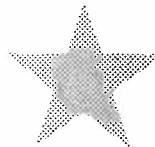


AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

# AMERICAN ESPERANTO MAGAZINE



*Esperanto in Brazil*  
*Doris Connor*

*World Language – I*  
*Mario A. Pei*

*Portugala Ekskurscio*  
*Samideaneco*

*Jam Antaŭ 71 Jaroj*  
*A. Dombrovski*

*Ja Kion Ni Manĝu ?*  
*Amuza Studio*



**NOV-DEC  
1964**

# AMERICAN ESPERANTO MAGAZINE

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, Inc.  
1837 N. E. 49th Ave., Portland 13, Oregon

*Central Office:* Doris T. Connor, George Alan Connor (see address above)  
*Esperanto Book Service,* Williamsburg P.O. Box 315, Brooklyn 11, N.Y.  
*Sustaining Board:* Ralph H. Beard, Anonymous, Chas. C. Cummingsmith,  
Edwin R. Fleming, Dr. Lee-Min Han, Austin Herschel, Allan Hutcheon,  
J. Archie Johnson, Jr., Juan Jova, Paul J. Kovar, Charles A. Lyon, Bertha  
E. Mullin, Bertha F. Sloan, Harold S. Sloan, Virgil Whanger.

---

## WE ARE HAPPY TO SAY: "HERE IT IS!"

Our "cow's tail" announcement in the tardy Sep-Oct 1964 AE, mentioned how, after a troubled summer, we were at work "catching up" with the Nov-Dec issue. We are happy to say: "*Here it is!*" – and more or less *on time*, dependent on what our printer does with our material from here on in. This feat was not accomplished without neglecting just everything else, both night and day. We have even had to disregard the TV programs, forgoing "pastime under the Lyndon Tree" and "repose by the Golden Waters"! This *indeed*, you must agree, was a great sacrifice!

However, we are happy that you have this Nov-Dec AE early, and we are glad that we have enlarged this issue to 24 pages, – filled with articles in both English and Esperanto, which we trust you will find of interest, and useful in your Esperanto promotion. With this number, we are beginning an original article on "*The World Language Problem*" by Prof. Mario A. Pei, which will be printed in three consecutive issues. As Esperantists you will be especially interested in the final installment on "*Constructed Interlanguages*". All who *renew NOW* will of course receive that issue. And, along with a variety of Esperanto articles, we believe you will enjoy the delightful account in English of Doris T. Connor's visit and observations of "*Esperanto in Brazil*."

By an increase in new members and your prompt renewals – and contributions from those who can afford to raise their ante – we hope to print other 24-page issues when our finances permit. Your dedication to *unified endeavors for Esperanto in EANA* – the only unification possible for our American Esperanto movement – will assure a larger and better magazine and movement in North America. We understand that our Marxist orientated competitors are not doing so well at the moment. EANA is doing very well, thank you! As we stated in the Sep-Oct issue of AE, "it looks like a good season ahead for EANA." In gratitude for so many dedicated friends and members, let us wish you *bondezirojn* for the coming holidays, and "*Gojan Kristnaskon kaj Felicen Novan Jaron.*"

---

*Bildo sur la kovrilo:* Kokosarboj kiuj kreskas ĉe la nordorientaj marbordoj de la bela lando Brazilo.

---

Subscription \$5, Single copy 50¢, Library sub. \$2.50.  
Jarabono eksterlande por kalendara jaro: \$2.50 aŭ egalvaloro.  
Gratis to Members of the EANA.

Regular Membership in EANA – \$5.00 per year. Patron – \$10.00.  
Elementary or H.S. Students under 18 years – \$4.00 per year.  
Sustaining Board – \$3.00 or more per month.

# AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

Vol. 76

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1964

Nos. 11-12

## ESPERANTO IN BRAZIL

DORIS TAPPAN CONNOR

*This account was written many years ago, when we visited Brazil to teach Esperanto to government employees. We feel that it merits reading even now, although written in the present tense, to illustrate the remarkable progress of Esperanto in Brazil at that time.*

It was just at twilight that we sailed into the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The circle of lights along the water-front gleamed and sparkled like a necklace of diamonds. The dim shapes of the surrounding mountains "Pão de Açúcar" (Sugar Loaf) and "Corcovado" (The Hunchback) loomed darkly against the grey sky. High above the "Corcovado" shone the great lighted cross of "Christ the Redeemer". This was, indeed, the most beautiful harbor in the world!

But we had come to Brazil not only to admire its natural beauty. We had come to visit with the Brazilian Esperantists. By the time the ship docked it was nightfall, and the rain poured down in a steady stream! Could we expect the Rio Esperantists out in this deluge? I hovered excitedly in the lounge of the ship, a large green star pinned prominently to my jacket.

Suddenly, I noticed a medium-sized, animated, dark-haired gentleman enter by a side door. His eyes, too, seemed to be searching—not looking at faces

exactly, but peering at lapels and jackets. Then I saw it! He also, wore a green star! "This", I thought, "is Ismael Gomes Braga", and I started toward him. At the same time he noticed my star, and the next moment we were shaking hands. "Cù vi estas samideano Braga?" "Jes, jes, fraǔlino, bonvenon al Brazilo." Senhor Braga had come by police boat to meet us even before we reached the shores of his country.

The rain poured down intermittently, but when we stepped off the boat, a group of Esperantists were there to welcome us. We started immediately to chatter in Esperanto—with complete and easy understanding. There were greetings and introductions, photographs and light-hearted banter. I was laughingly told to be sure to step onto land with my right foot first—that would bring me good-luck in Brazil. At last, when we bid farewell for the night, I was introduced to that delightful Brazilian gesture of meeting and farewell: an arm around the shoulder (almost a hug, I must admit) and three

pats on the back.

The days in Brazil were full and interesting. We visited with the Esperantists in their clubs and in their homes. Throughout it all we discussed general Esperanto questions and learned first hand about the extent of the Esperanto movement in Brazil. That was many years ago—in the delightful summer of 1941—and the Esperanto movement in Brazil steadily progresses.

There are Esperanto clubs, classes, Delegates of the International Esperanto League, and other Esperanto activities in all but three of the twenty Brazilian states, and, of course, there are many clubs in the Federal District, which includes Rio de Janeiro. Eighteen new Esperanto societies were founded in the year 1941 alone! Twelve state and local associations, probably the most active ones, are now affiliated with the Brazilian Esperanto League.

The Brazilian Esperanto movement, seeing the war coming, imported considerable stocks of Esperanto books from Europe and started a large scale publishing program of its own. During the years since then, Brazil has printed thousands of Esperanto books. Senhor Braga is largely responsible for this, and according to his report, their books are on sale in all the book-stores of the country, and are sent free of charge to all public libraries.

The magazine *O Brasil Esper-*

*antista* and *Pernambuco Esperantista* appear regularly, in Esperanto and Portuguese. The Institute of Geography and Statistics, a department of the Government of Brazil, has declared Esperanto to be its official auxiliary language. It has published in Esperanto a resumé of the statistics of Brazil, a beautifully printed booklet of the City of Salvador and considerable other literature. Its official organ, the *Revista Brasileira de Geografia* prints summaries of its main articles in Esperanto. The magazine of the Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro does the same. Esperanto is taught as a compulsory subject in a course for the employees of the Statistical Service of the Brazilian States. Many of the students in my Cseh-Method Esperanto course in Brazil were employees of the Institute. They represented every state in Brazil, from the territory of Acre, far in the interior—from the State of Manaus on the upper Amazon—to the State of Santa Catarina, far to the south. Dr. Mario Teixeira de Freitas, General Secretary of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, is also President of the Panamerican Institute of Statistics, and has published several excellent articles on Esperanto in its official bulletin.

Under the Protectorate of the President of the United States of Brazil, Getulio Vargas, and with the active support of various governmental and private organiza-

tions, the Brazilian Esperantists are now planning the *Tenth Brazilian Esperanto Congress*, to be held in Rio de Janeiro in April 1945. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Education are among the members of the Honorary Committee. So is the Polish Minister to Brazil, because Warsaw was Esperanto's birthplace. The active Organizing Committee is headed by Ambassador José Carlos de Macedo Soares, President of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. Senhora Ana Amélia de Queiroz Carneiro de Mendonça, President of the Brazilian Student House, and Professor Lourenço Filho, Director of the National Institute of Pedagogical Studies, are Vice-Presidents.

The sympathy of the Brazilian Government is by no means purely platonic. In 1943, about half the income of the Brazilian Esperanto League was supplied by a subsidy from the Government, listed in the budget of Public Education.

The example of the Brazilian Federal authorities has been followed by a number of state governments and city administrations. The official journal of the State of Santa Catarina reprints articles from *O Brasil Esperantista*. The State Academy of Literature, in Espírito Santo, has decided to set up an Esperanto Center for the State, under the direction of its member, Jose Paulino Alves. The City Council of Larangeiras, in

the State of Parahyba named its public library after Dr. Zamenhof, author of Esperanto.

