

North American

ESPERANTO REVIEW

NORDAMERIKA ESPERANTO-REVUO

Majo - Junio • 1961



Esperanto Class in Duggan Junior High School, Springfield, Mass.

Esperanto Review

Vol. 9, no. 3

DONALD BROADRIBB, Editor
5615 Woodlawn Ave.
Chicago 37, Illinois

Published bi-monthly by the ESPERANTO LEAGUE FOR NORTH AMERICA, INC., as its official organ.

Regular Subscription \$2.00 per year
Gift Subscription \$1.75 per year
or three for \$4.00 per year
Bulk Orders, ten copies \$1.50
(ordered in advance)

All dues and subscriptions should be sent to the treasurer.

THE ESPERANTO LEAGUE FOR NORTH AMERICA, INC., is a non-profit organization to encourage the use of the International Language, Esperanto.

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

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Pictured on the cover is part of the Esperanto class taught by Mrs. Alfred Rondeau in the Duggan Junior High School, Springfield, Mass. Pictured are Mrs. Rondeau; the principal, Everett McCue; and students George Major, Donald Blair, Robert Goehlert, Edward Anderson, Alan Shaluck, Brian Toomey, William Lappe, Linda Plumb, Judy Lou Maher, Susan Cohen, Andrea Fichman, Steve Donnelly, Jean Scougall, Susan Packard, Karolyn Ruhf, Nancy Steward (behind Susan Cohen), Anthony Siano, Paul Sherbow, Terri Hoskins, Judith Hare.

A special car is to be set aside by the Southern Pacific Railroad for Esperantists who plan to travel up the Pacific Coast to the ELNA convention in Seattle. For information, contact Catherine Schulze, 410 Darrell Road, Hillsborough, California.

ESPERANTO'S ROAD TO SUCCESS

By David Richardson

I repeat: Nothing said so far is meant as any criticism of the good people who work, often without reward or recognition, for Nia Afero. On the contrary, these staunch supporters are our great hope for eventual success!

There is a road to success for Esperanto in North America, but there is no magic formula for attaining a victory overnight. If the seventy-odd years of the movement's history have shown us anything, it is that successes come slowly and as the result of hard, steady work using tried-and-true methods. There are no short cuts.

It also should be apparent to anyone making an honest study of the movement in North America, that nearly all the significant successes are achieved at the local, rather than the national level. Even successes we think of as being national, rather than local in scope, are usually the result of efforts by individuals, or groups of individuals, not by the national association.

Since this is so, we might ask, why have a national association at all?

As a matter of fact the national organization has an important role to play, but it must never be confused with the role of the groups and individuals at the local level, where the solid, day by day, meat-and-potatoes work of advancing Esperanto is performed. Rather the job of the national association is to assist the local people in their work by providing leadership and the raw materials of information, inspiration, and encouragement, as well as the more concrete items -- publicity materials, books, correspondence courses and the like -- that can be produced more economically on the national than the local level.

And yet a large part of the correspondence to ELNA officers from members concerns ideas for grandiose projects for the national association. These range all the way from "working with the UN" or the U. S. Government or other large groups to launching "all-out programs to get Esperanto into the schools", etc. Such ideas often reflect great credit on the imagination of the individuals making them, but they are almost always unworkable for the simple reason that ELNA is not equipped, either with the manpower or the financial resources, to carry them out.

Other proposals are heard -- letter-writing campaigns, for example -- which would require the cooperation of individual Esperantists all over North America. As of the present, at least, ELNA is not organized to the point of commanding the cooperative effort of Esperantists on so large a scale.

So we come back to the basic premise which must be the touchstone for all our programs: That the significant successes be looked for at the local level; and

the task of the national association is to assist the local groups and individuals in their work.

But there is a hitch. Even in the fulfilling of this limited role, ELNA is hampered by a serious lack of resources. Our finances and our manpower are already spread too thinly, and we are only able to do a portion of the job we should be doing.

The answer, which I believe should be apparent to all, is that ELNA must increase its influence and its ability to carry on its proper work for Esperanto by building a far wider membership base than at present. An immediate, top-priority, all-out goal of ELNA must be to increase our membership to a figure which more realistically represents the true strength of the Esperanto movement in North America.

But as a practical thing we must admit that membership in ELNA provides a far greater intangible than tangible benefit. We have long suspected -- and with excellent reason -- that all but the most dedicated Esperantists join (or refrain from joining) an Esperanto association largely on the merits (or lack of them) of the group's magazine. I fear that our Review, in spite of its editorial excellence, is simply too small and unimpressive to have the desired appeal to prospective members and subscribers.

