Vrije Volk". The Dutch Socialist Party's daily paper, "The Free People", is publishing an Esperanto postal course in its Arnhem edition. The first lesson appeared on Oct. 8, 1959 and over 400 students joined.



### LASTMOMENTAĴO

La unua kajero de la dua volumo de ESPERANTOLOGIO (vidu p. 3) jam aperis. La jam kompletigita unua volumo havebla je \$5.00.

## 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 92, Wimauma, Florida

Esperanto Society of San Francisco, 1031 Noriega St., San Francisco 22, California.

Pasadena Esperanto Class, YWCA, 78 North Marengo Ave., Pasadena, California.

Peninsula Esperanto Club, 410 Darrell Road, Hillsborough, California.

Esperanto Society of Sacramento, 5631 Balboa Circle, Sacramento, California.

Greenfield Esperanto Club, 107 Oakland St., Greenfield, Mass. Phone PR 3-7245

La Esperanto-Amikoj, sec. Marjorie E. Chupa, 390 Franklin Terrace, Washington, Pa.

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

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

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

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

Napa Esperanto Club: c/o Martha Walker, 2846 Monticello Road, Napa, California.

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Skolta Esperantista Ligo, Usona Sekico, c/o Stanley Otto, 20 Harvard Terrace, West Orange, N. J.

Internacia Ligo de Esperantistaj Instruistoj, U. S. representative George Falgier,  
3622 North Market St., St. Louis 13, Missouri.

Esperanta Libro-Servo, 2222 Crest Drive, El Cajon, California.

ESPERANTO LEAGUE BOOK SERVICE, Middleton, Wisconsin.

**ELNA Membership and Organization Committee, 4725 Briercrest, Lakewood, California**

**Why not get in touch with the one nearest you?**



## One Language for the World —and How to Achieve It. (291 pp.)

Mario Pei—the Devin-Adair Company,  
New York 10, N.Y. (\$5)

Dr. Mario Pei's book is interesting and —up to the "how to" point—almost convincing.

After making it clear that no past attempt to "modernize" a classical language, "simplify or regularize" a modern one, or to "improve" Esperanto has ever succeeded, he goes on to suggest just that!

All the governments of the world are to be asked to name members to a language commission, which would examine the whole problem and select an existing language, natural or artificial, for world-wide use. Having agreed upon one language, they are to proceed immediately to reconstruct it! A natural tongue would be "standardized and completely phonetized", while Esperanto "might be required to get rid of its suprascript letters" and a vast number of Slavic and Oriental words!

Note that the governments are to be asked to commit themselves, IN ADVANCE, to accept whatever hybrid project the commission might come up with, and to teach in all their schools. While it is just barely conceivable that the world might be prepared, sometime in the future, to agree upon a national or artificial language "as is", common prudence would certainly prevent advance commitment on what would be just another project.

Some progressive little country will eventually put Esperanto into its schools as a required subject. The advantages its school children will enjoy will be so obvious that the rest of the world must eventually follow suit.

*Ni do simple plugu nian propran sulkon!*  
—Donald E. Parrish



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## Adresaro de Esperantistoj

Estimata Samideano:

Mi legis kun intereso la nov.-decembran numeron de la revuo “*North American Esperanto Review*”. En la artikolo “Kelkaj Datoj el la Vivo kaj Verkado de Zamenhof” mi rimarkis ke el la unua adresaro, kiun Zamenhof aperigis, en 1889, kun ia nomoj de la unuaj mil esperantistoj, la artikolo mencias: “20 aŭstrohungaroj, 10 angloj kaj 1 nedirita.”

Laŭ mi, devas esti 21 aŭstro-hungaroj kaj 9 angloj (pli bone britoj).

Ankaŭ mi, antaŭ multaj jaroj (1939) verkante “Notoj pri Esperanto en Brazilo ĝis 1906”, deklaris: 20 aŭstro-hungaroj (tamen nur 9 britoj). Kredeble tio okazis pro malatento pri la nomo Rydel Emilis, el Krakovo (tiutempe apartenanta al Aŭstro-hungarujo), kiun preserare oni signis per R, anstataŭ A.H., same kiel por aliaj nomoj de esperantistoj el Krakovo. Tion mi rimarkis, kiam mi verkis la artikolon presitan en la numero novembra-decembra 1953a de la revuo Brazila Esperantisto, kiun mi sendas al vi hodiaŭ.