Among the private organizations which have adopted resolutions in favor of Esperanto are the following: The Ninth Brazilian Congress of Geography, the Second Congress of Literary Academies, the Second Conference of Catholic Journalists and the Second Brazilian Meeting of Engineers. Three radio stations in Rio de Janeiro, two in São Paulo, and one in Pernambuco have regular Esperanto broadcasts, one of them daily. All important newspapers publish articles and news items dealing with the Esperanto movement in Brazil and in the world.

The 1944 Year Book of the International Esperanto League lists a good many "specialized Delegates" on its Brazilian pages. Here are some of the fields in which Brazilian experts are ready to give information and assistance to fellow Esperantists throughout the world: Commerce, Industry, Banking, Railroads, Education, Physical Education, Womens' Organizations, Statistics, Music, Chess, Medical Questions, Dentistry, Police, Literature, Printing, Catholic Church, Spiritualism, Scouting, Philately and Co-operatives.

The Brazilian Post Office Administration has issued stamps and postcards with Esperanto text. In this war, correspondence in foreign languages has been

severely restricted by censorship regulations. Only very few languages are permitted. Esperanto is one of them. An Esperanto Censor has been appointed in Rio de Janeiro, and since our own US Office of Censorship has an official censor, the "free flow of Esperanto news" between our two countries should help to establish a firm foundation for a better knowledge of our Brazilian neighbors.

The Local Congress Committee of the *Tenth Brazilian Congress* includes many names of Esperantists, whom it was our pleasure to meet while we were in Brazil. The name of a Secretary, Maria Malheiro, brings to mind one of our loveliest days in that fair land. We were invited, one Sunday afternoon, to be guests of the Malheiro family at their beautiful fazenda, some distance from Rio. While I hung on for dear life to the grip-straps in the rear seat of the auto that whisked and rolled and bounced us on our way, Maria pointed out the banana trees

on the mountain side, the "Cotton Tree" from which kapok is made, and the groves of Mamao (Papaya) and Mango trees. We had barely reached the fazenda when Dr. Malheiro, our host, invited us out to taste the variety of oranges on the plantation. As our entree to a picnic dinner, we ate only about ten different, delicious, sweet-as-honey oranges! There were rides on Brazilian ponies and many other delights.

Later, as twilight descended over the valley, we walked in the pasture land, and Maria spoke wistfully, pensively of her country and her people. "This is the time of day we Brazilians call 'the time of saudades.' It provokes a feeling of sad longing and nostalgia. That is what 'saudades' means in Brazilian." The purple mist, the dark green of the orange groves on the hill top, the cluck-cluck of restless chickens settling on their roosts also brought 'saudades' to me.

And now... Oh... I have *saudades* for Brazil!

---

## The Structure of Esperanto

Dr. Porto Carreiro Neto, Director of the National School of Chemistry in Rio de Janeiro, has written a delightful study, in Portuguese, on the structure of Esperanto ("A Estrutura do Esperanto"), first published by the Liga Esperantista Brasileira in booklet form. He points out that Esperanto is not an "artificial" language (*he says Basic English is*) nor a "mixture" of linguistic elements, but a living language capable of express-

ing all shades of thought. Being a chemist, Dr. Carreiro Neto compares Esperanto with a chemical compound the elements of which have all contributed certain particular qualities. The author insists on clarity as one of the essential characteristics of the Esperanto style: "There is a saying, 'If it is clear, it is Esperanto'; turned the other way around, this saying becomes an imperative, 'If it is Esperanto, it has to be clear'..."

# THE WORLD LANGUAGE PROBLEM NATIONAL VS. INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGES

Mario A. Pei, Ph.D.

*This is Part I of an original article by Dr. Mario A. Pei, Professor of Romance Languages in Columbia University and famed writer on languages of the world. It is from his speech presented to the Esperanto Interlanguage Association (EANA) in New York City some years ago. We will print it in three consecutive issues of AE - 1. "Basic vs. Real English"; 2. "National Languages"; 3. "Constructed Languages & Esperanto".*

The language problem presents a very vital issue. It is not a new issue. People get together, representatives of many lands and many countries, and they have to communicate with one another. What means of communication are they going to use? It is trite to say to all of them: "Now, learn one another's languages!" Yes, but how learn one another's languages, when there are in the world over 3,000 languages and dialects. "Well," you might say, "some are more important, and some less important." Suppose you take some of the more important, the ones that have fifty million or more speakers. You reach a rather impressive total. You come up to a total of about fifteen languages.

Learning fifteen languages is a rather difficult task, take it from one who knows. It can be done, but not too perfectly, by one who has the inclination and by one who has the time. Unfortunately, that is the drawback. The people who are in charge of the international meetings, the people who have to transact the world's business, are not as a rule the people who have either the inclination or the time to learn languages. The result is they have to depend upon interpreters and translators, which is at best an unsatisfactory way of doing business. It was Mr. Churchill who said, after the Casablanca meeting, that it was very advantageous that the American and the British military men and political men were able to get together with one common language. That expedited things, it eliminated possible misunderstandings, it lead to prompt action, which were all very well for the representatives of Great Britain and the United States. However, the organization of the world calls for more than that. There are other nations involved. This is not an English speaking world, pure and simple. There are other countries, and there are other languages. If we have difficulty, if our political men have difficulty, in learning the languages of other countries, it may be safely assumed that the political representatives of the other countries will encounter the same difficulty learning ours, and the result is that the work of world organization is delayed. Very harmfully delayed.

## **Basic English Rejected by Minor Nations**

There was a news item that appeared some years ago. The American press, I noticed, did not give it very much space, and the item was relegated to page 32, if I mistake not. It was to the effect that the representatives of the minor United Nations had unanimously decided to reject Basic English as an international language. Well, perhaps that was a blow to our national pride. Perhaps it was a blow that was well deserved. Basic English has drawbacks not merely from the standpoint of foreign speakers, but from the standpoint of English speakers, and perhaps the drawbacks from the standpoint of English speakers are a little worse even than the ones

that foreign speakers encounter, because Basic English is fundamentally a retractive process, that is, a process of learning to unlearn, learning to forget, learning to do without. We have to revise our concepts with Basic English. In addition to all this, Basic English is fundamentally false in its claims. It tells you that you can get along with 850 words, but by the time that you get through with your Basic English, you find that there are additions over and above 850 words. There are dates, and numbers, and currencies, and so-called "international words", that are perhaps quite "international", but they are not Russian words, they are not Spanish, they are not Italian, and if you go to those countries and try to use them, people there won't understand you. And there are others, too, scientific, technical, which we should have to learn, and by the time you get through, you find instead of 850, if you want really to learn it completely, you come pretty close to the 8,000 words which are considered sufficient for ordinary interchange of conversation in any land.

### ***What Shall Be the International Language?***

That is all right, but now that still leaves us with the problem of international communications, and it is a problem that will have to be solved soon. We cannot wait much longer. The nations of the world want peace, the peoples of the world want a stop to the everlasting international wars, and the language problem, the language difference, while not in itself a cause of war, is a hindrance to the cause of peace, so it is very readily and generally recognized and admitted that an international language, some kind of international language, should be chosen. But now the great question comes up — what shall this international language be?

Well, at this point you know what the general idea of most people is. This I think is best illustrated by the idea of one of the worthy representatives of the United States Senate, who stated: "By all means, let us have an international language, and let that language be English!" Yes, but the French came back at us, and asked, "Why not French? It's used by a tremendous number of people!" And then the Spanish pointed out that after all, there are many advantages to be gained by the use of their language, among these the great ease of pronunciation, in Spanish. The Russians also have a few ideas of their own to add, and say they have a perfectly good language, and why give it up? So we find that the people of each country would like to see their own language used as an international communication medium. Why? Well, partly for reasons of sentiment, and partly because they will thereby be able to save themselves the trouble of having to learn another kind of speech.

The problem of mental inertia, the problem of human limitations, will all have to be considered. We speak a certain way, we have a certain set of habits, we have gone to considerable pain and expense to learn our mother tongue, and now we feel that we should be able to sit back on our laurels.

In spite of all this, a good many intelligent people realize that there would be a very great advantage to having one language used all over the world as a second language. Some of these proposals deal with national languages, and some with the constructed, or "artificial" languages.

Now, the same people who complain about foreign natural tongues immediately raise the complaint about a constructed language that it is "artificial", is constructed, is not a "natural" tongue, and why, they ask,

should they consider learning a language that is artificial?

Well, suppose we examine the various types, and see what the possibilities are of adopting one or another of these. I think by this time Basic English has been pretty thoroughly discredited, and will eventually be thrown out. That I believe is agreed throughout the world, because Basic English involves a restriction of the idea of human thought and expression.

