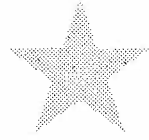


AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

AMERICAN ESPERANTO MAGAZINE



DOUBLE
NUMBER

| *Resumé of
EANA Congress
Reports*

*National &
International
Topics*

**JUL - OCT
1957**



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(*Amerika Esperantisto*)

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THE CHALLENGE OF THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM

THE Foreign Minister of Brazil, His Excellency Senhor José Carlos de Macedo Soares, last July 14 presided in Rio de Janeiro over the opening session of the Fifteenth Brazilian Esperanto Congress. The session was held in the Palácio Itamarate, seat of the Brazilian Foreign Office. The other sessions of the Congress, at which the Brazilian Esperanto League celebrated its Golden Jubilee, were held across the bay in Niterói, capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro.

Three weeks later, on August 3, the Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. Willem Drees, appeared at the 30th International Workers' Esperanto Congress at Rotterdam, to welcome its members in a speech delivered in fluent Esperanto. He discussed the international language problem and said: "We need a solution through the international adoption of a neutral and simple language like Esperanto. Then it will be necessary, of course, to introduce this language into all the schools. A first step at international conferences might be, as I have argued before, to translate speeches made in any language only into Esperanto."

At about the same time that Prime Minister Drees was delivering this speech in Rotterdam, the 42nd Universal Esperanto Congress was opened at Marseille, France, with the participation of 1500 representatives from 38 countries. The governments of France, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, the German Federal Republic, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia were officially represented.

The Voice of America made recordings at the Marseille Esperanto Congress, and broadcast a report about the event and extracts of the stage presentation of a comedy by Molière in Esperanto in its Russian, Polish, and Latvian programs from Munich, on August 24. In August the Voice of America also broadcast features on Esperanto in Hungarian, Lithuanian, and possibly other languages.

When the Esperanto Association of North America held the 47th North American Esperanto Congress at the end of June in Newark, New Jersey, messages of welcome were received from Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey and from the Mayor of Newark.

The Esperanto movement was given these testimonies of official encouragement in the past few months when it was celebrating the seventieth anniversary of the first small textbook of the language, published by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof in Warsaw in July 1887. Esperanto has come a long way since then. It is widely used in all fields of human endeavor all over the world and receives honors and encouragement from governments, world organizations, and leading personalities in science, religion, labor, and business.

Much has been achieved — much more remains to be done. The Esperanto Association of North America asks for your support in doing it.

EANA ANNUAL REPORTS

Presented to the Members on the Occasion of the 47th Annual Congress of EANA in Newark, June 28 - July 1, 1957

SUMMARY OF ADDRESS OF THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Dr. William Solzbacher

JHIS would be the fiftieth annual congress of the Esperanto Association of North America if congresses had not been omitted in 1943, 1944, and 1945, because of war conditions. Next year our association will be able to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the First North American Esperanto Congress, held in 1908 at Chatauqua, New York. This Golden Jubilee was preceded last year by the fiftieth anniversary of the American Esperanto Magazine, started in Oklahoma City in October 1906, two years ago by the fiftieth anniversary of our association, founded in Boston in March 1905.

We are privileged to meet this year in New Jersey, where Esperanto and EANA have made some of the most remarkable advances in recent years. All of us hope to benefit from the experiences and the pioneering spirit of our New Jersey members, and we are sure that they will be glad to benefit from the thinking and experience of members from all over the United States and Canada and of guests from other parts of the world.

Looking at the situation under its global aspects, we find that Esperanto as a practical, neutral, and easy-to-learn world interlanguage has made considerable progress in recent years and that it is being widely used by educators, scientists, businessmen, labor leaders, religious groups, travel organizations, and even governments.

As a result of a resolution in favor of Esperanto adopted by the Montevideo conference of UNESCO in December 1954, plans to expand the teaching of Esperanto in schools and to organize significant experiments in Esperanto teaching are being worked out in a number of countries. At present, Esperanto is taught in about 645 schools, colleges, and adult schools in almost 30 countries.

Adult schools and people's colleges are instrumental in teaching the language in many countries. During the past season, for instance, the Esperanto Association of New Jersey, an affiliate of the Esperanto Association of North America, scheduled Esperanto classes at the adult schools of Belleville, Bound Brook, East Orange, Elizabeth, Livingston, Millburn, Newark, Orange, and Passaic. Even greater efforts are in preparation for the coming fall and winter. The President of the Adult Education Association of New Jersey, Dr. John McSharry, is the principal speaker at the banquet of this congress, where he will discuss the decisive subject, "Esperanto in the Schools."

An International Conference of People's Colleges and Adult Schools, scheduled to be held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris at the beginning of August, will use Esperanto as its only translation language.