Pri la “nedirita” (O'Brien Butler, Pierce Essex, H.B.M. Consular Service, China Ĥ.), ĉar mi ne sciis lian naciecon, mi nur diris “el Ĉinujo” (kiel estas en la Adresaro—China. Ĥ.)

—(el letero de A. Caetano Coutinho, Brazilo, al D. B. Richardson.)

Jen parto de la artikolo el *Brazila E-isto*:

Dr. L. L. Zamenhof “transiris Rubikonon”, kiam en Julio de la jaro 1887 li publikigis sub la pseŭdonimo “Dr. Esperanto” sian unuan libron en la rusa lingvo: *Mježdunarodnij Jazik. Predislovje i polnij učebnik* (Lingvo internacia. Antaŭparolo kaj plena lernolibro) Por rusoj. Varsovio, 1887, 40p. + 1 folio.

Unu monaton post ĝi, aperis la pola eldono: *Język Międzynarodowy. Przewodnik*

*podrecznik Kompletny*. Por poloj. 1887, 40 paĝoj + 1 folio.

Du monatojn post la pola eldono aperis la franca unua libro, sur kies unua paĝo oni legas: Dr. Esperanto — *Langue internationale*.

*Préface et Manuel Complet*. Por Francoj. *Pour qu'une langue soit universelle, il ne suffit pas de lui en doner le nom. Prix 50 cent. Varsovie. En vente chez Gebethner et Wolf*—1887, 48 p.+1 folio.

Unu monaton post la franca eldono aperis la germana verko: *Internationale Sprache. Vorrede und vollständiges Lehrbuch*. — Por germanoj. 1887, 48 paĝoj+1 folio.

Fine aperis la angla eldono de la unua libro: *International Tongue. Preface and complete Method edited for Englishmen by J. St.* Por angloj. Varsovio, 1888, 39 p.+1 folio. Poste. en 1889, aperis nova traduko de la unua libro, farita de R. H. Geoghegan: *Dr. Esperanto's International language. Introduction and complete Grammar*. 40 p. + 1 folio. Al ĉiu eldono rusa, pola, franca, germana, angla, estis almetitaj kvar folioj kun 16 promesoj, jene: “Promes'o—Mi sub' skrib' it'a, promes'as el' lern'i la propon' it' a'n de d-r'o Esperanto lingv'on internaci' a'n, se est' os montr' it'a, ke dek milion' o'j person' o'j don'is publik'e tia'n sam' a'n promes' o'n. Sub' skrib'o—Nom'o—Adres'o”.

Kiam li ricevis la deklarojn de mil personoj, kiuj lernis la proponitan lingvon, kaj tiel aliĝis kiel esperantistoj, li presigis la unuan adresaron: “*Adresaro de la personoj kiuj ellernis la lingvon “Esperanto”*”.

Serio I — (N.<sup>o</sup> N.<sup>o</sup> 1 ĝis 1.000) — *Spisok lic, izučivših jazik “Esperanto”*. Sjerija I (N.<sup>o</sup> N.<sup>o</sup> 1 do 1.000). El rusa lingvo—Varsovio. L. Zamenhof, str. Przejard n-ro 9.

Presejo de Ĥ. Kelter, Varsovio, strato Novolipie n-ro II. 1.889. 1 vol. 39 paĝoj. Ĉi tiu verko estis la n-ro 31. en la Nomaro de la Verkoj pri la lingvo Esperanto.

La Adresaro entenas, laŭ alfabeto ordo de la familia nomo, la nomon kaj adreson de la unuaj mil esperantistoj. Kiel estas nature, la plimulto estas de rusoj (inkluzivitaj la poloj, estonoj, litvoj, latvoj, finnoj): 921. La restantaj 79 estas: 29 germanoj, 21 aŭstro-hungaroj, 9 britoj, 6 francoj, 4 svedoj, 4 usonanoj, 2 turkoj, 1 italo, 1 hispano, 1 rumano, kaj 1 el Ĉinujo.