### **Let Us Examine Leading National Tongues**

Now we have national languages and artificial languages. Let us examine the leading national tongues, and see what can be done. First, let us take English. Not Basic English, real English. How about real English? Well, one of the things often said about English by all the people who believe it should be our international language is that it is an easy language, one that offers not too much difficulty in learning to speak. That is perhaps true in one way, but it is not so true in another. It may be fairly easy to learn English in an imperfect and pidginized form, but the very fact that we have pidgin English in multiple variety is pretty definite proof that English is not easy. The fact that we have so many examples of this broken-down English is in itself evidence that English is not learned with facility. If it were, it would not be learned as a broken or pidgin speech.

You know what Basic English essays to do. It likes to take one of, say, eighteen verbs, link it up with a preposition or noun, and use it as a substitute for one of the original verbs that we use. For example, you must not say "surrender", you must say "give up". Give up and surrender are perfectly good English expressions, and we are apt to hear either one of them at any time, but "surrender" has a very definite meaning of its own, and that meaning is not "give up". "Give up", on the other hand, is completely meaningless, and has to be learned as an idiomatic expression. You take the phrase "give up" and offer it to a French speaker – what will it mean to him? It will not mean anything. It will mean "give", plus "up"! While "give up" is completely meaningless, he can learn it as an idiom; however, it is something that will never come to him naturally.

### **English Presents Problems to Foreigners**

Take also the expression "Look out!" This is another example of the same sort of thing. It means "Look outside!", it does not mean "Be careful"; and while in English we can say both things, we are more apt to say "look out" than "be careful", although we actually mean the latter. English is chock full of these idiomatic expressions, and all of them are going to be very difficult for foreign students to acquire. Then, our grammar is often described as one of the simplest grammars in the world. It is simple in some respects, and then again it is not so simple. It is difficult for a native American to understand the very real problems it presents to foreign students.

Recently I was in correspondence with a Czech who has been in this country only two or three years, and in the Czech language there is no article, definite or indefinite. You do not say "a" or "the". This Czech, who is a cultured person and has studied languages intensively, in his letters makes use of some very complicated expressions. "Well," you say, "all that is not a real barrier to comprehension, so long as he makes his meaning clear." But that again leads us to another order of ideas. Under these circumstances, if we use English in that form, we are going to have

either a pidgin English or a long series of pidgin forms, and after awhile our beautiful mother tongue is going to come out considerably the worse for wear. It will be so misunderstood that it will come out with the roots all awry and without clarity in use.

Then, of course, there are other difficulties. English sounds are a little difficult to acquire. There again you might say that it is not necessary to acquire them perfectly. Well, suppose a Frenchman learns to speak English after a fashion, and goes to great lengths to acquire its use, still he never seems to acquire this English in such a way as to make himself thoroughly understood. All these things lead us to think it perhaps has some difficulties in pronunciation.

Then there is another thing in the way of English, the structure of the language itself. Consider what we do in English in the case of words like "mail". First of all, it can be spelled two ways, "mail" and "male." The meaning becomes clear when we write the word, or when we use it in a context. But it does not always become one hundred percent clear, however, when we take the word "mail" and use it as a noun, as a verb, as an adjective. "Put this letter in the mail." "Mail this mail in the mail box." (Used as three parts of speech.) This is supposed to be a great advantage by some authorities, this looseness in the use of the grammatical parts. One writer thinks it has a great advantage in that it may be used in any way we please. It does lead, however, to confusion among those who are not familiar with the use of the language.

#### **Matter of Ungodly Spelling & Pronunciation**

The worst of all, even from the standpoint of a native speaker, is the matter of its ungodly spelling. Here you have spelling on the one side and pronunciation on the other. Consider, then, what has to be done in English and American schools. A child goes to school, and he learns to spell, goes through advanced courses of learning, and perhaps finally emerges with a Ph. D., and still he may have to look up the spelling of some words in Webster! That can happen much more easily with people who have not been so fortunate as to have had all the schooling that I have had. Consider the foreigner who hears the word "right", which can be spelled "right", "wright", "rite", or "write". It can be spelled in any one of these four ways. That sort of thing presents problems.

Some people, notably Mr. George Bernard Shaw and Senator Owen, have proposed spelling reform. But the average man will not listen to talk of such reform. He remembers the trouble he had in learning to spell, and it is something he expects others will just have to experience too. He feels he went through all the difficulties once, and he certainly is not going to learn to spell all over again. You have just as much difficulty convincing him on this point as convincing him that something other than English may be used as an international language. Well, I guess he just doesn't want to be disturbed.

Consider it, however, from the standpoint of the foreigner who may have to study English for the sake of international use, when the natives themselves cannot write it correctly after some twenty years of study! Yes, there is certainly something wrong.

Well, there you have some of the difficulties in the way of learning the English language. By no means all of them, rather, only a few!

(to be continued)

# PORUTGALA EKSKURSO

CARLOS ISIDORO DE JESUS

Frumatene la Esperantistoj komencas ariĝi en la stacidomo. Mistera sento ilin pelis tien — la sapiro kunkivivi dum tuta tago la senkomparan fratecon, kiun estigas la lingvo Esperanto. Verda flageto sage metita sur vagono-fenestro milde movigante kunkovkas al si la samideanaron. Tien ili svarmas allogate. Tie — ili scias — vojaĝos la verdaj ekskursantoj.

La vagonaro ekveturas. De unu al alia ekstremo de la vagono kruciĝas esperantaj sonoj je la mirego de la ceteraj pasaĝeroj. Fratama sento ŝvebas super niaj kapoj. Ĝi flugas reciproke de fraŭlo al fraŭlino, de maljunulo al junulo, de viro al virino — ĝi flugas de *homo* al *homo*!

Ni alvenas en Agualva. Samideano Ferreira Alves jam atende staras en la stacidomo. Ni salutas lin. Kriojn — vivu-ojn al Esperanto, hora-ojn! Ni turnas nin al la bieno, kiun tiu samideano afablege disponigis por ni. Estas babilado, Esperanto-kantado, kaj ridado. Jen la bieno! Ni nun serĉu oportunan lokon por restadi. Jen ĝi, proksime al tiu aro da arboj. Ĉiu surplankigas sian pakajon. Kelkaj mal-sataj jam ekmanĝas. Sportemuloj jam ludas per pilko. Aliaj ripozas sternitaj sur la herbaro. Plenaĝuloj parolas serioze pri io grava. Gejunuloj senzorge babiladas, aŭdigante ĝojojn ridegadon.

Nun, post la tagmezo, la solenaĵo alproksimiĝas. La samideanoj kunvenas. Kiom da personoj? Sepdek! Preskaŭ kongreso! Ekstarante, ĉiu kantas la himnon "La Espero". Sole na momento! La muzik-notoj ekoe resonas en niaj koroj, vekante pli varman amon al *la Homaro*. Kiel bone, esti Esperantisto!

Samideano Cordeiro eklegas sian saluton al la grupo. Elkoran bondeziaron kaj bonvenon. Sinceraj vortoj montrantaj amon al Esperanto, plenan komprenon pri nia ideo. Sekvas la Zamenhofa versaĵo, "Preĝo sub la verda standarto". Ni sentas ke la sole-neco pli ampleksiĝas. Ĉiuj streĉas la aŭdpovon kaj senteme aŭskultas ĝin. Poste, seriozuloj legas proprajn artikolojn. Kaj ridemuloj rakontas anekdotojn. Refoje versaĵoj: "La Vojo", "Al la Fratoj" kaj "Mia Pensio". Kaj tiel la programo sekvas — agrabla, interesa, plena je Esperantaj sentoj. Vere ĉiuj sentas sin "anoj de la granda homaro".

Fine, la letervespero. 25 leteroj ricevitaj. Dezirojn por plensukceso kaj plizio al la ekskursantoj de diversaj samideanoj, kore bedaŭrantaj ne povi interfratiĝi kun ni. Jes, vera interfratiĝo ĝi estas. Pala, malgrandega bildo de la estonta socio interfratigata. La solenaĵo ĉesas per komuna kanto de la Esperanta Himno.

Ludoj komenciĝas. Manon ĉe mano ni ronde ĉirkauiradas. Brue ni ridas, babilas — kaj ni nur bedaŭras ke la tago estas tiel mallonga. Sed jam estas tempo por foriri. La suno jam subiras kaj ni foriras kun la suno. Ho, la suno! Ja, la sama suno kiu ĵus lumigis fratian Esperantistan rondon, tuj disjetos la samajn radiojn al kanonoj, tankoj kaj armeoj. Kiel sarkasme! Kiel bedaŭrinde! Malrapide ni pašas al la stacidomo. La arboj kaj la floroj restas. . . . Sed ni foriras kun la konscienco trankvila kaj plensata, pri plenumo de *devo* la plej sankta!

Lisbono, Port.

**RIMARKU:** Bonvole informu la gazeton "Amerika Esperantisto" pri korektajoj aŭ adres-ŝanĝoj tuj. Skribu la malnovan kaj ankaŭ la novan adresojn. Tuja atento pri tiuj detalaĵoj faciligos la laboron ĉe ni, kaj certigos al vi la ricevon de la gazeto.