Books in and about Esperanto now total more than 8,500. Approximately 120 newspapers and magazines appear regularly in the interlanguage, and about 55 scholarly journals, especially in Japan, print ar-

ticles or summaries in Esperanto. Regular shortwave broadcasts in Esperanto originate at present in Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Bulgaria, Morocco, Guatemala, and Brazil.

Behind the iron curtain, where all Esperanto activities were forbidden for many years, because the interlanguage made possible correspondence and other contacts with the free world, a rebirth of the Esperanto movement has been noticeable in recent years. The Polish government and the Bulgarian government are publishing illustrated magazines in Esperanto, and the Sofia Radio has resumed its Esperanto broadcasts, after a long interruption. On the other hand, the Communist secret police in Czechoslovakia and East Germany has taken coercive measures against the new beginnings of the Esperanto movement in those countries, apparently disturbed by the possibility that "dangerous" ideas might break through the censorship via Esperanto. In the Soviet Union, a few attempts have been made to revive the Esperanto movement, brutally suppressed by Stalin and Beria in 1937. The Linguistic Institute of the Moscow Academy of Science has expressed itself very favorably on Esperanto in 1956. However, no permission has been given so far by the regime for reestablishing a nationwide Esperanto organization.

We are fortunate in having among us several leading Esperantists from Hungary, who came to the United States after the Hungarian October Revolution last fall. They will be able to give us some firsthand information on the subject of Esperanto behind the Iron Curtain.

The Esperanto movement on the North American continent has behind it more than half a century of work for the promotion, teaching, and application of the world interlanguage Esperanto. It has considerable achievements to its credit and has overcome a great variety of difficulties and obstacles. Counting on the devotion and support of its membership, EANA looks towards the future with confidence.

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

G. Alan Connor

The theme of this year's Congress of EANA is "Getting Esperanto into the Schools - Adult Education the First Step." Our co-workers in New Jersey have about convinced us, that their response to the question - i.e. to start with Esperanto in official Adult Education Classes - is the right answer. Let us, review, briefly, some background on efforts to get Esperanto into the schools during the long history of EANA.

The first school to teach Esperanto in America was the Roxbury Latin School in Boston in 1905. About 50 students enrolled in the class. The first college to offer a course was the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1906. Since then there have been classes in Esperanto in about 190 different schools in the United States. History shows that these classes were sporadic and intermittent, usually dependent upon whether a teacher or principal in a school happened to have an intense interest in Esperanto. A school that has had a record of uninterrupted courses in Esperanto since 1911 is a private school for boys, the Montezuma Mountain School in Los Gatos, California. And here again the "why" is found in the fact that the founder and president of the school,

Prof. E. A. Rogers, was and still is an ardent Esperantist.

Another instance, today, of official Esperanto classes with full college credit given, is the religious college, Elizabethtown College, in Pennsylvania. In this instance, Esperanto classes are conducted to fulfill the terms of a bequest of \$15,000 left to the college provided the college taught Esperanto classes. But these two instances are somewhat unique, and certainly are not usual occurrences.

Noteworthy among specialized schools, these past years, is an official correspondence course in Esperanto, in braille, at the Hadley School for the Blind, Winnetka, Illinois, under the guidance of Donald Hathaway. Other examples: the Esperanto Club at the Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri, under Prof. John M. Brewer; courses at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, under Dr. Margaret Kidder; and the remarkable development of study groups under Mrs. Georges Héroux in the province of Quebec, Canada. Here in New Jersey, under the able direction of Don Walton and his associates, it seems to have been demonstrated that Esperanto in Adult Education Schools may prove to be the entering wedge to all schools and colleges. We have recorded 23 Esperanto classes and study groups during the past year.

Central Office Activity. We have been very busy this past year, with three of us — Mrs. Connor, Mr. Mychajliw, and myself — working full time, including Saturdays. 6,405 items of correspondence were received and 4,855 items sent out. This does not include the tremendous number of magazines and packages sent out. The new 32-page magazine takes much time to prepare, since we compose every line of it on the Varsityper. However, this cuts the cost to about half what it would be if we sent the composition to the printer. The 32-page magazine has been well received by the membership, and foreign subscribers are steadily increasing. Much favorable comment was received on such articles as "Use of Esperanto in Medical Science", Mrs. Connor's series "The Esperanto-Studento", and the linguistic articles by Dr. Solzbacher.

Central Office Expenses. It should be noted here that salaries and upkeep of the Central Office are chiefly paid out of funds received from outside sources. These funds are secured by Mrs. Connor and myself from EANA's benefactor and active member who wishes to remain modestly anonymous. The relatively small number of Esperantists in this country make subsidy necessary if we are to maintain an office of any importance. EANA is very fortunate indeed in this respect. It should also be noted that salaries are very low as compared to similar work elsewhere. Mr. Mychajliw receives a basic salary of \$50 a week for five days. And Mrs. Connor and I receive \$37.50 a week each (i.e. \$75 allotted to your Secretary, of which Mrs. Connor more than earns her half of that sum).