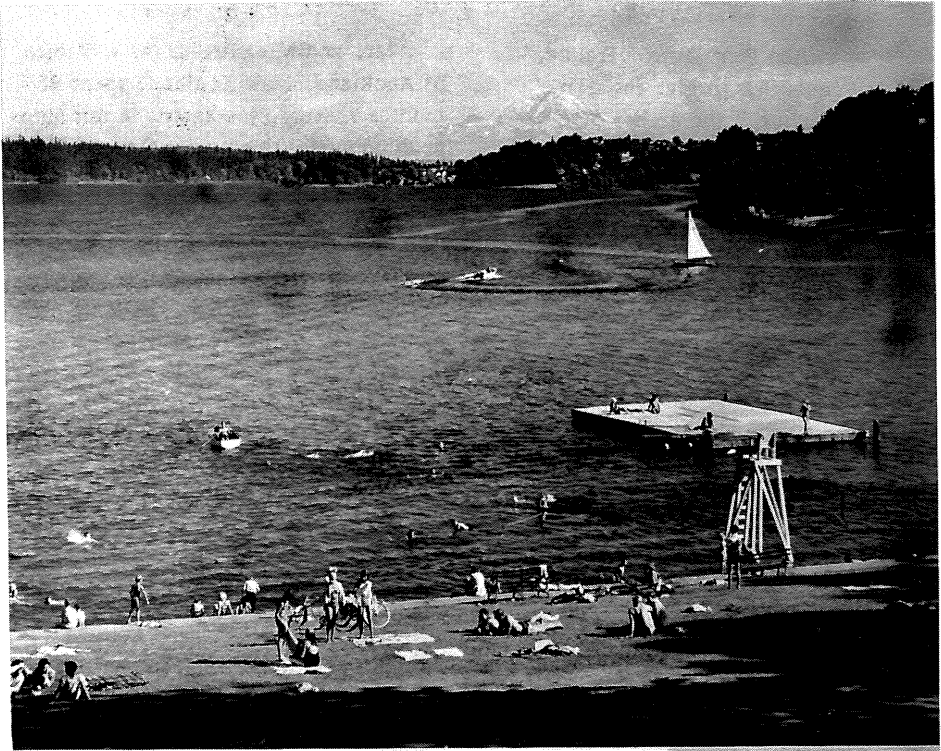
Nor, of course, are the Review's physical shortcomings to our own liking, either. We would much prefer a large monthly magazine, printed on slick paper, with page upon page of well-written, profusely illustrated articles and features to provide every reader with hours of interesting and informative reading. And we suspect that if such a magazine were provided, our membership figures would rise sharply as a result of just this one thing.

Thus we are led to a second goal of immediate importance to ELNA: To spare no effort to increase the size and the effectiveness of our magazine at the earliest possible moment.

A third goal in our program to build a more powerful Esperanto movement in North America is of equal, or perhaps greater importance than the first two. This is to reorient our thinking and our actual programs for promoting Esperanto to create the proper relationship between the national and local groups and individuals, assigning in some detail the proper role each must play in the total picture; to concentrate our activities on those methods, at the local level, which have proven in practice to be most fruitful; and to provide to local groups all over North America guidance in how these methods can be utilized, as well as encouragement to use them.

This is a three-point program which, I am convinced, can put Esperanto on the road to success in North America. A detailed program to accomplish all three points will be presented to the Congress in Seattle, and then, by means of the third article in this series, to the whole membership of ELNA.

KONGRESO DE ELNA



SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

La Hotelo Doric Mayflower estos nia kongresejo en 1961. Ĝi situas en la koro de Seattle, proksime al magazenoj, butikoj, teatroj, kluboj kaj bonegaj restoracioj. La “komerca vojo” de Ĉefvojo 99, irante norden tra la urbocentro, preterpasas la hotelon.

Por aŭtomobiloj de gastoj oni provizas senpagan parkadon. Por gastoj sen aŭtomobiloj oni provizas transportadon per “komplezaŭtomobilo” inter la hotelo kaj ŝip-kaj aerhavenoj, kaj bus- kaj fervoj-stacioj.

LUPREZOJ

Unu persono, minimume \$7

Du personoj en ĉambro, minimume \$9

Dulita ĉambro, minimume \$11

Laŭ la Familia Plano de la Mayflower, geinfanoj malpli ol 14-jaraĝaj kun plenaĝaj gastoj loĝas senpage.

Ĉiu ĉambro havas propran banejon.

Rezervojn oni povas aranĝi pere de la Loka Kongresa Komitato. *Adreso:*

F. R. Carlson, Sek., 2116 N. 35 St.,
Seattle 3, Washington, Usono.

ESPERANTO NEWS NOTES

In Vallon Pont D'Arc, France, the city council is to give the name "Dr. Zamenhof," the author of Esperanto, to the public camping ground in that city in July.

In the context of the Universal Esperanto Convention to be held in Harrogate, England, Aug. 5-12, this year, there will be held the sixth annual Children's Meeting using Esperanto.

The Christopher Publishing House, of Boston, announces the publication of a new book, "A Teacher's Story", the autobiography of Esperantist Jehiel Shotwell Davis. The book contains two parts, the first (and largest) contains an account of the author's life; the second contains a discussion of various concerns to which Davis has devoted his life.

Barcelona : The International Fair has issued a poster in Esperanto this year also. 70 x 100 cm. or 30 x 40 cm., it can be obtained free from Feria Oficial e Internacional de Muestras, Negociado de Propaganda, Paseo de Maria Cristina, Barcelona 4, Spain, but the senders would like an assurance that it will in fact be exhibited.

According to a recent report by the Center for Research and Documentation, in England, the International Language, Esperanto, was being taught during the 1960-1961 school to at least 13,009 pupils in 340 schools in 27 countries.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Wiltshire of Auckland, New Zealand, spent 15 months visiting Esperantists in ten European countries this year. "Almost everywhere," they said, "we met friends who very kindly accepted and helped us. In several localities they arranged meetings where we gave talks and showed slides about our country. Now we have many happy memories of our experiences, thanks to our new friends.

A new magazine, Okcidentgermana Revuo, began publication in Jan. 1961. Featuring news and information about the German Federal Republic (West Germany), the new periodical is available free to Esperantists.