## 45-a Universala Kongreso de Esperanto

Bruselo, Belgujo — 30, 7—6, 8, 1960

Sub la Alta Protektado de  
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La ĉijara kongreso de KELI okazos en Hedenesse ĉe Cadzand en Nederlando, sur la sojlo de Flandrujo, tuj antaŭ la UK en Bruselo, de la 23a ĝis la 30a de julio.

Prezo por partoprenado en la tuta kongreso, inkluzive restado, manĝado, tranoktado kaj unu tuttaga ekskurso, estas 80 ned. gld. Informojn donos al vi:

F-ino Tini Putto, Bennekomseweg 20, EDE. (Gld.) Nederlando.

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# Mia Nova Lingvo

de ADRIAN HUGHES

*S-ro Hughes informas al mi, ke li estas profesoro de lingvetoj, instruisto de Porklatino, kaj grava aŭtoritato pri Ha-Ha ĉe la Universitato de Mallernado en Landejo.*

— La REDAKTORO

Kiel vi nedube konas, 80-lande samideanoj, Esperanto neniam povas sukcesi kiel mondlingvo. Estas tro komplikata. Ankaŭ oni ne povas esprimi sin sente, nuance, precize, facile, humore, kulture, inteligente, nek alimaniere per Esperanto. Plue, ĉiu kiu estas iu, unutempe dum la travivado devas proponi kaj prezenti ĝis tede novan lingvon al suferanta homaro.

Kiel mondlingva modelo, tiale, mi jam elektis la lingvon de la Ha-Ha tribo apud la Ho-Ho lago en la arbarita Haba-Haba montaro de suda Konjektujo. Dum sep jaroj mi intelekteme kaj spertiste studis la Ha-Ha lingvon en la arbaro, kaj la trafitaj konkludoj tre bugos vin. (“Bug” estas Ha-Ha vorto kiu tutsole esprimas la ideon: “Sago de sunbrilego penetras en krepuskejon”).

Mi jam kompilis diversajn imponajn tabelojn de vort-ripeto en Ha-Ha. Oni plej uzas la vorton “Pu”, signifante “Ni manĝu”. Poste, la plej ofte aŭdata vorto estas “Ho”, tradukebla kiel: “Mi devenas ekskrecii en la lagon”. (Bonvolu ĉiam teni en memoro, ke la lingvo estas tre simpla, natura kaj esprima.)

Vi miros lerni, legantoj, ke la tuta Ha-Ha lingvo konsistas esence el nur 5 silaboj. Se ni duobligus Pu (Ni manĝu), sekve ni havus Pu Pu (Ni amindumu). Se oni prononcas Pu Pu per du-tona vok-voĉo, la kompreno estas: “Venu hejmen el la arbaro, idoj, aŭ la patro batos vin postsideje”. Kaj Pu trifoje—Pu Pu Pu—signifas: “Sinjoro interese rigardas tri belajn Ha-Hainojn kiel ili senveste banas en la lago”. Kia mirakla lingvo.

La Ha-Haanoj esprimas sian tutan filozofion pri ekzistado per la grunt-sono

“Ŭh”, kun signifo: “Malstreĉu, kaj admiru la belajn nubojn en la ĉielo”. Ne ridaĉu, teranoj. Estas tre simpla vivregulo, jes, sed preskaŭ ĉiu povas sorbi kaj uzi pli da Ŭh.

Farantoj de la neniam ĉesanta elfluado de novaj universalaj lingvoj povus studi al Ha-Ha multprofite. Tre certe la proponantoj de Interglota, Pik-a-Bu kaj Akcidento devos legi pri miaj profundaĵ Ha-Ha studoj kun avida intereso kaj ĵaluzo. Konsideru, sinjoroj—Ha-Ha estas tute bazita laŭ nur 5 eroj!