# The Esperanto Association of North America

---

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

From time to time we receive inquiries concerning the relationship, if any, between the Esperanto Association of North America and various "Institutes," "Foundations" and periodicals operating under such names as Esperanto Foundation, International Language Foundation, Interlanguage Foundation, National Institute of Esperanto, American Institute of Esperanto, American Esperanto Institute, Interlingual Institute, National Eureka Esperanto Institute, Zamenhof Institute, Esperanto Publishing House, Esperanto Campaign Office, Espero, Usona Revo, American Friends of World Esperanto, American Esperanto Federation, World Language Foundation. We are not sure whether this list is complete nor whether all of these "firms" are still in existence.

None of them has any connection with the Esperanto Association of North America, which is the legitimate representative body of the Esperanto movement in the United States and Canada. Practically all of them are one-man shows, or organizations existing on paper only, and some have been established for the express purpose of counteracting our Association and its democratically elected officers. Not one of them amounts to much, as far as membership or achievements are concerned. They do create, however, a certain amount of confusion in the public mind as to who represents the Esperanto movement on the North American continent.

We, therefore, wish to recall Resolution No. 10 adopted by the 39th Congress of our Association at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1949: "The Congress reaffirms the importance of unity of efforts among all Esperantists, reaffirms the necessity of a strong, active organization, and urges all loyal friends of EANA to engage in no activities which might prove competitive with those of the National Headquarters without first obtaining the approval of the Estraro. We strongly decry the use without official approval of misleading terms such as "Institute," "Foundation," or "Association" in connection with Esperanto activities."

*The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the  
Esperanto Association of North America, Inc.*

---

**ĜOJAN KRISTNASKON KAJ FELIĆAN NOVJARON AL VI**

# A LESSON FROM THE HISTORY OF EANA

ARTHUR BROOKS BAKER

The following, by *Arthur Brooks Baker*, is reprinted in abbreviated form from *AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO* of December 1910. Mr. Baker, founder of this magazine, commented on tendencies which he considered as prejudicial to the Esperanto movement in this country. The enterprise to which he referred failed, of course, but produced a certain amount of confusion and a setback in the normal growth of the Esperanto movement in North America. In the 40 years since this was written, the movement has grown in strength and wisdom and has become immune against the tendencies which Mr. Baker denounced. At least, we hope so.

The Esperanto Association of North America is at this time the representative, organized body of the Esperanto movement on this continent. An attempt is now being made to organize another association by a committee of a few persons who are dissatisfied ... With a few exceptions, these leaders are persons of nervous temperament, anxious to see things move along in the way they want them to go. When they do not move in this way, they naturally want to know what and who is at fault. They seek something to blame...

Another type of person discovers that the trouble lies in the working organization of the Esperanto movement. He feels that if *he* were secretary, if *he* were president, this impatient desire to see things go just right, would translate itself into material terms, and all would be lovely...

One member of the "committee" which in its impatience wants to remedy human nature by making a new organization of Esperantists, recently wrote me that if *he* were in charge of this magazine, he could get nine-tenths of our subscribers to renew, and could get ten new ones in place of the tenth who dropped out. The man who can bend human nature into conformity with such a wild boast, would, had he lived in military days, have had Napoleon as a stable boy; Alexander the Great would have felt himself honored to sew buttons on the pajamas of such a genius...

The attempt to establish another organization is to set the Esperantists at cross purposes among themselves and make them ridiculous in the eyes of the public... "Lo," say the irreverent papers, "see the funny folks who seek to make the world of one speech. They ask a billion people to unite on a grammar, but even a few hundred of them cannot agree among themselves."

## ESPERANTO IN ACTION AROUND THE WORLD



**In Brazil,** it has become a general rule for the Federal Government of Brazil to grant permission to Federal Civil Service employees to attend the sessions of the Brazilian Congress of Esperanto without loss of salary. The time necessary to travel to and from the congress city is also included.

**The International Fair of Barcelona,** Spain, again this year issued an official poster in Esperanto. 15,000 copies were printed.

**At Liverpool University,** England, nine students offered Esperanto as part of their studies for a B. A. degree. Five universities throughout the world now have lectureships in Esperanto. It is taught officially in eleven others and unofficially in sixteen more.

**The international medical review in Esperanto,** "Medicina Revuo," has recently resumed publication in Japan. It is published by the Physiological Institute of Tiba University, under the editorship of Professor Masao Suzuki.

**In Asiya, Japan,** the local Unesco Association sponsored an Esperanto course during July of 1964. It was taught by Ŝinji Mijamoto, prominent local businessman.

**The International Tourist Center** in the Netherlands, has begun a series of autobus tours for Esperantists called "Karuseļvojaĝoj" (Carousel Tours). The eleven-day tour begins and ends in Amsterdam and passes through Cologne and Heidelberg, Germany; Luxembourg; and Brussels, Belgium.

**A British Esperantist,** Mrs. Doris W. Worcester, who has lived and worked for many years in Japan, recently embarked on a lecture tour of New Zealand. She was extensively interviewed by newspapers, radio and TV. She spoke before Teachers Colleges and many other schools. As a result, the Evans Bay Intermediate School decided to teach Esperanto. 285 students took part in classes this year, and an increase to over 600 is estimated for next year.

**The weekly Esperanto programs** of the Vienna Radio have had a long and distinguished history. In 1924, just after the establishment of the very first radio station in Austria, Radio Vienna began broadcasting a course in Esperanto. The programs have continued regularly since that time, except for the difficult period of World War II and for about eight months in 1954.

**The Organization of Danish Youth Hostels** has published a leaflet in Esperanto entitled *Bonvenon al Danmark kaj la danaj junulargastejoj* (Welcome to Denmark and to the Danish Youth Hostels).

**Complete descriptions in Esperanto** are being added to the large-size German language "Tierkalender" (Animal Calendar) for 1965, published by Reinsteg-Verlag in Gechingen, Germany. Approximately 35,000 copies of this calendar, beautifully printed in color, are distributed to banks, magazines, and two thirds of the schools in Western Germany.

**The firm Bénédicte** has published an international menu with 90 different dishes in six national languages including Esperanto.

**In order to graduate "cum laude approbatur"** in the Home Economics Department of the University of Helsinki, students must complete two courses in Esperanto. These courses are usually taken during the summer at the Summer University of the city of Lapeenranta, Finland. This past summer the "Fundamental Course" was given by the world-renowned teacher of Esperanto, Andreo Cseh, and the second "Economic Course" was taught by Vilho Setala. 36 students took part in the former course and 24 in the latter.

**In Israel,** the Education Department of the City Council of Tel-Aviv, sent a circular to all city schools, announcing that it was ready to organize courses in Esperanto for teachers during the spring and summer vacations.

**At the Center for Nuclear Studies** in Grenoble, France, an Esperanto section has been organized. Three essays in Esperanto were published in the early part of 1964, one written originally in Esperanto, and two other scientific studies translated from the French.

**"Korea Revuo" (Korean Review)** is the name of a new Esperanto-Korean magazine published by the Korean Esperanto Institute in Taegu. It is printed under the auspices of Chung Gu University, whose President, Dr. Hae Chung Choi, has long been an advocate of Esperanto.

**Officers and men of the U. S. Armed Forces** often find themselves facing the language barrier. These two recent comments by military men dramatically point up the need for an interlanguage: "I am now reading the book *Esperanto: The World Interlanguage* by George Alan Connor et al. I easily understand the need for an interlanguage and have experiences in this line. My family and I visited Sicily last summer with my wife's relatives and were greatly in need of a common language. We did manage to communicate, but think how much easier it would have been just by using the Esperanto language keys.... We write to Italian relatives but it is complicated having to go through interpreters. I do think these language keys would be as easy now with none of us knowing Esperanto." Major Oscar M. Belk, Jr. - "I am presently stationed in Turkey on military duty. I have heard of Esperanto and know a little of it, but I was wondering if I could obtain more information about it from you. ... I have traveled throughout Europe and will travel quite a bit more before returning to the States, and lack of facility in the native language is not only inconvenient but downright dangerous. I am a medical officer and although I am gradually gaining facility with Turkish, I am nevertheless quite apprehensive in my dealings with them. If everyone were to have a few of the experiences I have had here, we would have an international language tomorrow." Capt. Morton J. Sanet, M.D.

## LA LECIONO

*Kompilita de Doris Tappan Connor*

(*Gelernantoj evenas brue, kaj sidiĝas. La instruistino sonorigas sonorileton, kaj komencas saluti*): Bonan tagon, gelernantoj! Ĉu vi estas sanaj hodiaŭ?

*Grupo:* (unuvoĉe) Jes, instruistino, ni estas sanaj!