Two important changes were voted by the Board of Directors this past year. The Board decided to take advantage of recent changes in the Social Security regulations to provide Social Security for its office staff. And beginning January 1st, 1957, a change was made in the status of the official Book Service of EANA. All book stocks and other assets of the Book Service, started originally by and at the risk of Mrs. Connor and myself, were transferred to ownership of the Association.

Membership Status of EANA. The membership count at the end of the fiscal year, May 31st, was 679. This is seven less than at the same time last year, and indicates only that we stand at practically the same level as last year. Judging from each month's count thus far in 1957, it is evident that we will again attain to over 700 members by the end of the calendar year. A total of 168 new members joined during the year. We need more feature articles on Esperanto in the magazines, and more "Letters to the Editor", to increase the influx of new members.

Central Administrative Committee. The new Central Administrative Committee met frequently during the year to discuss and resolve matters of general concern to EANA. The Committee assures the objectivity and judgement necessary to the solution of many problems, and greatly relieves the pressure and responsibility otherwise placed upon the Central Office in difficult decisions.

Various Other Developments. We are happy to report that several national Esperanto associations are now working more closely with us than in the past. These are chiefly in the western hemisphere. There appears to be a need for closer organization among American states, to represent the growing development toward ideals of American liberty. It is suggested that substantial aid be given to this effort for American coordination. Radio and television broadcasts were few this past year. Notable among television broadcasts was that of Professor Neumann of Elizabethtown College, Pa. Aid to Hungarian Esperantists was extended after the revolt for freedom in Budapest last Fall – chiefly with packages of food and clothing from our members. Increased activity in the exchange of tape recording was noted during the year. A new Esperanto Phrase Book is scheduled for the Spring of 1958, and your secretaries have already delivered the manuscript to the publishers. There is need for recreating the EANA Book Rental Service, since the death of Mr. Ernest Dodge. These and other developments will be discussed and implemented by the membership in the months just ahead.

Doris Tappan Connor, whose talents show up often in AE, continues to present her Cseh Demonstrations on Esperanto at Columbia University in the courses on World Languages by Professor Mario A. Pei. At Oblate College, Bar Harbor, Maine, an interesting development occurred this Spring. A debate on Esperanto, pro and con, was arranged, and the team who supported Esperanto wrote us for information. We sent it, and shortly after the debate they wrote us that not only did they convince the judges that Esperanto was "it", but that they convinced themselves – *and the opposition team!* As a result a goodly number of students at Oblate College have joined EANA, and have formed a study group.

Conclusion. This brief report covers but a sampling of the activities for the past year. We trust, however, that all in all, despite many difficulties, your Association and the membership in general may well be proud of what has been accomplished by teamwork thus far. Everything depends upon an informed and intelligent and active membership. Your Central Office asks your cooperation for the coming year, to the end that we seek out the answers for greater unity and greater growth in our common endeavors for Esperanto, in a well-organized manner, through your EANA.

TWELVE FACTS ABOUT THE NEWARK ESPERANTO CONGRESS

1. The Governor of New Jersey and the Mayor of Newark sent messages of greeting and encouragement.

2. Members of the Newark Congress came from the Canadian Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, from the States of Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and from Ecuador in South America; there were refugees from a number of iron curtain countries including Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, the Ukraine, and Byelorussia.

3. There were 99 persons at the banquet; the food was excellent, the menu was in Esperanto, Dr. McSharry made an extremely significant and deeply inspiring speech on "Esperanto in the Schools", and Ray Kelly was a superb M. C.

4. Reports presented by Mr. and Mrs. Connor showed that EANA had made satisfactory progress during the past year, in spite of many difficulties, and that it has weathered the storm. There remain some serious problems, but there are indications that, with the support of the membership, they can and will be solved.

5. The "forum groups" on classes and clubs, Esperanto promotion, international contacts, and Esperanto grammar, and the special meetings for KELI (Christians), IKUE (Catholics) and SEL (Scouts) produced a lively exchange of ideas and experiences and a number of excellent suggestions for the future.

6. The Esperanto sound film *Jen Nov-Zelando*, produced by the New Zealand Government, had its North American Premiere at the EANA Congress. We learned a great deal about the country, its agriculture, industry, and education, its beautiful modern cities, its mountain scenery and holiday resorts, and its natives, the Maoris.

7. There was another premiere, the play *La Registrita Letero* by Eugene Labiche, translated from French into Esperanto by Ray Kelly. It was a tremendous success, and its production and acting (with Doris Connor, Myron Mychajliw, Ray Kelly, and Anne Kelly) were outstanding.

8. The ballet performances of 12-year-old Alice Zemojda and 8-year-old Rahniada Zemojda were of extraordinary beauty and again and again brought the house down with applause.