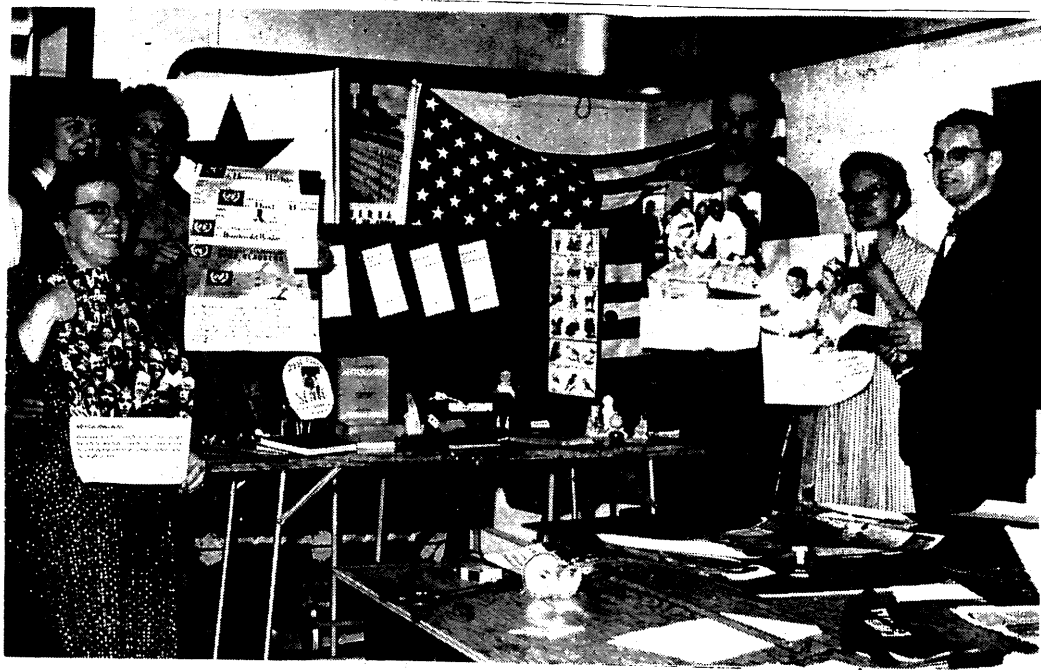
The Yugoslav railway administration has decided to use Esperanto side by side with Serbo-Croatian and French for the explanatory notes in its official timetables. This is the third railway system to make such use of Esperanto.

The Municipal Library of Bologna, Italy, has set up a special Esperanto section which contains several hundred volumes.

Since the announcement of the first youth hostel using Esperanto, in Denmark, in our last issue we have learned of a second hostel which followed suit. The youth hostel Mjølfjell, in Norway, was opened on December 15, 1960. It contains its own electric plant, and has its own ski lift.

May 5, 6, and 7, as part of the Pittsburgh Folk Festival, in which representatives of 22 world nationalities took part, an exhibit of Esperanto books, coins, stamps, folders, and other materials was held. Organizers of the exhibit were Mr. & Mrs. Frans Jahger. The picture below shows a part of the exhibit.

Earlier in the year, on March 13-17, an Esperanto exhibit was held in the library of the Ripon High School, Ripon Wisconsin. Sidney Goodrich arranged the exhibit, with the help of the Esperanto Book Service, in Middleton, Wisconsin. Exhibited were books, Christmas cards; and magazines including the Esperanto Review.



New Esperanto groups are being formed fairly regularly in the U. S. and Canada. Among the most recent are the Janesville Esperanto and Humanist Society, in Wisconsin; a group meeting in the University City Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri; and the Esperanto-Klubo de Novjorko (Prez. Julio Balbin, 340 Riverside Drive).

A report from Los Angeles gives the following information for Esperanto activities there: 5 courses, with 75 ~~and~~ registered and 33 finishing; 11 talks in the Rotary Club and schools; 21 mentions and 10 articles in the newspapers, 7 radio talks, 5 tv appearances, 44 Esperanto exhibits in school hobby shows, 10,000 leaflets distributed.

Memorable Ministrations For ELNA

By William E. Baff, Attorney-at-Law.

You, reader, can do a very noble thing for Esperanto and for Esperantists. You can refuse to forget ELNA when parting from this life by making a donation in its favor and for its lasting benefit.

First -- make an out-and-out gift of a sum of money during your daily existence without strings attached to it. Name ELNA as your donee (Beneficiary) therefor. Deliver possession of same officially to an officer of ELNA acting for it, with either an oral or written statement to the effect that you are bestowing the gift to boost its work and opportunities.

Second -- You can surrender your bank pass book to entitle the organization thru an officer, whom you wish to endow, to use the deposit of yours, backed by this pass book. You do this by notifying the bank or in writing to your donee concerning this exact intention of yours as you transfer the pass book to it by actual delivery. This time you are not delivering money itself but the right to take steps to receive it gratis on part of those benefited.

In such a case, you could make a deposit directly to a bank to your credit and, at the same time, to the credit to another person or organization you designate - say an officer of ELNA whom you name, - meaning thereby to bestow a gift. The deposit must be in the joint name of yourself and that of the donee. A provision should be made that either you or the donee can draw against that deposit, entered in that form upon presenting the pass-book in the joint names,

and so that the survivor, without further legal formalities, can draw against the entire resulting fund. Delivery by you of the pass book to the donee is imperative.

Third -- Then there is making what is legally called a gift causa mortis (in anticipation of decease). This is very often done by astute donors. It is a gift made while one is living, and calls for actual delivery of it before decease, with the intention to make it a gift. Such a gift is complete and valid at the time when delivered, but with the important deliberate inevitable proviso: if the giver does not die, the gift is void-ineffective. But if he dies it becomes a wholly valid donation, absolute in effect, without any further ado or formality. In other words, a gift causa mortis is a valid gift, but can be defeated by the condition of recovery of its donor from sickness. The giver must actually be sick or in peril of succumbing to extinction in order to validate this kind of gift. A gift causa mortis -- or a gift made without conditions attached -- or a gift symbolically delivered as by transferring just a pass book and not the gift itself -- must, in each case, be voluntary on part of the giver and must be accepted by the would-be recipient. A gift causa mortis can be revoked at any time while the giver lives, for it only takes effect on his death. But a gift made without reservations is irrevocable, once made right. Finally remember that creditors of a giver come first, if assets are not forthcoming from giver's estate, so in that event a gift causa mortis would be cashed in and first appropriated to pay creditors.