*Inst:* Bone! Ni havas interesan lecionon hodiaŭ. Sed, unue, permesu al mi demandi: Kio estas via nomo? (*montrante al lernantino*)

*Lilio:* Mia nomo estas Lilio Bruno.

*Inst:* Kaj kion viaj gepatroj nomas sin?

*Lilio:* Paĉjo kaj Panjo.

*Inst:* Jes, certe, sed la nomo?

*Lilio:* Nur Paĉjo kaj Panjo.

*Inst:* (*kun ĉagreno demandas al alia*) Nu . . . kio estas via nomo?

*Dua-L:* Ho, mia nomo estas la sama kiel tio de Paĉjo kaj Panjo.

*Inst:* Kaj kio estas iliaj nomoj?

*Dua-L:* Same kiel la mia!

*Inst:* Ni komencu la lecionon!

*Tria-L:* (*levas la manon kaj krias*) Instruistino! Instruistino!

*Inst:* Jes?

*Tria-L:* Ĉu vi punus knabon pro ago kion li ne faris?

*Inst:* Kompreneble ne! Kial?

*Tria-L:* Nu . . . mi ne lernis mian lecionon!

*Inst:* Heh? Do, vi estu la stultulo de la grupo. (*sidigas lin en angulon, kaj metas sur la kapon stultul-ĉapelon*) Nun . . . denove al la leciono! (*demandas al alia lernanto*) Kial la vortoj en Esperanto havas radikojn?

*Kvara-L:* (*levante la manon*) Mi scias! Mi scias! Por ke la lingvo kresku!

*Inst:* Vi ĉiu estas stultuloj! Ĉu vi scias ion pri geografio?

*Grupo:* Ho, jes . . . ni scias ĉion!

*Inst:* Nu . . . dekstre estas oriento. Maldekstre estas okcidento. Antaŭ vi

estas nordo. Kio estas malantaŭ vi?

*Grupo:* La fenestro! (*aŭ kio ajan estas tie*)

*Inst:* Iru al la landkarto de la mondo, Petro, kaj montru al ni Amerikon. (*Petro tion faras*) Tio estas ĝusta. Jen, lernantoj, diru al mi, kiu eltrovis Amerikon?

*Grupo:* Petro!

*Inst:* Heh? Ĉu vi ne memoras pri Kristofo Kolombo?

*Dua-L:* (*levante la manon*) Jes, mi scias. Li estis Italiano, kiu eltrovis Amerikon por la reĝino de Hispanujo, en la jaro 1492. En la jaro mil-kvar-cent-naudek-dua, Kolombo velveturis sur la oceano blua!

*Inst:* Tre bone! Vi estas inteligenta knabineto. Sed, nun, gelernantoj, kion vi scias pri matematiko?

*Grupo:* Ni scias ĉion!

*Inst:* Bone — Se domo havas kvar ŝtuparojn, kaj ĉiu ŝtuparo havas dek ŝtupojn, kiom da ŝtupoj oni devas supreniri por atingi la supron?

*Grupo:* Jes, certe!

*Inst:* Ne, ne — Kiom da ŝtupoj?

*Petro:* Kiom — eh — jes. Kiom da ŝtupoj? Ho, jes — ĉiujn!

*Inst:* Nu, ĉu vi scias ion pri gramatiko?

*Grupo:* Certe! Ni scias ĉion!

*Inst:* Ni nun volas fari frazojn kun personaj pronomoj — li, mi, vi, kaj tiel plu. Se, ekzemple, la Patro dirus: "Mi foriros hodiaŭ vespero," kion respondus la Patrino al li?

*Petro:* Si dirus: "Vi testos hejme!" (*la grupo ridas*)

*Inst:* Gramatike analizu la frizon, "Petro edziĝis kun Lilio".

*Dua-L:* Petro estas substantivo, ĉar ĝi estas nomo de iu. Edziĝas — estas konjunkcio, ĉar ĝi kunigas Petron kun Lilio. Kaj — Lilio estas — verbo, ĉar ĝi regas la substantivon!

*Tria-L:* (*venas de la angulo*) Instruistino, mi havas belan bildon por vi. Estas pri la Biblio.

*Inst:* Ĉu vere? Montru ĝin al la grupo.

*Tria-L:* (*montras pecon de blanka, absolute senmakulta papero*) Tiu bildo prezantas la pason de la Izraelidoj tra la Ruĝa Maro.

*Inst:* Sed, kie estas la maro?

*Tria-L:* Ĝi jam foriris!

*Inst:* Kaj kie estas la Izraelidoj?

*Tria-L:* Ili jam pasis!

*Inst:* Kaj kie estas la egiptoj?

*Tria-L:* Ili ankoraŭ ne alvenis!

*Inst:* Nu, tio sufiĉas! Vi estas optimisto!

*Kvara-L:* Instruistino, mi scias pri la optimisto.

*Inst:* Bone! Kion vi scias?

*Kvara-L:* Pesimisto kaj optimisto estis du muŝoj. Ili ambaŭ falis en glason da lakto. Pesimisto nenion faris por savi sin, kaj dronis. Sed optimisto naĝadis — kaj naĝadis — kaj naĝadis, ĝis la batado de ĝiaj kruroj faris bulon da butero. Li sidiĝis sur la butero, sekiĝis kaj forflugis.

(*La lernantoj ridas läute. La instruistino regardas la horloĝon kaj denove sonorigas la sonorilon dirante "Bonan tagon! Gis la revido!" La lernantoj starigas kaj forkuras el la ĉambro dirante la samon.*)

## PAŭLO KAJ GAŭLO

Vivis Paŭlo kaj Gaŭlo en dom' tiu sama:  
Paŭlo supre, kaj Gaŭlo malsupre loĝadis.  
Paŭl' neniu ofendis — trankvila, pacama;  
Plej sovagajn petolojn do Gaŭl' elpensadis.  
En la ĉambro li ĉasis: jen hund', jen leporo;  
Inter tabloj kaj seĝoj li pelas kaj sonas  
Kaj trumpetas kaj pafas; en ĉasa laboro,  
Kriegante, saltante, laciĝon ne konas.  
Paŭlo ĉion toleras, sed fine ne povas . . .  
Iras suben al Gaŭlo, petegi lin provas:  
"Kompatigu, sinjoro, kaj ĉasu pli mole,  
Ĉar ja supre la vitroj ekfalas senvole."  
Sed el Gaŭlo je tio: "Libera hometo en sia dometo."  
Kion je ĝi respondi? Capelon Paŭl' prenis;  
Li eĉ vorton ne pepis kaj hejmen revenis.  
Morgaŭ Gaŭlo ankoraŭ bonguste ronkadas,  
Jen nazon lian io de plafon' gutadas . . .  
Li eksaltis el lito kaj supren rapidas.  
Frap! Frap! — Fermite! Kio? Per tru' li ekvidas  
Strangajon: Tuta ĉambro estas akvoloko,  
Kaj Paŭlo sur komodo sidas kun fiŝhoko.  
"Sinjor', vi kion faras?" — "Mi kaptas fiſetojn!"  
"Sed, sinjor', mi sur kapo ja sentas gutetojn!"  
Kaj je tio ĉi Paŭlo: "Libera hometo en sia dometo."  
El fablo morinstruon vi legos facile:  
"Vi tiel al alia, li al vi simile!"

—Aleksandro Fredro (Tr. Leo Belmont)

## ANTAŬ 71 JAROJ

Jen Esperanto-letero skribita de la fama Esperanto-pioniro en Rusojo,  
Prof. A. Dombrovski, al la fama pioniro en Usono, Richard H. Geoghegan.  
Prof. Dombrovski estis en tiu tempo ekzilito de la cara registaro.

Kion vi skribis pri la sociala stato de Norda Ameriko, sajnas al mi tro  
unuflanke pentrita. Mi scias, ke la Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj ne estas ia absolute  
ideala regno. Sed mi ankaŭ scias, ke la absolute idealia regno troviĝas ne  
nie sur la globo tera. Tia regno ekzistas sole *in posse* (en ebleco), kiel  
diras la filozofoj, sed *in esse* (en realeco) ĝi eble neniam efektivigos en  
ĉi tiu mondo. La absolute idealia regno estas limo, al kiu la homaro penos  
ĉiam alproksimiĝi, sed ĝin tute atingos neniam. Tial en la homa parolo la  
la idealia regno nominda estas nur tiu, kiu el ĉiuj aliaj teraj regnoj plej  
alproksimiĝas al la idealo. Elirante el tiuj ĉi principoj, mi opinias, ke la  
*Unuigitaj Ŝtatoj de Norda Ameriko oni povas nomi regno idealan, ĉar,*  
kvankam ili havas siajn malbonajn flankojn, tamen en ili ĉiu aparta homo  
posedas plej multe da rajtoj kaj ĉiu pozitiva homa forto povas tie trovi la  
necesan punkton de almeto, ĉar tie oni povas ĉiam elserĉi la konvenajn  
kondiĉojn por la utila laborado al la komuna bono de la socio....