9. The Congress excursion on Sunday was a complete success: The swim and the picnic were just over, and everyone was under cover, when the skies opened in a terrific cloudburst.

10. There was universal praise for the untiring and systematic work of the New Jersey organizers of this Congress, especially Don Walton, Henry Kruse, Connie Davis, and Elsie Yunghans.

11. Experienced members agreed that more and better Esperanto was spoken at Newark than at previous EANA Congresses.

12. The Newark Congress received considerable press coverage in the United States and Canada; some of these reports gave EANA's address for further information. Such a report in *La Presse* (Montreal) produced 48 requests for information. As a result EANA obtained about a dozen new members.

LA ESPERANTO-STUDANTO

Hejmo Dolĉa Hejmo!

Paĉjo revenis hejmen post laboro.

Li: Saluton, kara edzineto, kio okazis hejme hodiaŭ?

Ŝi: Absolute nenio. La silento en la domo estis tiel densa, ke oni povis tranĉi ĝin per tranĉilo.

Li: Sed kie estas la filino Franjo? Ŝi kutime faras sufiĉe da bruoj.

Ŝi: Ŝi vizitas la amikinojn Heleno, kaj restos tie dum la nokto.

Li: (*Sidiĝas en seĝon kaj komencas legi la vesperan ĵurnalon.*) Certe estas kviete ĉi tie. Neniu brua muziko, neniu "Rok-kaj-Rol", neniu babilado ĉe la telefono, neniu sono de aŭto-avertilo. Nenio, krom paco kaj kvieto. Ha-a-a! Jen oportuno por labori pri mia financa raporto. Mi ne devas malŝpari tiun maloftan konsolan silenton. (*Prenas kraĵonon kaj paperon.*) Nu, jen! Mi komencu: konstruaĵoj, maŝinoj, mebloj, minus depreno por... H-m-m-m. Strange, mi ne povas atenti pri mia laboro. (*Provas denove. Fine, forpuŝas la paperon.*) Jam dudekfoje mi adiciis tiun kolonon de ciferoj! Mi ne povas pensi en ĉi tiu mizerega silento.

Ŝi: Mi ankaŭ sentas min nervema.

Je tiu momento la pordo malfermiĝas brue, kaj envenas la filino.

Fr: Saluton, ĉiuj! Heleno kaj la familio devis foriri subite al la hejmo de la onklino. Do mi revenis.

Post kelkaj minutoj la domo estas plena de bruoj: la televido eligas muzikon de Elvis Presley, la gramofono samtempe ludas alian melodion, kaj sur la tapiŝo en la mezo de la ĉambro Franjo komforte kuŝas, parolante laŭte en la telefonon.)

Fr: Ĉu Paŭlo vere diris tion al vi, Jozefino? Ha-ha-ha-ha...

Li: (*Kontente sidas ĉe la skribotablo fumante pipon kaj farante sian financan raporton.*) Nu, oni alktimiĝas al kio oni alktimiĝas!

Home Sweet Home!

Dad returns home after work.

He: Hi there, wifey dear, what happened at home today?

She: Absolutely nothing. The silence in the house was so thick you could slice it with a knife.

He: But where is daughter Fran? She usually makes enough noise.

She: She is visiting her friend Helen, and will stay there tonight.

He: (*Sits down in a chair and begins to read the evening news.*) It certainly is quiet here. No noisy music, no "Rock-and-Roll", no chatter on the telephone, no sound of an automobile horn. Nothing, except peace and quiet. Ah-h-h! Now is my opportunity to work on my financial report. I must not waste this rare soothing silence. (*Takes a pencil and paper.*) Well, now! Let's get started: buildings, machines, furniture, less deduction for... H-m-m-m. Strange, I can't settle down to work. (*Tries again. Finally, pushes the paper away.*) I've added this column of figures 20 times! I can't think in this miserable silence.

She: I also feel nervous.

At that moment the door opens noisily, and the daughter enters.

Fr: Hello, everybody! Helen and her family had to leave suddenly for her aunt's house. So I came back.

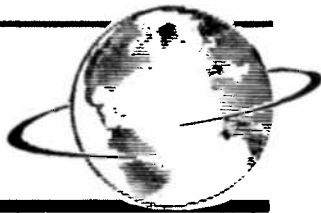
In a few minutes the house is full of noise: the television gives forth with music of Elvis Presley, the phonograph plays another melody, and on the rug in the middle of the room Fran reclines comfortably, talking loudly on the telephone.

Fr: Did Paul really say that to you, Josephine? Ha-ha-ha-ha...

He: (*Sitting contently at his desk smoking a pipe and doing his financial report.*) Well, a man gets used to what he gets used to!

—Doris T. Connor

ESPERANTO IN ACTION AROUND THE WORLD



The Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs and Transportation, in Southern Germany, has sent a circular to all chambers of commerce in its area, requesting them to submit data and suggestions regarding the use of Esperanto in business, travel, and transportation.