Labor and the Curse of Babel

(The case for the use by organized labor of the international language)

by Mark Starr

Every new idea has to overcome apathy, ridicule and opposition. Little more than one hundred years ago in the United States, for example, women were regarded as "the playthings, the brood mares and the work horses of the lord of creation". They were prosecuted when they tried to vote and classified legally with "idiots, lunatics, criminals, minors". But the pioneers such as Frances Wright, Margaret Fuller and Susan Anthony were not deterred and in 1920 the 19th Amendment gave women the suffrage.

Too often those who advocate that an auxiliary international language could and should be adopted to surmount the Babel barrier of lingual diversity, which prevents improved understanding among the nearly three billion people of our planet, have also to meet sneers and jeers. The innate conservativeness of progressives and conservatives alike, the vested interests of the language teachers and textbook publishers who wrongly fear for their livelihood, the professional polyglots and interpreters in various organizations who imagine that some of their prestige would be diminished -- all these reinforce the basic if often unconscious pride in their own culture. After all it is so much easier when the foreigner learns our tongue and we listen in superiority to his endeavors.

Our age of rapidly rising nationalist expectation will increase the language imbroglia. A language map, for example, of Africa will show nine languages operating there which will endeavor to challenge the imported tongues of their earlier colonial rulers. The expert Dr. Mario Pei asserts that there are 2,796 spoken languages in the world. Thirteen of them have more than 50 million users. If you count noses, this is the usage of the top seven: Chinese (500 million), English (250), Hindustani (160), Russian (150), Spanish (120), German and Japan (100 each), French (80).

In his standard books on this problem, Dr. Pei examines the argument that English, French or Russian should become the international language. In his "Language for Everybody", p. 238, he concludes:

"Of course, in a world of clashing imperialisms, there is not much chance that such a tongue may be adopted for international use, save by force of arms."

Members of the trade unions throughout the world have their own additional reasons for supporting the use of an international simply acquired international tongue when they meet their fellows who speak only their own native tongue. (Incidentally, a regrettable waste of money, time and effort takes place in our own country by not using Esperanto as a first foreign language in the schools as successfully done in various experiments.)

First of all, while educational opportunities increase, the worker with a living to earn is not likely to have the time to master languages. When delegations have visited the American trade unions in recent years, we only knew what the interpreter said in many cases. The trade union members from abroad had not had the time to master English. They travelled and were talked to in groups in public places. Sometimes the valiant interpreter did not understand the trade jargon.

Secondly, workers expect to spend more of their increasing leisure in foreign travel. Distance has not been annihilated but the jet planes have reduced its earlier isolating effects. We literally listen in to the world by radio and television.

Most importantly, just as the unions in the United States endeavor to remove unfair competition by organizing the workers in the South, so workers throughout the whole world will have eventually to unite to protect themselves. The surest way to break down hostile stereotypes and to create fellowship between workers is to be willing to come halfway to the common meeting ground of a neutral language. This I have amply proven by using Esperanto in Soviet Russia, Japan and in most of the countries in Europe.

Many of the sons and daughters of Uncle Sam following in the footsteps of John Bull and his world-wide trading outposts often assert that everybody talks English because the waiter and guide anxious to get tips have learned the required phrases. But go to the waiter's home or try to really become acquainted with the country visited and you will find that more than your native tongue is needed.

For myself I would like to be able to send back from the United States as good an illustrated Esperanto journal with pictures of our textile mills and stories about our union members as are to be found in Nuntempa Bulgario. Our buildings and our roads, our union housing co-operatives and offices, are just as worth showing to a worldwide readership as the very attractive El Popola Chinio, which is sent to me monthly from Peking.

Convinced by watching the huge meetings of the Universal Esperanto Congress in Warsaw in 1959, the leaders of the U. S. Information Agency decided to let the Voice of America speak about the United States in a series of experimental programs. In all, eight broadcasts were made and one dealt with The Labor Movement in America. More than 350 questions were sent in for reply. Over 900 letters from 63 countries were received and 653 receptions acknowledged. Clippings and articles were received from 91 journals and magazines in 19 countries. A low cost edition of the great documents of American democracy will be issued.

This is only the most recent proof that the international language meets all the requirements in actual experience. Its simple grammar, its phonetic pronunciation and invariable accent rule; and the selection of its root words from existing languages and international usage making the language so easily recognizable by sight or sound to most of us -- all these are the basis of its growth. Dictators have been suspicious of its idealism for peace and understanding but they have never been able to hold it back for long.

From the Secretary:

Complaints from some ELNA members and from non-members have been expressed that the REVIEW contains too much English. We would like to ask for opinion on this from members and other readers.

Our official opinion and attitude seems to be that since the REVIEW is intended to encourage new-comers and furnish news of Esperanto activities in our country and abroad, as well as to serve as a means of communication between the newcomers, we must use much more English than we would prefer to do. Those who want to read Esperanto can easily subscribe to one of the all-Esperanto periodicals, such as HEROLDO DE ESPERANTO, LA PRAKTIKO, NORDA PRISMO, NICA LITERATURA REVUO, etc. Readers may not agree with our opinion so please drop a card to the secretary or the editor so we can know your thoughts on this question.

Ballots for the 1961 ELNA elections were sent to all members early in May. Anyone who did not receive his ballot should contact the Secretary.

Nominated for offices are:
For the executive board -

Howard G. Bordon, Frans J. Jahger,
E. James Lieberman, Paul E. Nace,
Edward W. Pharo.

For treasurer - Jay Berry.

Also to be **voted** on is an amendment to the constitution of ELNA to permit the Executive Board to set annual dues.