Krom tio, kvankam la nuna ordo de via nova patrujo ne estas tute per  
fekta, tamen ĝi povas senbare perfektigi, ĉar kontraŭ ĉiuj malbonajoj oni  
povas publike paroladi kaj proponi la konformajn rimedojn por ilia tuja for  
igo, alivorte oni havas la kondiĉojn por sukcesa batalado kontraŭ socialaj  
malbonajoj, kio ankaŭ en nia "bone ordigita" Eŭropo ne ĉie estas trovebla.

Vi skribas, ke la popolamaso en Ameriko estas turmentata per riĉeg  
uloj, kaj ke la laboristoj tieaj estas ĝemantaj. Mi volonte kredas tion ĉi  
kaj tre bedaŭras. Sed aliflanke mi petas vin ekmemori, ke en nia "krist  
amema" Eŭropo ekzistas tutaj nacioj, kiujn oni sisteme pereigis kaj al  
kiuj eĉ ĝemi estas malpermessate!...

Mi konatigis kun Volapuk, kiam mi estis lernanta teologion en Kovno.  
La profesoro de la seminario, Prelato A. Voronoviĉ, montris al mi novan  
lernolibron de Volapuk. Traleginte ĝian antaŭparolon, mi estis ĉarmita, kaj  
kun grandega intereso mi komencis trarigardadi tiun ĉi "tutmondan" lin  
gvon. Sed bedaŭrinde malgraŭ tio, ke mi pli malpli komprenis 12 lingvojn,  
en Volapuk mi povis nenion kompreni, ĝis mi rigardis en la vortaron. Mia  
unua fervoro rapide malvarmiĝis....

Post tri jaroj mi konatigis kun Esperanto. Mi eksiciis pri ĝi el gazetoj,  
kiuj mokante annoncadis "ankoraŭ unu lingvo internacian." Malgraŭ tivi  
ĉi mokadon mi aĉetis la unuan broŝureton pri Esperanto kaj, trarigardante  
ĝin, tuj ekkidis, ke preskaŭ ĉio en ĝi estas por mi komprenebla sen ia ler  
nado. Ju pli mi ĝin lernis, des pli mi konvinkiĝadis, ke tiu ĉi sistemo es  
tas inda farigi lingvo tutmonda. Mi rakontis pri Esperanto al kelkaj el miaj  
kolegoj en la akademio, kaj ili tute konsentis kun mi. De tiu tempo mi far  
iĝis Esperantisto. Mi trovis en Esperanto preskaŭ ĉiujn ecojn, kiujn devas  
havi lingvo tutmonda: facilecon, naturecon, bonsonecon, uzeblecon, por  
ĉiuj celoj— ne sole por komerco, sed ankaŭ por la scienco kaj por la po  
ezio. Krom tio mi trovis, ke ĝi estas vere filozofie konstruita....

El via letero mi vidas kun plenlumo, ke via opinio pri Esperanto estas  
la sama, kvankam vi alvenis per alia vojo ol mi al tiu ĉi opinio.

— A. Dombrovski

# KION NI MANGU?

(Amuza studio pri vortoriginoj en Esperanto)

Kiel la nomoj de niaj vestoj, tiel ankaŭ la nomoj de niaj mangajoj kaj trinkajoj montras, ke nia civilizo estas tutmonda. Ĉiuj kontinentoj alportis novajn vortojn al la lingvo de Okcidenta Eŭropo kaj tiel al Esperanto.

La indianoj de Norda, Centra kaj Suda Ameriko pliriĉigis la civilizitan mondron per multaj gravaj vortoj, ekz. *maizo*, *tomato*, *kakao*, *čokolado*, *tapiroko*, *manioko*, *kasavo*. Kiom da bongustaj fruktoj havas indianajn nomojn! La suka *ananaso*, la dolca *papajo*, la acide dolca *guavo*, kies gelatenajo estas ŝatata frandaĵo, la aromriĉa *persimono*, la *avokado*, el kiu oni faras bonan salaton, estas fruktoj de la Nova Mondo, kion pruvas iliaj nomoj.

Multaj fruktoj indikas originon per siaj nomoj, *Persiko* kompreneble venas el Persujo, *čerizo* el la regiono de Cerasus, en Azio, *cidonio* de Cydonia, en la Insulo Kreto, *kaštano* de Kastana, ĉe la Nigra Maro. *Banano* estas afrika, *jujobo* araba, *mango* malaja. *Melono* estas greka, *abrikoto* araba, *pomo*, *piro* kaj *nukso* latinaj vortoj. *Pruno* estas greka. *Suko* estas sanskrita (hindia), *sukero* kaj *siropo* estas arabaj vortoj.

*Orango* estas araba, *pampelmo* malaja, *kumkvato* ĉina, *mandarino* sanskrita, *limedo* persa, *bergamoto* turka, kaj *citrono* greka vorto. Ŝajnas do, ke ĉiu el la citrus-fruktoj havas ailingvan originon. La Esperanto-vortaroj estas sufice konfuzaj pri la nomoj de tiuj fruktoj. Nur *oranĝo* kaj *citrono* estas oficialaj vortoj, *bergamoto* estas Zamenhofa, *mandarino* troviĝas en Plena Vortaro, *pampelmo* kaj *limedo* en Edinburgh-Vortaro, *kumkvato* nenie. Tial jen listo kun la botanikaj terminoj (latinaj) kaj la anglaj tradukoj:

pampelmo	Citrus decumana	grapefruit
oranĝo	Citrus sinensis	orange
bergamoto	Citrus bergamia	bergamot
mandarino	Citrus nobilis	tangerine
citrono	Citrus medica	lemon
limedo	Citrus limetta	lime
kumkvato	Citrus aurantium	kumquat

Rizo estas sanskrita, *spinaco* persa, *saguo* papua kaj malaja, *cepo* kaj *fabo* latinaj, *pizo* kaj *petroselo* grekaj vortoj. *Puding* estas kelta: *Pipro* kaj *zingibro* estas sanskritaj, *cinamo* hebreia, *mento* kaj *timiano* grekaj.

El la baska lingvo venas *ančovo* (*anchova*, "seka"), el la islanda lingvo *baringo*. *Sardinoj* kaj *sardeloj* estis unue kaptitaj ĉe la Insulo Sardinio.

Ni finu per kelkaj rimarkoj pri trinkajoj. *Kafo* estas araba kaj turka vorto, *teo* venas el la ĉina lingvo, *kolao* estas afrikdevena, *lakto* greka, *kremo* latina. Kvankam la Profeto Mahometo malpermisis al siaj anoj la trinkadon de alkoholo, la araba lingvo donis al ni la vortojn *alkoholo* kaj *arako*. *Julepo* estas persa vorto, kaj *gia* unua signifo estis rozakvo. *Rumo* estas amerik-indiana vorto. La latina origino de *likvoro* estas evidenta. *Vino* estas de greka, *biero* de germana origino. *Brando* ankaŭ estas germana ("brulita" vino), kaj *gino* estas mallongigo de juniperbrando. *Grog* venas de la ŝercnomo de la brita admiralo Vernon, kiu vivis antaŭ 200 jaroj; *viskio* venas el la gaela lingvo (*uisgebeatba*, "viv-akvo").

— W. S.

## ESPERANTA KRONIKO

**Esperanto-Kurso en Altlernejo, Akron, O.** – Dank' al la entuziasma organizado de S-ino Sandra Kent, kiu instruas la anglan kaj francan lingvojn en publikaj lernejoj de Akron, nova Esperanto-kurso efektivigis en altlernejo. Komence, dek-sep geknaboj el la 10-a, 11-a, 12-a studjaroj partoprenas en la kurso ĉiu-vendrede. Ĉiuj lernantoj havis bonan preparon por la kurso pro diversaj studioj de lingvoj en la lernejo, ekz. la latina, franca, hispana, germana; kaj lingvoj en la hejmo, ekz. greka, turka, hebrea itala, ktp. Krom tio unu knabo jam per si mem lernis Esperanton, kaj aligis al la grupo por kunesto kaj praktiko. La lernantoj ne ricevas lernej-krediton nun, sed per konsento de la lernejestro, oni esperas enmeti Esperanton officiale en la lernej-programon en la sekvonta jaro. La lernej-gazeto presis belan anoncon pri la nuna kurso kun la titolo, "Esperanto Club Study Language" (Esperanta Klubo Studas Lingvon).

**William Miernicki, Nov-Jorko**, altestimata membro nia dum pli ol dek jaroj, fidele sendis renovigan kotizon en junio antaŭ ol li vojagis al Pollando por viziti sian filinon tie. Lia frupago de kotizo, kaj membreco sen interrompo dum tiom da jaroj, multe helpas al EANA. Ni deziras por li ĝojan viziton kun la kara filino en Pollando, kaj ni esperas, ke nia samideano eble skribos ion por AE pri siaj spertoj en Eŭropo, post lia reveno al Usono.