Jes, samideanoj, en la alta, eta, inda, okra, unu ĉambro mia, tuj sub dekliva tegmento, mi revas pri la nova lingvo. Baldaŭ ĝia literatura sorĉeco venkos la tutmondon kiel ekbrilo de ekbrila ekbrileco. Mia Ha-Ha lingvo estas tre bone planita, scienca kaj vivkapabla. Fajro kaj bugo spiras el ĉiu silabo, tondro kaj dramo kaŝe kuŝas en ĝia batbata koro. La vortlisto kaj gramatiko estas kompleta. Morgaŭ la anonco pri Ha-Ha solene foriros poŝte tra la vasta, senklara mondo. Mia sola bedaŭro estas ke S-ro Ŝekspiro ne konis pri Ha-Ha—se li uzintus al la Ha-Ha, li verkintus senkompare pli genie.

Bonvolu foriri flanken, dubantoj. Ne obstrukcu progreson. Jen venas Ha-Ha.

## KVAKERA ESPERANTISTA SOCIETO

Informojn pri KES kaj kvakerismo  
ĉe **Donald Broadribb, Collins, N.Y.**

# Freĉjo kaj la Homoj de Marso

de Stephen Block



## ĈAPITRO V: Komencu la Sekcadon!

**Resumo:** Dum Freĉjo ludis en la arbaro surteriĝis flugtelero. Marsanoj paralizis Freĉjon per verda lumradio kaj portis lin en la teleron, kiu ekflugis. Ili intencas sekci Freĉjon kiel biologian specimemon. La flugtelero prenis Freĉjon al Marso, kaj Admiralo Pfuli transirigis lin glitmobile al la eksperimenta scienca laborejo, kie Freĉjo estos sekciata.

La glitmobilo haltis kaj la pordo malfermis sin. "Eliru!" ordonis Admiralo Pfuli.

"Mi ĝoje eliros!" ekkriis Freĉjo, kaj saltis el la glitmobilo. La malforta marsa gravito permesis Freĉjon forkuri per grandaj saltegoj, sed Pfuli ekcelis per sia pafilo, kaj verda lumradio saltis de la pafilo al Freĉjo. Freĉjo tuj paralizigis kaj haltis senmove.

"Stultulo!" ekkriis Pfuli, "Vi devis scii, ke vi ne povas forkuri de mia paralizilo!" Du marsanoj vestitaj en blanko elvenis el la laboreja konstruaĵo. "Prenu la teranon al la sekciĉambro!" ordonis Pfuli.

La marsanoj levis Freĉjon al siaj ŝultroj kaj portis lin en la konstruaĵon. Ili portis

lin laŭ longaj, blankaj koridoroj renkontante aliajn marsanojn nur kelkfoje. Fine alvenis ili al blanka pordo kaj haltis. Admiralo Pfuli frapis sur la pordon kaj kriis, "Ĉu vi estas preta, D-ro Fiaĉulo?"

"Jes," respondis voĉo de interne. "Eniru."

La pordo malfermis sin, kaj la marsanoj portis Freĉjon en grandan amfiteatron. Ĉe unu flanko de la amfiteatro estis vicoj de seĝoj, en kiuj sidis multaj marsanoj. Centre en la amfiteatro estis longa tablo kovrita per blanka littuko. Apud la tablo staris du marsanoj: unu estis malgranda kaj maljuna, kaj portis senrandajn okulvitrojn; la alia estis granda kaj forta.

"Metu la specimemon sur la sekcitablon," ordonis D-ro Fiaĉulo.

"Ne, ne! Helpon! Savu min!" kriegis Freĉjo.

D-ro Fiaĉulo prenis paralizilon kaj pafis Freĉjon en la buŝon per ĝi. Li tiam turnis sin al la sidantoj kaj diris: "Nun estas la specimeno preta por sekcado. Mi unue sekcos la cerbon. Observu zorge kaj faru detalajn notojn."

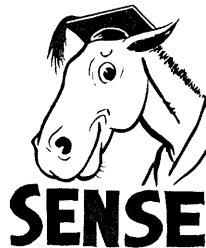
Freĉjo estis teruregita, sed li estis paralizita, kaj ne povis movi sin.

D-ro Fiaĉulo turnis sin al la alia marsano "Skalpelon!" li ordonis. La asistanto transdonis al li skalpelon.

"Komencu la sekcadon!" ordonis Admiralo Pfuli.