NOVA GAZETO

El Germanio venas nova dumonata gazeto, la Okcidentgermana Revuo. La unua numero, por Januaro-Februaro 1961, havis ok grandformatajn paĝojn (29 1/2 x 21 cm). Bona papero, multaj bildoj. La gazeto enhavas informarkolojn pri Okcidenta Germanio, kaj estas tre leginda. Eldonas ĝin la Limburger Vereinsdruckerei G.m.b.H., (16) Limburg/Lahn, Germanio. Kelkaj specimenaj ekzempleroj de la gazeto estas havigeblaj ĉe la redaktoro de la N.A. Esperanto Review, en Chicago.

THE FOURTH EFG ESPERANTO SONG RECORD IS AVAILABLE NOW

The producer of the Esperanto records labeled EFG has just announced the fourth in the series. The price is given as 7.50 German marks (about \$2.00). They can be ordered through D E Parrish, 328 West 46th Street, Los Angeles 37, Calif.

It can be ordered directly by sending an international money order to Biernath, Deutsche Bank AG, Branschweig n-ro 5386. Mark on it "EFG 004". The record will be immediately sent to you.

Internacia Esperanto-Muzeo en Vieno

estas scienca instituto pri internacia lingvo, unika en la mondo. Ĝi estas trezorloko por adeptoj de internacia lingvo, ĉu Esperanto, ĉu Volapük, ĉu Ido, ĉu Interlingua, ktp.

La origino de I.E.M.V. estis en 1927, dum la Universala Kongreso de Esperanto en Danzig. Feliks Zamenhof, la frato de la aŭtoro de Esperanto, sugestis ke estu publika Esperanto-biblioteko. Hugo Steiner, la reprezentanto de Aŭstrio en la kongreso, ŝatis la ideon. La ministroj de Edukado kaj Komercio en Aŭstrio helpis lin. Pro la manko de ĉambroj en Vieno, la naskiĝloko de la Muzeo estis iama ĉevalejo en la centro de la urbo. Ĝi havis unu tablon, du seĝojn kaj fornon.

La esperantistoj en Aŭstrio diris ke Hugo Steiner estas utopiisto. Kiu pagos la kostojn de la Muzeo? Sed li ne timis. Privataj donacoj pagis la unuajn kostojn. en 1928 la Ministerio de Edukado faris kontrakton kun la Muzeo. La Nacia Biblioteko de Aŭstrio estu la hejmo de la Muzeo, kaj pagu la kostojn. Do la Muzeo okupis ĉambron (poste du ĉambrojn) de la iama Augustinana monaĥejo, kiu estis parto de la Nacia Biblioteko.

En la sekvanta jaro, okazis la inaŭguracio de la Muzeo en la Nacia Biblioteko. La Prezidanto de Aŭstrio, Kanceliero Streeruwitz, Episkopo Seidl, Feliks kaj Lidja Zamenhof, kaj aliaj personoj ĉeestis.

En 1931 la Muzeo okupis grandan salanon en la "Neue Burg" (nova parto de la imperiestra kastelo), kaj en 1932 ĝi ricevis duan salanon. Tie ĝi restis ĝis marto, 1938, kiam Hitler eniris Aŭstrion. La Gestapo fermis la Muzeon kaj arestis Steiner-n. La materialo de la Muzeo estis konservata, kaj en 1946 Steiner reportis ĝin al la Hofburg por reestabli la Muzeon.

La Muzeo kolektas ĉion presitan en aŭ pri internacia lingvo. Ĝi havas specialan kolekton de fonograf-diskoj, magnetofon-bendoj, fotoj, gazetoj, ktp. Neniam forĵetu presaĵon en Esperanto, sed sendu ĝin al la Muzeo!

La unua materialo en la Muzeo venis el la bibliotekoj de la Unua Esperanto-Unuiĝo en Vieno, kaj de Josef Schade en Vieno. Poste ĝi ricevis la librojn de Prof. Theophil Cart, Parizo; Prof. Jezierski, Krakovo; gesinjoroj Yelland, Francio; Oskar Bünemann, Hamburgo; kaj librojn kaj gazetojn sendatajn de aŭtoroj kaj publikigantoj. La Muzeo publikigis Katalogon en du partoj: Parto 1, 461p., pri Esperanto; Parto 2, 93 p., pri aliaj projektoj. En la fino de 1961 oni planas trian parton.

La Internacia Esperanto Muzeo en Vieno okupas kvin salonegojn. Unu estas ekspozici-loko kun 24 grandaj vitrinoj. Unu (ronda salono) estas la Panteono,



memorloko por la pioniroj de la movado. Tria estas la laborloko por la kvar personoj, kiuj laboras en la Muzeo.

La Ministerio de Edukado pagas kvar laborantojn de la Muzeo: Hugo Steiner; William Hube, help-direktoro; Maria Weber, kaj Josefina Vasta, helpantoj. Ĝi ankaŭ pagas ĉiujn kostojn de la Muzeo.

La koro de la Esperanto-movado estas la éesperanta literaturo. La trezorloko de la éesperanta literaturo estas la IEMV.

La Muzeo publikigas interesan bultenon mimeografitan. Oni povas aboni la bultenon. La kosto estas ok internaciaj respondkuponoj por unu jaro. Adreso: Internacia Esperanto-Muzeo, Hofburg, Vienna 1, Aŭstrio.