**Jacques Gaucher, Kebeko, Kanado**, ĉiam estis la plej elstara Esperantisto en la provinco Kebeko, deposit lia unua interesigo pri la interlingvo antaŭ preskaŭ dek jaroj. Li instruis multajn kursojn, organizis klubon, kaj en la jaro 1958 li estris unu el la plej belaj EANA-kongresoj iam en Nord-Ameriko. S-ro Gaucher raportas, ke li ankoraŭ estas la Kebekan Flughavenon por la Trans-Kanada Aerlinio, kaj bone vivas kun la edzino Jocelyne, filino Linda, kaj eta filo Louis, en bela Kebeko.

**Julius Breitman, Nov-Jorko**, nia samideano dum dek-kvar jaroj, sendis bondezirojn al ni kaj EANA antaŭ nelonge, kaj sciigis nin, ke li revenis de vojaĝo kaj vizito al Israelo. Li raportas, ke nia *Esperanta Libro-Servo* en Nov-Jorko provizis Esperanto-librojn por la vojaĝo, kaj ke li fieris pri Israelo kaj Esperanto, kiam li promenadis sur Zamenhof-Strato en la urbo Rehov. Samideano Breitman unue trovis Esperanton en publika biblioteko en Nov-Jorko, en la libro *The Yiddish Esperanto Teacher* (La Juda Esperanto-Instruisto). En tiu tempo li praktikis kaj ĝuis Esperanton en la *Klubo Harmonio* kun la Esperantista geniulo samideano Klagin, kiu gvidis la klubon. Poste li aligis al EANA, kaj ni ofte renkontigis en la Centra Oficejo en Nov-Jorko.

**Lascario Barboza Aparicio, Kolombio, S.A.**, estas altestimata membro nia deposit li komencis lerni Esperanton antaŭ kvin jaroj. Ĉar li sciis la anglan lingvon, li trovis la libron *Esperanto: The World Interlanguage* satinda kaj utila. Je la komeco de 1963, li ricevis "Ateston pri Lernado" pro sukcesa ekzameno per koresponda kurso de la Argentina Esperanto-Lernejo en Rosario. Li nun estas tre kapabla kaj sperta Esperantisto. Interesa lingva komento lia, pri la lernado de Esperanto je alilingvulo, estas jene: "Mi preferus la anglan anstataŭ la hispanan metodon, pro la rilatoj de la idiomaj inter ambaŭ lingvoj."

**Helpu pri Kompilado de Vort-ofteco en Esperanto:** Dum multaj jaroj, aktiva Esperantisto kaj membro nia, *Walter A. Donner*, 17308 *Mapleboro Rd.*, *Maple Heights, Ohio 44137*, gvidis kürsojn, studis la movadon, kolektis librojn kaj gazetojn, ktp. Pri la frutempa letero de Zamenhof presita en May-Aug AE, li atentigas ke ĝi estis presita en januaro 1907, do la efektiva dato de ricevo sendube estis en la jaro 1906, – ne en 1907. Samideano Donner ankaŭ sendis liston de gazet-kolektoj, pri kiu ni esperas presi post esploroj en la Biblioteko. Sed li nun interesigas pri grava kompilado de *vort-ofteco en Esperanto* por la movado. Tio estas meritplena Esperanta klopodo, kaj li tre deziras ian ajn informon kaj helpon tiurilate. Li satus audi de legantoj de AE pri tiu temo.

**Sunshine Magazine** en la julia numero, presis vere tre bonan kaj tre sukcesan *Leteron al Redaktoro pri Esperanto*. La skribinto estas sperta propagandistino *Lillian E. Fuller*, kiu dum multaj jaroj sukcessis pri tiaj leteroj al gazetoj, kaj ankaŭ pri Esperanta propagando ĉiumaniere. "Lilio" ĉiam enmetis la adreson de EANA. Tio alportas multajn membrojn al EANA, kio signifas Esperantistigadon de multaj personoj.

**Fred E. Hutchins, Conn.**, veterano de EANA, kiu interesigas pri Esperanto ekde la jaro 1906, sendis al ni reklamon de "Drexel" pri nova bela meblokesto por televido nomita "Esperanto". S-ro Hutchins skribis: "Nenio kiel la uzo nun de nomo Esperanto en reklamoj okazis deposit la "Jakto ESPERANTO" en Nov-Angrujo." Ni jam presis pri aliaj mebloj de "Drexel" en Nov-Dec AE, 1963, kiu portis la nomon "Esperanto", sed jen nova utiligo por meblokesto por "TV". Ni nun esperu pri TV-disendoj en la Esperanta lingvo pere de la Esperanta TV-meblo.

**Ŝerco pri la Televido en USSR:** Unu el la hoteloj en Moskvo fiere fanfaronas, ke estas televido en ĉiu ĉambro, – sed Ĝi rigardas VIN.

**S-ino Marion Berney, Manitobo, Kanado**, estas unu el la plej helpemaj kaj samideanaj membroj de EANA. Ŝi estas Patrono dum dek jaroj; kontribuis al la Biblioteko ktp; aĉetis multajn librojn el nia libro-servo por sia Libraro; ĉiam interesigas pri la progreso de la Asocio; kaj sage kompresas pri la Neologisma Malsano en nia movado, kiel la jenaj komentoj pruvas: "Se Esperanto iam farigos nemanipulebla amaso de nenecesaj vortoj, ĝi eventuale malsukcesos. Superflueco estas konfuziga kaj senkuragiĝa al la lernanto, kiu unue estas allogita pro klaraj, koncizaj formoj. Mi esperas, ke ĝi neniam estos fuŝita de tiuj, kiu havas nenion alian plibonan por fari ol pendigi elkreskojn sur la strukturon de iu alia. Tiuj specoj estu sufokpremitaj per ilia propra multvorteco! – kaj preterlasu nian interlingvon. Nature okazos, mi opinias, malrapida, firma kaj konstanta evoluo de la interlingvo dum estontaj jaroj – kiel en iu ajn lingvo – pro disvolviĝo kaj progreso. Tio estos neevitebla kaj dezirinda, sed tiun 'novan diluvon' mi rezistas plej firme."

**S-ro Masashi Tominaga, Japanujo**, nia nova membro, estas tre sperta pri diversaj lingvoj kaj nun lernas Esperanton. Ni esperas, ke multaj usonanoj korespondos kun li (laŭ anono en Dez. Kor. en Maj-Aŭg AE). Li interesigas pri lingvistiko, muziko, literaturo, arto, ktp. Adresu lin: c/o *Sakai Works Nagoya Br., Azuma Bldg. 17, 4-chome, Horokojidori, Naka-ku, Nagoya City, Japan*. Li estas junu vic-direktoro de "Sakai".

# THE WORLD INTERLANGUAGE

Muriel Hammond

(Talented Blind Member of EANA)

Like wires and cables stretched from pole to pole,  
Or carefully protected underground  
To form a network, intricate but whole,  
Across a continent to carry sound;  
Or as a human hand alive with sense,  
Responding to another's friendly grip,  
Communicates a quick intelligence  
That welds the solid frame of fellowship;

So Esperanto leaps beyond the walls  
Surrounding those who know one tongue alone,  
Draws hearts together where its cadence falls,  
Conveys their thought with goodwill's overtone.  
Wherever it is used and understood,  
There Esperanto fosters brotherhood.

## DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

Anoncoj: Membroj senpage unufoje. Aliaj 4¢ ĉiu vorto aŭ mallongigo (resp. kup. valoras 8¢). Komerca anonco: 10¢ vorto, ripetado 6¢ vorto.

Germanujo. Esperantista Rondo Gimnazia, 313 Luchow, Gymnasium, Germany. Ses ĉarmaj 16-j. gimnazianinoj dez. kor. kun aliaj landoj.

Germanujo. S-ro Robert Gleich, Burweiler/Pfalz, Germany. 15 geknaboj 12-20-j., dez. kor. kaj inter. PM kun Esperantistoj tutmondaj.

Italujo. S-ro Karl-Heinz Renschler, Via Crisancio 171 f., Bari, Italy. Serĉas koresp. por 100 geknaboj (lernantoj de mezgrada lernejo) inter 11 kaj 14 jaroj. Krome por 15 plenkresk. 20-35-j. Respondoj garantitaj.

Koreujo. S-ro Byung Yeon Zeon, Ĝen. Sekretario de KEI, 107, 21-Ban, 5-Ka; Tae Pyung Dong; Taegu, South Korea. Li estas Ĝen. Sek. de Korea Esperanto-Instituto, kaj gvidas 50 gestudentojn el 3 altlernejoj, kiuj dez. kor. kun gesamideanoj en Usono, per ilust. PK, leteroj, ktp. Ili ankaŭ dankos pro sendajoj de Esp-gazetoj kaj aliaj Esperantajoj. Skribu multnombre al la junuloj pere de la Sekretario.