An Esperanto Street exists at Macaiba, in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Norte, a *Zamenhof Street* at Macaé, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The official documents issued by the two city administrations on their decision were printed in the January 1957 issue of *Brazila Esperantisto*.

At a People's College in Finland, just outside Lohja, about forty miles from Helsinki, an International Study and Lecture Week in Esperanto was held in July 1957.

Love and marriage via Esperanto are so frequent that they are no longer news, except when the bridal couple's native countries are as far apart as they were in the case of Herbert de Caspary, of Norway, and Josefa Criach Galbany, of Sabadell, Spain. They had met at an Esperanto Congress in Holland, several years ago. The wedding was celebrated on April 30, 1957.

At the International Trade Fair of Bologna, Italy, in May 1957, an Esperanto exhibition attracted considerable attention. A conference of leaders of Esperanto groups was held on the occasion of the fair.

An International Esperanto Conference of Railroad Employees, was held in May 1957 in Rijeka (formerly known as Fiume), Yugoslavia. Guests included William Vathis, of the United States Consulate in Zagreb. The local post office used a special cancellation on the occasion.

A monument honoring Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, author of Esperanto, will be erected in the city park of Vienna, Austria, in 1958. The Austrian Federal Chancellor, Julius Raab, has accepted the protectorate over the Organizing Committee. The monument will consist of a bronze bust on a white marble foundation, which will carry the simple inscription: "Zamenhof - Author of Esperanto."

The World Sunday School Congress, to be held in Japan in 1958, was discussed at a special Protestant Meeting held at the 43rd Japanese Esperanto Congress in Tokyo, last November. Esperanto-speaking Christians in Japan are ready to serve delegates from all over the world.

The reorganization of the elementary school system in Italy, the Fifth Naples Song Festival, and the 200th anniversary of the birth of the great sculptor Antonio Canova were some of the subjects of the shortwave radio programs in Esperanto broadcast by the Rome radio in June 1957.

In England the West Midlands Division of the *National Council of Labor Colleges*, in Birmingham, has issued a list of ten lecture subjects for which it recommends and supplies qualified speakers to local branches of labor unions and other labor organizations. One of the subjects is "Esperanto and International Goodwill."

An Esperanto class for firemen was organized in Amsterdam, Netherlands, as a result of requests received after the publication of a series of articles on Esperanto in *Ons Naderbericht*, official organ of the Amsterdam Firemen's Association.

International wedding bells have been ringing frequently as a result of correspondence and holiday visits carried on through the use of the interlanguage Esperanto. Two such weddings took place almost simultaneously recently. One was held at Sunne, Sweden, where Lennart Edman, a Swede, gave a ring to Señorita Margarita Zulueta, of Valencia, Spain. The other wedding occurred at Ivanjice, Yugoslavia, where Živko Ivanović, a local high school teacher, wed Mademoiselle Monique Pottier, of Fécamp, France.

"The Heart of Buddhism" (*La Koro de Budhismo*) is the title of a "systematic course in Buddhism" by Njanasatta Thero, in Esperanto, recently published by the Buddhist Esperanto Institute at Bandarawela, Ceylon.

The Local Government Chronicle, of London, England, as well as the *British Esperantist* have paid tribute to William Alfred Gething on the occasion of his appointment as an O.B.E. (Officer of the British Empire) in the Honours' List issued on the Queen's Official Birthday. Mr. Gething retired in March from the Public Works Loan Board, in which he held the rank of a Senior Chief Executive Officer. The Local Government Chronicle mentioned Mr. Gething's Esperanto activities and the fact that he served for six years as President of the British Esperanto Association. He is at present Honorary Secretary of BEA and also President of the London Esperanto Club. Other organizations in which he has been active include the Cooperative Esperanto League and the International Commission on Esperanto and Sociology.

The foreign language press in the United States frequently pays attention to Esperanto. Long reports about the North American Esperanto Congress at Newark, New Jersey, appeared, for instance, in the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung und Herold*, the largest German-language daily in America, and in the French-language weekly newspaper *La Liberté*, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Danish cheese exporters have published a beautifully illustrated folder in Esperanto.

The Transactions of the Third World Congress of Sociology, in Volume VIII just published by the International Sociological Association in London, includes a list of "institutions and organizations officially represented at the Congress." Among 16 international organizations mentioned, one is the International Commission on Esperanto and Sociology, which was represented at the Amsterdam Congress by Dr. William Solzbacher, of the United States, and Dr. C. J. Keur, of the Netherlands.

The Finnish Journal of Mathematics and Physics, published in Helsinki printed in its issue of January 25, 1957, an article on the teaching of mathematics, physics and chemistry in Yugoslav high schools. The material had been gathered through the use of Esperanto.