Difficult expressions:

ĉu ĉu ĉu = whether whether whether

ĵama = one time

monaĝejo = monastery

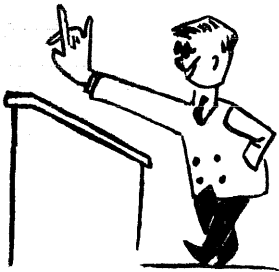
imperiista = belonging to an emperor

magnetofono = tape recorder. magnetofon-bendo = recording tape

vitrino = showcase



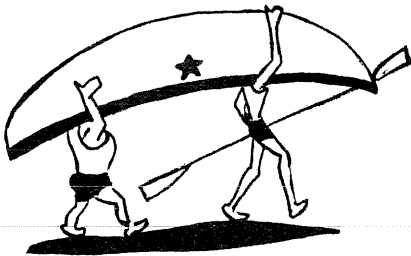
3a K.E.A. - Kongreso Forest, Ont., 8a - 9a de julio 1961



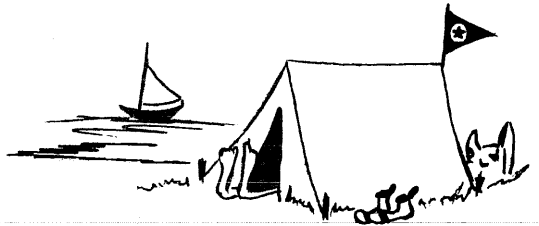
Ĉu vi volas aŭskulti esperantan
prelegon de universitata profesoro?



Ĉu vi volas aŭdi televidan kantistinon,
kiu ĵus lernis esperanton?



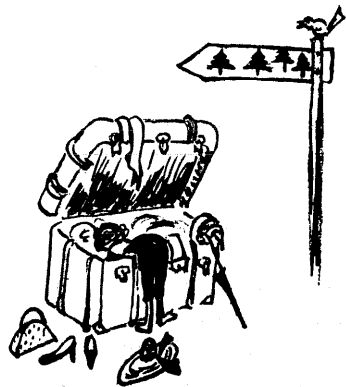
Ĉu vi ŝatas akvosportojn?



Ĉu vi ŝatus tendumi sub esperanta flago?



Ĉu tio plaĉus ankaŭ al vi?



Tiam pretigu la valizon por Forest!

LOKO: Proksimume 30 mejlojn nordoriente de Samia aŭ 45 mejlojn nordokcidente de Londono, Ontario situas Forest ĉe la "Blua Akvo Ŝoseo" (Blue Water Highway), 9 mejlojn norde de la kruciĝo de la ŝoseoj 7 kaj 21. Kongresejo estas: Canadian Legion Hall, King Street.

PROGRAMO: Sabato, 8a de julio, 1961:

- 10a horo Malfermo. Salutvortoj de la L.K.K. - 'Bonvenon amikoj' (kanto) -
Transdono de atestiloj al sukcesaj ekzamenitoj - Festparolado de la prezidanto, prof. J. Mayer, pri Rabindranath Tagore, la granda hinda poeto kaj filozofo - Komuna kanto (La Himno).
- 10.50 Fotografiĝo antaŭ la kongresejo.
- 11.00 Estrarraporto pri farita laboro kaj planoj por la estonteco. Diskuto.
- 12.00 Komuna manĝo en la kongresejo.
- 12.30 'Ni ĝoju kune' (ludoj, dancoj, kantoj)
- 14.00 Al la plaĝo! (naĝado, sunbanado, k.c. ĉe la strando, fotografado)
- 18.30 Vespermanĝo en la kongresejo.
- 19.15 'La arto en esperanto' (kantoj kaj poemoj en esperanto).
- 20.00 Publika kunveno. Prof. J. Mayer: "Languages and the barriers they build." - Diskuto (anglalingva).

Dimanĉo, 9a de julio, 1961

- Matena diservo en la presbitera preĝejo. Rev. Quint parolos angle pri homa frateco.
- 13.30 La infana esperanto-grupo de Forest salutas nin. Post tio: Daŭrigo de la laborkunsido aŭ distra programo.
- ??? Fermo de la kongreso.

KOTIZOJ: \$ 5.50 po persono. \$ 2.50 por dua familia membro aŭ por persono, kiu ne mem gajnas monon (infanoj, studentoj, pensiuloj). La kongreskotizo inkluzivas la du manĝojn sabate. Bv. indiki, se vi deziras vegetaran manĝaĵon. La kongreskotizoj devas esti ricevitaj de la LKK ĝis la 28.6., ĉar la restoracio devas antaŭscii la nombron de la kongresanoj.

LOGADO: Se vi intencas tranokti en motelo, sendu kun la kongreskotizo \$ 4.00 po persono kaj nokto, por ke la LKK povu rezervi ĉambrojn por vi. Indiku viajn dezirojn. Post la 15.6. la LKK ne plu akceptos monon por motelrezervado. La prezoj dependas de tio, kiom da personoj dormos en unu ĉambro kaj ne estas pli ol \$ 6.00 nokte.

Vi ankaŭ povas tendumi aŭ dormi en via aŭtomobilo en 'Ipperwash Provincial Park': \$ 0.50 po aŭtomobilo, \$ 1.00 po teno, \$ 0.25 por elektra kurento.

ADRESO DE LKK: S-ro J.F. Hoyle, Box 421, Forest, Ont. - Se vi bezonas ankoraŭ pli da informoj, skribu al s-ro Hoyle, sed ĉemetu afrankitan respondkoverton.

* * * * *

Post finiĝo de tri ĉe-metodaj kursoj sub la gvido de s-ino Vima Eichholz en Toronto, Okvilo kaj en la universitato de Hamiltono, okazis je la 10.5. en la Esperanto-Domo en Okvilo skriba kaj buŝa ekzameno, kiun partoprenis 15 gelnantoj. La ekzamena komisiono de KEA fondiĝis kaj nun prijuĝas la laborojn. La rezultoj estos diskonigitaj dum la 3a Kongreso de KEA. K.E.A. aranĝos ekzamenojn pri lingva kapableco kaj laŭeble ankaŭ por kursgvidantoj, se montriĝos bezono. Interesuloj anoncu sin al la vicprezidantino de KEA: Vilma Eichholz, Esperanto Domo, Oakville, Ontario



EMINENTULOJ PARTOPRENAS EN ESPERANTO-PROGRAMOJ DE LA VOĈO DE AMERIKO

Usonaj eminentuloj denove parolas Esperante en radio-programoj de la Voĉo de Ameriko. La 17-an de Marto membro de la Domo de Reprezentantoj, S-ro Roman Pucinski el Chicago, faris tion jam la trian fojon. Li respondis al demando de membro de la Unua Ĉambro (Senato) de la Sveda Parlamento, S-ro Einar Dahl, pri senlaboreco en Usono kaj klopodoj por ĝia forigo. Kongresano (deputito) Pucinski antaŭ nelonge akompanis la novan Labor-Ministron Arthur Goldberg dum parto de vojaĝo, kiun li faris laŭ deziro de Prezidanto Kennedy por ekzameni la faktojn pri la ekzistanta senlaboreco kaj por prepari proponojn por la solvo de la problemo.