Usono. Duodecimal Society of America, 20 Carlton Pl., Staten Island 4, N. Y. Petu senpagan informon pri la "Duodecimal System", t.e. la 12-Bazo en nombroj, pezoj, kaj mezuroj. Oni skribas Esperante.

Usono. Esperanto Ass'n of N.A., 1837 N.E. 49 Ave., Portland 13, Ore., USA. Ni tre bezonas ekzempleron de "Literatura Mondo", Januaro 1933, por la EANA Biblioteko. Ni volonte pagos tre liberale per valoraj libroj aŭ/kaj ekzempleroj de AE, se vi povas provizi tiun "LM" aŭ la Biblioteko. Citu literaturon aŭ prezon deziratan.

### Sperta Traduka Servo – Esperanta-Angla aŭ Angla-Esperanta

INTERPARL, P.O. Box 213, Monroeville, Pennsylvania, USA. Ni tradukas resumojn, leterojn, artikolojn, librojn, de Esperanta en Anglan aŭ Angla en Esperantan. Teknika, komerca aŭ literatura temoj. Po \$3 por ĉiu 100 vortoj, po \$12 por ĉiu 1000 vortoj. Sperta kaj senerara servo.

## POPULAR ESPERANTO BOOKS

*The Esperanto Book Service, official book service of EANA, is fully equipped to supply ALL your book needs. Here are a few titles. Write to the address below for complete book lists. Place all your orders with the "Esperanto Book Service."*

ESPERANTO FOR BEGINNERS, Butler, easiest concise text, 28 p.....	\$ .15
THE ESPERANTO TEACHER, Stuttard, an excel low-cost textbook, 106 p.....	.50
POPULARA LERNOLIBRO, Kokeny, LEARNER'S AID, Dodge, excel set 2 bks:	
Best easy graded Reader; and English Key & Guide to Grammar, 106 p. SET	.70
ESSENTIAL ESPERANTO, Gething, good new standard textbook, 128 p..Cloth	2.50
STEP BY STEP IN ESPERANTO, Butler, easy "non-gram. method", 280 p. Cloth	1.85
ESPERANTO: THE WORLD INTERLANGUAGE, Connor-Solzbacher-Kao, best, "6-bks-in-1", history, textbook, reader, directory, 2 dict. 245 p.....Cloth	3.50
NIXON ESPERANTO VOCABULARY, Eng-Esp & Esp-Eng, beginner dict. 178 p.	.75
EDINBURGH DICTIONARY, Esp-Eng & Eng-Esp, best handy dict. 300 p..Cloth	1.50
MILLIDGE DICTIONARY, Esperanto-English, best BIG Esp-Eng, 509 p...Cloth	2.50
FULCHER & LONG DICT, English-Esperanto, best BIG Eng-Esp, 352 p..Cloth	3.35
PLENA VORTARO DE ESP, all-Esp, with 'Suplemento', complete, 584 p..Cloth	3.35
TALKING YOUR WAY AROUND THE WORLD, Prof. Pei, account in Eng, 224 p.	.50
ONE LANGUAGE FOR THE WORLD, Prof. Pei, "how to achieve it", 307 p.Cloth	5.00
WORLD'S CHIEF LANGUAGES, Prof. Pei, all langs, incl. Esp. 663 p.....Cloth	6.75
SAY IT IN ESPERANTO, Connor, Eng & Esp, 1000 modern Esp phrases, 160 p.	.75
NAÜLINGVA ETIMOLOGIA LEKSIKONO, Bastien, Esp & 8 langs, 334 p..Cloth	2.35
FUNDAMENTA KRESTOMATIO, Zamenhof, basic Esp vol, 442 p....Deluxe BD	3.50
LINGVO KAJ VIVO, Waringhien, "Esperantologaj Esoej", must, 452 p....Cloth	4.80
PLANLINGVAJ PROBLEMOJ, Gilbert, compares Esp. with "projects", 100 p..	1.25
ORA LIBRO DE ESP. MOVADO, richly ilust. bk of 1st 50 yrs of Esp, 240 p....	1.75
ESPERANTISMO, Braga, Esp miscellany, topics in best Esp style, 32 p.....	.25
VIVO DE ZAMENHOF, Privat, remarkable story of his life, ilust, 133 p....Cloth	1.15
LA SANKTA BIBLIO, "The best reader", bound in art vellum, 996 p.....Cloth	2.50
ESPERO INTERNACIA, 240 religious songs, full music notes, 230 p..Card BD	.75
KARLO, Privat, very popular easy first reader, life of young man, 47 p.....	.30
ESPERANTO-SORTIMENTO, good reading at low cost, 5 books, reg. 30¢ each:	
Akrobato, Blanche, Argenta Akvo, Miserere, Thais, Rozujo, over 200 p.....	1.00
TRI HOMOJ EN BOATO, Jerome, popular, easy, amusing, big novel, 258 p.....	1.50
PROVERBARO ESPERANTA, Zamenhof, with a full analytical index, 167 p....	1.70
MARIA KAJ LA GRUPO, Emba, excel orig novel re Marie & Esp Club, 172 p...	.85
MUZIK-NOTOJ, Baghy & Kalocsay, 10 songs, words & music complete, 34 p...	.35
ROMAJ ELEGIOJ & LA TAGLIBRO, Goethe (Kalocsay), amatory poems, 80 p..	.65
SVISA ANTOLOGIO, ed. Bauer, from 4 langs, top best anthology, BIG 540 p...	3.95
AMO EN LA JARO DEKMIL, Elola, novel, love's hidden power, 351 p....Bound	1.25
ANSTATAUA EDZINO, Maxwell, novel, love intrigue & escape, 212 p....Bound	1.15
ALASKA STAFETO (& Kaptitaj de la Glacirokoj), Omelka, excel, 96 p....Cloth	1.15
GÖSTA BERLING, Lagerlöf, exciting famed Swedish classic, 552 p.....Cloth	3.50
LA MARVIRINETO, Andersen's fairy tale, deluxe ilust LARGE, 78 big p.Cloth	2.40
LA VERDA RAKETO, Forge, 9 orig novels, some re Esperanto, 150 p.....Cloth	2.40
PORINFANA SERIO, 10 most beautiful illust. children's books, each 16 p.....	2.50
SET OF 20 RARE KEYS, unique large rare set of 20 different languages.....	3.00
YEARLY COLLECTIONS "AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO", complete, beginning 1944 to and including 1961 (except '48 and '59). Choose any 1 year, \$1.50; 3 or more years, ea. \$1.00; ALL 16 years complete since publication began, ea. 75¢ (only \$12 for A.L.). Magazines shipped fr. EANA office, Portland....12.00	
ENAMEL GREEN STAR, Esperanto insignia - button, brooch or tie pin, each..	.50
INDIAN BEAD STAR, truly a real 'jewel', orig \$1, 1 1/4" dia, safety catch.....	.85
ESPERANTO PENNANT, quality felt with Star & "Esperanto", 9" long 4" base	.30

**Esperanto Book Service, Williamsburg P.O. Box 315,  
Brooklyn, New York 11211**

## "SAY IT IN ESPERANTO"

by G. Alan and Doris T. Connor

Tells You What to Say and How to Say it!

You'll be delighted by the ease with which you'll immediately be saying whole phrases in Esperanto. Practice ordering meals, renting rooms, driving a car, going to a doctor, going shopping, etc., by using this handy manual.

5½ x 3½ in. for purse or pocket. Over 1000 phrases, many never before translated into Esperanto. A complete index with unique numbering system so that you find the phrase you want instantly. A quality product with strong covers and sewn back. A guide to conversation, with summary of grammar. Useful in Esperanto courses.

*It is a thoughtful, useful gift for friends, too!*

Those who receive it will find much interest in learning to say useful phrases in Esperanto; and will want to go on to a mastery of the interlanguage. Order them in quantity!

Price only 75¢ each, discounts to groups & dealers.

Published by Dover Publications, Inc. Order from EANA.



only  
75¢

## LINGUAPHONE HOME STUDY COURSES

You can learn *ESPERANTO*, or any other language listed below, by the world-renowned *Linguaphone* Ear-Eye Method. Order through the *Esperanto Ass'n of N.A.* for benefits to both yourself and your Esperanto Central Office. You may select:

Esperanto	Russian	Swedish	Persian
Italian	Finnish	Hebrew	Hausa
Irish	Arabic	Bengali	Spanish
Polish	Japanese	Greek	Dutch
Chinese	Latin	German	Afrikaans
Malay	French	Czech	Hindustani
English	Portuguese	Norwegian	Effik

Regular list price for *Esperanto*, complete course, is \$57.50. Most other languages are priced the same. A few higher, a few lower — dependent upon number of records and other factors. Write to *Esperanto Ass'n of N.A.* about any language in which you are interested. Special payments for members of EANA.

**Esperanto Ass'n of N.A., 1837 N.E. 49 Ave., Portland 13, Ore.**