Cahiers Pédagogiques, a leading French periodical for high school teachers and university professors, has been conducting a survey on education policies and techniques throughout the world and has just undertaken another survey on the teaching of French outside France. Some of the material was obtained through the use of Esperanto. Such material has been published so far on the Netherlands, Britain, Germany, Yugoslavia, and Finland, with appropriate credit to Esperanto.

At the refugee center of Gaeta, Italy, an Esperanto class is being taught by Franjic, a Yugoslav refugee.

Brazila Esperantisto, the magazine of the Brazilian Esperanto League, which is one of the largest and most successful national Esperanto organizations in the world, celebrated its fiftieth birthday in April 1957. Originally its name was *Brazila Revuo Esperantista*. In September 1908 it became *Brazila Esperantisto*. From 1938 to 1949, when a Brazilian law compelled all newspapers and periodicals published in the country to have Portuguese names, it was *O Brasil Esperantista*. During World War II, the periodical produced several "Pan American Issues" in cooperation with the different Esperanto organizations in the Western Hemisphere, among them the Esperanto Association of North America.

Fifteen Carabinieri (members of the Italian State police) in the port city of Leghorn are studying Esperanto in a class conducted especially for them by the President of the local Esperanto club.

The International Esperanto Museum in Vienna, which is operated as an autonomous division of the Austrian National Library, has published the first in a series of three catalogue volumes. It contains 460 pages. The museum also has begun to supply various libraries with Esperanto books from among its duplicates. The Vienna University Library was given 100 volumes, the Library of the State Teachers College of Lower Austria 50 volumes.

A law thesis written by Alfred Schwing and published at Strasbourg, France, in French, provides summaries of the contents in German, English and Esperanto.

At a children's festival in Austria thousands of balloons carrying a message of friendship to children in other countries were launched. The message was in German and Esperanto.

Tourist folders in Esperanto were published recently by: the Province of Upper Austria and the city of Linz, Austria; Mantova, Montecatini, and Verona, Italy; the Iven Rilski Monastery, Bulgaria; Kreuth, Buesum, and Wiedenbrück, Germany; Amsterdam, Netherlands; Warsaw, Poland; Lyon, Royan, and Le Vivarais, France; Barbacena, Brazil; the Danish National Railroad, Copenhagen; the Larvik-Frederikshavn Ferryboats, Denmark-Norway; the Continental Hotel, Basle, Switzerland.

Another scholarly journal in Japan, the Reports of the Institute for the Science of Labor, has begun to publish articles in Esperanto. The first such article was a study about "Nutrition and Work", by Kazuo Takagi and Tomie Masuda.

The Travel Handbook for the Dutch Province of North Brabant lists the names and addresses of "Esperanto Consuls" in more than twenty cities and towns in the province, for the benefit of tourists, travel organizations, and business firms.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, England, showed keen interest in Esperanto and invited the Honorary Secretary of the British Esperantist Association, William Gething, to give a lecture on the Interlanguage.

Two voluminous Esperanto-French dictionaries have appeared on the market within the past few weeks. One is the *Grand Dictionnaire Esperanto-Français* by Professor Gaston Waringhien, published by the Librairie Centrale Espérantiste in Paris. The other is the *Lexique Fondamental Esperanto-Français* by R. Léger, published by the Nova Publishing Company in Mulhouse.

At Barcelona, Spain, an Esperanto club is active in a cooperative of hand weavers. At a recent feast of the cooperative, playlets were presented in Esperanto as well as in Spanish and in Catalan.

The Château de Grésillon, which is a cultural center of the Esperanto movement in France, is run by a cooperative. One of the newest members of this cooperative is the City of Thiers. The mayor of this city of 16,000 inhabitants, more than 200 miles from Grésillon, informed the Secretary of the local Esperanto Society that the City Council voted unanimously for the necessary funds "in order to facilitate the development of Esperanto as an international language".

The Syukan Yomiuri, one of the largest weekly newspapers in Japan, has sent Madame Joshiko Kajino as a special correspondent to Europe, with the assignment of using Esperanto for the gathering of information on women's life in various countries. She will also cover the Universal Esperanto Congress in Marseille, France, for her newspaper.

Freemen Wills Crofts, the famous British writer of detective stories, recently died at the age of 77. He had been active in the Esperanto movement and served as Secretary of the Fifth British Esperanto Congress. An Esperanto edition of one of his novels, *Morto de Trajno*, had been very successful.

A new Esperanto magazine for the blind, in Braille script, was recently started in Domfront, France, under the title *Katolika Sento*. As its name indicates, it is a Catholic periodical. There are half a dozen Esperanto periodicals in Braille. The most important and oldest is *Esperanta Ligilo* published in Sweden.

The Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama, of Tibet, accepted election as Supreme Patrons of the Buddhist Esperanto League, when they visited a Buddhist monastery in Bombay, India, in December 1956.