La Voĉo de Ameriko denove ricevis pli ol 200 demandojn el pli ol tridek landoj por sia programo de Demandoj kaj Respondoj. Ĝis la fino de Februaro 1961 ĝi ricevis pri siaj Esperanto-programoj proksimume 1420 leterojn el 81 landoj. Anonco pri la Esperanto-programoj ankaŭ aperas en la ses anglalingvaj programbultenoj de la Voĉo de Ameriko: por Eŭropo, Afriko, la Meza Oriento kaj Latin-Ameriko. Oni atentigis pri la Esperanto-programoj en multaj nacilingvaj programoj de la Voĉo de Ameriko. Ankaŭ okazis specialaj intervjuoj pri la Esperanto-programoj. En litova lingvo oni intervjuis F-inon Clare Soponis, kiu estas Sekretariino de Kongresano Pucinski kaj kunlaboris en preskaŭ ĉiuj Esperanto-programoj de la Voĉo de Ameriko. En hispana lingvo F-ino Carmen Torres intervjuis S-inon Consuelo de Sánchez Latour el Gvatemalo pri Esperanto en la sama tago, kiam D-ro Solzbacher intervjuis ŝin kaj ŝian edzon en Esperanto.

New Books

Memorlibro pri la Zamenhof-Jaro is one of those occasional volumes which, like the Krestomatio and the U. E. A. Yearbook, deserve to be on the bookshelf of every serious Esperantist. Published by the Universal Esperanto Association in 1960 in observance of the centenary of Dr. Zamenhof's birth, this book of just over a hundred large pages contains definitive articles on the history and status of the Esperanto movement to date, as well as exhaustive biographical material and many excellent pictures.

Pluk, by Poul Thorsen, is a sequel or, perhaps, companion piece to the author's earlier Gruk. This rather small (96 pages) booklet -- paper bound -- contains the sort of short, pithy, at once humorous and occasionally profound poetry which came off so well in the first book. This one is not quite up to the standard, though it is very enjoyable and not expensive. The author has done a unique thing in placing on even-numbered pages verses with a saucy, sometimes almost shocking taint, and on the odd-numbered pages his more serious offerings, so that one may -- if in one mood or the other -- read only the poems on the one side or the other.

Sudtirolo en la jaro 1960, by Hugo Steiner, is a slim brochure containing a study of the "question" of Southern Tyrol, and -- although the author claims not to be presenting a case for either side -- actually does advocate autonomy for this region, once a part of Austria and now annexed to Italy. On the other hand, for anyone interested in this subject, the booklet does **seem** to be exhaustive in presenting the background facts involved.

Poŝtmarkoj de la Ĉina Popola Respubliko will be of interest to stamp collectors -- including those who do not speak Esperanto -- as its 90-some pages comprise an excellent catalog of postage stamps put out by Red China in the years of its existence, plus a history of Chinese stamps which goes back (so its authors claim) to seven centuries before Christ. Fine reproductions of ancient stamps and beautiful color prints of the current ones make up most of the book, which is as nearly devoid of propaganda as can be expected in a publication coming from that part of the world. The book is bound and very presentable. A serious stamp collector could use the book as an album as well.

Totala Suneklipso is a new brochure from Jugoslavia, concerned primarily with the total eclipse of the sun which occurred in February of this year. Its main interest is to scientists, but it has a secondary interest for all Esperantists in that it deals in some detail with the activities of a group of bright youngsters who have dedicated themselves to furthering both science and Esperanto in interesting ways. One of these ways is the writing of a novel, Tragedy in the Universe, which has enjoyed great success in Europe and has been published in several languages. The central theme of the novel is said to be the "interna ideo" of Dr. Zamenhof.

-- David Richardson.

NOVA LIBRO

Topaze, de Marcel Pagnol; kaj La Ŝipego Tenacity de Charles Vildrac. Tr. el la franca de Roger Bernard. La Laguna: Stafeto, 1960. 292 p., broŝ. \$ 2.00.

Ĉi tiu paro da dramoj estas alloga aldono al nia literaturo.

La unua dramo, Topaze, estas komedio sufiĉe malprofunda, sed amuza. La ĉefa karaktero, Topaze, estas instruisto en privata lernejo. Pro diversaj kaŭzoj, li maldungiĝas, kaj trovas novan pozicion en la oficejoj de korupta urba politikisto. Rapide li riĉiĝas, kaj, fine de la dramo, sukcesas korupti ankoraŭ alian instruiston de la lernejo.

La disvolviĝo de la karaktero de Topaze estas la centro de la dramo. Komence, li estas naiva, skrupule honesta, kaj cediĝema. Fine de la dramo li estas lerta, skrupule malhonesto, kaj regema.

La dramo dependas forte de la komika karaktero de sia ĉefrolulo. Ĝi preskaŭ indas la epiteton "farso". Kiel en romano de P. G. Wodehouse (kp. la esperante eldonitan libron La Princo kaj Betty), ĉiu evento okazas glate, facile, kaj senpense. Kaj egale simile, la verko estas lerte farita tiel ke onin ne tudas la nomita kvalito.