(Daŭrigota)

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## Bonvolu Skribi

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

### BONVULU LEGI AL BLINDULOJ !

Deziras korespondadi kun geblinduloj en la tuta mondo Esperanto-Fakrondo de la Asocio de Blinduloj. Adreso: "Belhor" Vakok Szövetség, Május 1. ut 47. sz., Budapest XIV, Hungario.

S-ro Y. Tsutsumi, 52-2 chome, Yashiro-cho Kitaku, Nagoya, Japanujo. 24-jara, komencanto, dez. interŝ. memorajn pm, monerojn, vidaĵkartojn.

Bogdan Jankowski, Strato Staszia 18/7, Inowroclav, Pollando. 18-jara lernanto, komencanto, dez. kor. pri lando kaj kulturo.

Marko Anteck, Varsovio 10, Al Jerozolimskie 49-11, Pollando. 19-jara, dez. kor., interŝ. pk kun usonaj gejunuloj.

D-ro Wolfgang Loibl, Geyschlagstr. 2, Vienna 15, Aŭstrujo. 29-jara juristo, dez. kor. kun amerikano, se eble kun amerika negro, pri kulturaj kaj sociaj aferoj.

Nikolaj Kulešov, c. Arhanhelskoe, Ŝebekinskij R-N, Belgorodskaj Obl., USSR. Serĉas korespondanton en Usono.

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Georgi Kostov, str. Vasil Zarkov 19, Bulgario. 19-jara, dez. kor. pri sporto, tekniko, arto, ktp., interŝ. pm, pk, revuojn, notojn por danemuziko.

Elko Avramov, str. Traperica n-ro 8, Vraca, Bulgario. 18-jara radioamatoro (LZ2KWR) dez. kor. pri radioamatorismo. lando kaj ĉ. t., interŝ. pk.

S-ro Petar Todorov, Sredna gora 88, Sofia Bulgarujo. Interŝ. pk. il., pm., ktp.

H. G. van Daalen, George Berkeleystraat 6, Amsterdam W, Nederlando. Liaj genepoj, 12-jarulin kaj 10-jarulo, dez. kor. kun usonanoj.

Isaac Romero Armas, Bo. La Candelaria, Finca Llabres (La Cuesta), Sta. Cruz de Tenerife, Kanariaj Insuloj. 17-jara, dez. kor. pri Usono.

Ulrich Lins, Gemarkenstraase 14-6, Köln-Dellbrück, Germanujo. Interŝ. bk.

Felix Monso, Rosell 9, Hospitalet, Barcelona, Hispanujo. Interŝ. bk.

Pedro Julia, Cantarantana 14-20-1a, Barcelona, Hispanujo. Interŝ. bk.

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Josef Petr Kalina, Engelsa strato 4, Brno, Ĉeĥoslovakio. 15-jara, kun junulinoj pri Usono. Lia amiko same deziras.

Jiri Chytka, Kyselkova 9, Orechov u Brna, Ĉeĥoslovakio. Dez. kor. pri historio, vivmanieroj, kutimoj, ktp.

Zdenek Jezek, Chečickeho 939/4, Dečín IV, Ĉeĥoslovakio. Interŝ. bieretiketojn.

Tramista Esperantista Fakrondo, Budapest VII, Akácfa str. 15, Hungario.

Havas 60 anojn plus 21 novulo-lernantojn. Dez. kor. kun samfakanoj (aŭtobusistoj aŭ tramistoj) en la tuta mondo, akiri bildkartojn aŭ fotojn de ĉiuj urbaj aŭtobusoj, trolejbusoj kaj tramoj por ĉiujara faka esperantista ekspozicio ĉe la granda centro de la tram-entrepreno. **Hrach Rezzo, Budapest XX, (Pesterzsebet), Szechenyi U. 5, Hungario**, prezidanto de la grupo, dez. kor. ankaŭ kun netramistoj, interŝ. alumetiketojn, ktp.

# Complete Grammar, Alphabet and Pronunciation of Esperanto

## THE ALPHABET

a, b, c, ĉ, d, e, f, g, ĝ, h, ĥ, i, ĵ, 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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