ESPERANTO IN THE SCHOOLS



The President of the Danish Teachers' Federation, Stinus Nielsen, has proposed the experimental teaching of Esperanto in one hundred Danish schools. At present, Esperanto is taught in a number of schools in Copenhagen and Odense.

The Austrian Ministry of Education decided on April 25, 1957, to grant the Austrian Esperanto Federation a cash subsidy "in consideration of its cultural activities, especially the promotion of international correspondence among school children and students and its contributions to teacher training".

The Moroccan Minister of Public Education, El Fassi, expressed himself in very favorable terms about Esperanto recently, when he received the Honorary President of the Federation of Esperanto Groups in Morocco, M. C. Thollet. He explained that he had been interested in Esperanto already when he was a student in Paris.

Esperanto classes for fifth and sixth grade school children were extraordinarily popular and successful at Leeuwarden, Netherlands, last winter and spring. At first only one such class was planned, but 104 children (49 boys and 55 girls) from seven different public elementary schools signed up, so that two parallel classes had to be set up, beginning in January 1957. The teacher, O. Nicolaisen, was a Norwegian from Hammerfest, north of the Arctic Circle. Since he does not know Dutch, the classes were conducted entirely in Esperanto.

The Cambridge University Esperanto Society in England has launched an "inter-university circulating newspaper".

Le Coopérateur de France, which is the central organ of the French cooperative movement and has a circulation of 839,000, has come out strongly in support of the addition of Esperanto to the languages in which examination is optional at the French "baccalauréat" (State university entrance examination).

In France, the Thirteenth Congress for the Modern School, at Nantes in April 1957, passed a resolution "requesting the Minister of National Education to include the study of Esperanto in the public school curriculum, on an optional basis". The resolution was adopted unanimously.

In Stockholm, Sweden, an experiment in the teaching of Esperanto as a basis for the study of other languages is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1957. The local school authorities and the Swedish Ministry of Education have expressed considerable interest in the scheme. At the beginning only two classes will participate, with four Esperanto lessons a week for the duration of one year. Similar experiments, some of them on a fairly large scale, have been conducted in recent years in England and Scotland. In the United States, successful research on the value of Esperanto as a preparation for the learning of other languages was organized from 1927 to 1931 under the direction of the late Professor Edward L. Thorndike, of Columbia University.

On the Canary Islands more than 80 students are at present enrolled in an Esperanto class at the University of La Laguna. Dr. Juan Régulo Pérez, an instructor of Romance languages on the university's faculty, is in charge.

At the Daniele Marignoni Vocational and Commercial High School, Milan, Italy, a solemn ceremony was held December 22, 1956, when a marble commemorative plaque was unveiled, bearing this inscription: "To Daniele Marignoni, who was the first to introduce in Italy the study of the world language Esperanto and offered to men of good will an effective means of knowing and understanding one another, dedicated by the faculty and the students." The city administrations of Milan and of Crema, where Dr. Marignoni was born, were officially represented, and there were also representatives of the educational, religious and military authorities, as well as several descendants of Dr. Marignoni.

Two Spanish teachers' magazines, "Después" and "Escuela Española", in Madrid, have published articles in support of Esperanto.

Grajnoj en Vento (Grains in the Wind), a project of international school cooperation via Esperanto, which was described in the January-February issue of this magazine, is making progress. The fourth twelve-country network (Rondo) is now being organized by a teacher in France.

At Toulouse, France, the Regional Federation of the Modern Language Teachers Association passed the following resolution on December 16, 1956: "Resolved that Esperanto, the living international language, be added to the list of languages in which, under the Decree of August 7, 1927, optional modern language examinations may be held as part of the baccalaureate examination".

In New Zealand, Dr. John Hamvai, a naturalized New Zealander born in Hungary, teaches Esperanto at the Seddon Memorial Technical College in Auckland.

The Government Printing Office of Slovenia (Yugoslavia) has just issued a two-volume Esperanto textbook "for schools, adult classes, and self-study", by Rudolf Rakuša, to meet the needs of school classes in which Esperanto is an optional subject of instruction. The first volume, for beginners, appeared in "a second, enlarged, edition" of 5,000; 2,000 copies of volume 2, for advanced students, were printed.

Business schools in Vienna, Austria, are considering the introduction of Esperanto. At the Neumann Business School, Esperanto will be taught in the coming academic year by Hofrat Hugo Steiner, Director of the International Esperanto Museum.

Petitions to the French Minister of Education concerning the teaching of Esperanto in the schools are now being circulated in France under the auspices of the Esperanto Educators' Group (*Groupe des Educateurs Espérantistes*). The first forms returned to headquarters contained, among others, the signatures of three Members of the National Assembly, the Rector (President) of the University of Toulouse, and the former European boxing champion, Gilbert Lavoine.



47TH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, NEWARK, N. J.