La dua dramo, La Ŝipego Tenacity, estas malpli longa, kaj pli serioztona. Same kiel Topaze, ĝi preskaŭ ne havas klimakson. Simpla rakonto - du presistoj intencas enŝipiĝi por iri labori en Kanado. La ŝipo foriras du semajnojn malfrue, kaj dum ili atendas unu ekamas knabinon kaj anstataŭ iri al Kanado foriras kun ŝi, dum la alia decidas sekvi la originalan planon. La karakterizado estas malpli efika ol en la unua dramo. Kaj ankaŭ en ĉi tiu speciale iluminan vivpriskribon oni ne trovas. Tamen, ĝi distras.

La tradukinto bone laboris. Oni legas rapide kaj facile.

Kiel distraĵo, la dramaro estas leginda.

D.R.B.

**For books in or about Esperanto,
for textbooks, dictionaries, readers**

Esperanto League Book Service
Middleton, Wisconsin

or

Esperanto Press, P. O. Box 344, Oakville, Ont., Canada

DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

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Mišel Stojanov, Petrova niva 29, Plodiv.
Radoslav Válkov Stojkov, str. Vasil Levski 319, Trojan.
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Ivan Nikolov Bajčev, Jakoruda 8, Ruse.
Bojidar Fotev, Vázrajdane 6, Varna.

Czechoslovakia

Ladislav Hatla, Hronovicka 488, Pardubica.
Josef Svoboda, Ustř c.p. 61, posta Větrný Jenřkov
u Humpolce.
Lad. Filka, Bezručova 731, Kuřim u Brno.

France

Frank Murphy, Hotel de la Poste, 55 Rue de l'Alma,
Roubaix.

Hungary

Bozzaly Béla, Békésasaba, Fürst 12.
Kepiro Sandor, Sarkad, Gyar u 40.
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Ernesto Ladmann, Bocskai sor. No. 162, Esztergom-
tabor, Komarom m.

Indonesia

Lie San Sien, Djl. Dagen 56, Jogjarta-Java.
Hioe Go An, Djl. Malioboro 189, Jogjakarta-Java.
Wang Ding Hwang, Djl. Djogonegaran, Gt 6/476,
Jogjakarta-Java.
Setiono, Djl. Malioboro 195, Jogjakarta-Java.

Japan

Zinro Kataoka, 1510 Isurugi-Machi, Toyama-ken.
Širicu Nišinomija, Kōkō Esperanto-Klubo, Tateiši-Ńo,
Nišinomija, Hjōgo.

Jugoslavia

Kreso Pantic, Primorska 3a, Slav Pozega, N-R Hrvatska
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Bunjevčević Velimir (11-jara knabo), Slav Pozega, " .

Poland

Lucjan Krawczyk, Box 84, Gdansk 1.

USSR

Smelov Viktor, Severomouk.
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deziroj, au aliaj informoj, bonvolu sendi po unu stelo
por ĉiuj 5 vortoj.

Review

Esperanto La Lingvo Internacia Facila Por Vi, by C. Walter. Mulhouse (France): Editions Nova, 1960. 120 p., card bound.

I have enjoyed perusing "Esperanto, la lingvo internacia". This self-teaching course in Esperanto represents a now common approach to learning a foreign language. It essays to remove from the learning process what stymies many students: abstract grammatical explanations of the language structure. Instead it stimulates the child's learning of its native idiom, replacing with pictorial representations any logical exegeses and translations.

For people unable to digest the more compact grammatical approaches to learning, this little course book may prove a helpful teacher. My personal predilection remains with the traditional methods of grammar and translation, as these forestall the increased vagueness and imprecision inherent with an indirect method. I maintain: To the degree that the adult mentality differs from that of the child, so will the most propitious mode of appropriating linguistic skills for either.

Sigurd Hoppe.

Sender:
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UNIVERSALA ESPERANTO-ASOCIO

estas monda organizo de Esperantistoj, konsistanta el la naciaj asocioj kaj individuaj membroj. Ĝi publikigas la monatan gazeton 'Esperanto', jarlibron (en du partoj), kaj funkciigas reton de deligitoj tra la mondo. Ĉiu aktiva esperantisto bezonas esti individua membro de U.E.A. Kotizoj por 1961:

por simpla membro kiu ricevas la jarlibron:	\$ 2.25
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Sendu kotizojn al, kaj petu informojn de Donald E. Parrish, 328 West 46th St., Los Angeles 37, California.

Traduko de la libro La Profeto de Kahlil Gilbran estas pretigita de Roan U. Orloff, kaj eldononto estas trovita. Bezonata ankoraŭ estas \$ 200 da kapitalo. Kiu ŝatus helpi, bonvolu kontakti Roan U. Orloff, 31 Nahanton St., Newton Centre 59, Mass., Usono.

The Esperanto Library, of Middleton, Wisconsin, has begun operation of the John Turner Memorial Library. Esperanto books are available on loan to public and school libraries in the United States for a period of one month each loan, with one month renewals permitted. Information is available from the Esperanto Library, Middleton, Wisconsin.

Esperantist radio amateurs are asked to contact David Richardson, W7LLV, R.F.D. Box 81, Eastsound, Washington. Please give information as to bands and modes of operation, days and times you operate, call letters, etc. Every amateur replying to this notice will receive a compilation of all the replies, including a number of foreign stations.

Por fotoekspozicio "Nuntempa Ameriko" estas bezonataj presaĵoj, fotoj, koloraj bildkartoj, kc. pri Usono. Rekompenco estos sendataj materialoj pri Bulgario. Bonvolu sendi al Jordan Todorov Kazakov, Ruse, Panaguziste 20b, Bulgario.