MEMBERS OF THE 47TH EANA CONGRESS

Those attending in Newark are marked with an asterisk. Sincere thanks to all.

Ida Albert *	Ivan Hordiuk *	Grace Randolph
Dr. A. Alemán Ruiz	J. J. Hutchens *	Jacques Rieur *
Angela Alfaroli	Mrs. J. J. Hutchens *	Mrs. J. Rieur *
Doris A. Alfke *	Allan Hutcheon	Helen G. Riley *
Olga Andreas *	Hans B. Julow	Leo Saari
Geo. W. Bailey, Jr.	Helen Kaczowski *	Rev. Antonio Sandro
Dorothy Baker *	Louis Kalus *	J. H. Schackmann
Eugene M. Beck *	Edith Kane *	Rita Schiessel *
Rose M. Bernabucci	Tomas J. Kašiuha *	John F. Schilke *
Howard Bishop *	Miss H. Kašiuha *	F. Scotellaro *
Rev. M. Whipple Bishop	Rubey Kelber *	Douglas Scott *
Edward Blekicky *	Anne Kelly *	Joel Silverman *
Allen L. Brown *	Ray T. B. Kelly *	Frank P. Siwec *
Dr. Charles Bryning *	David D. Konviser *	Mrs. F. P. Siwec *
Anthony Cascone *	Mrs. D. D. Konviser *	F. P. Siwec, Jr. *
Andrew Chmielewicz *	J. Henry Kruse, Jr. *	Herbert W. Smart *
A. B. Coigne	Matilda Krypel *	Marion Smart *
Reginald H. Colley *	Dr. G. H. Lachnicht *	Adelaide Smith *
Mrs. R. H. Colley *	Julia May Leach	Dr. Wm. Solzbacher *
G. Alan Connor *	Anton Lenhardt	Dr. Teodor Soros *
Doris T. Connor *	Adele Lenox *	Rev. Robert Sparks *
C. C. Cummingsmith	Prof. F. L. Lisintzki *	Richard Stahl *
Leslie Davis *	F. L. Lisintzki, Jr. *	Dr. Cecil Stockard
Connie Davis *	Edna M. MacDonald	Jack Sussman *
John W. Dettra	Dr. John McSharry *	E. H. Thompson, Jr.
Amelia Dresdner *	Marie Maffey *	Lynne Tilford *
Earl Dudley *	Dr. G. A. Maggio *	Terry Tilford *
Mrs. R. V. Earle	Prof. N. Markevich *	Mrs. W. O. Tilford *
Byron L. Eguiguren O.*	Eulalia Marks *	Wilfred E. L. Todd
M. Ferrara *	Sidney Marks	Joseph J. Trytiak
Allan E. Fineberg *	Mary Marrett *	Jane M. Tumblety *
Donald C. Forbes *	Henry B. Milsted *	May D. Van Sloun
Natalie Foster *	Mrs. H. B. Milsted *	Frank W. Vedder
Dr. Joseph Gamba *	Dr. Joseph Mohácsy	Mary Waleski *
Joan Gamba *	Olive Morris *	Donald F. Walton *
H. Gebhard *	Myron R. Mychajliw *	Donnie Walton *
Irma Gebhard *	Weldon T. Myers *	H. C. Walton *
Charles Germanton *	Mrs. O. Murphy *	Helen M. Walton *
Mrs. C. Germanton *	E. Nawrocki *	Ann Warns *
Jean R. Goldings *	Arlie J. Nixon	Alex Wesser *
Jean H. Hagerty *	Thomas M. O'Neill	Virgil Whanger
Edwin C. Harler, Jr. *	C. Stanley Otto	Ralph Williams, Jr. *
Dr. H. Harris *	J. Louise Owens *	F. Lee York *
J. H. Hartley	George P. Parker	Elsie Yunghans *
C. E. Heroux *	Rev. G. N. Pausback	Laura Zaleska *
Marguerite Héroux *	C. Petrone *	Simon Zemojda *
Thérèse Héroux *	Robert W. Powell *	Michaelien Ziobro *
Faith Hoekstra *	C. D. Prewitt	Pauline Ziobro *

VARIOUS REPORTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Report of Elections: Two Associate Directors of EANA were elected at the Newark Congress: *J. Henry Kruse, Jr.*, with 209 votes; and *J. H. Hartley* (Canada), with 203 votes. There were a scattering of votes for *Myron Mychajliw* and *Joseph Schneiders*.

Amendment to Constitution: The proposed amendment to Article III, 'Eligibility of Membership', was adopted by 179 votes for, 9 against, and 25 abstentions. It reads as follows: "The Association will not knowingly admit as members persons who are Communists or Fascists or others who seek to overthrow the Government of, or in the interests of a foreign power seek to weaken, the United States, or to change its form of government by other than constitutional means."

Governor's Telegram to EANA Congress: "New Jersey is happy to welcome the national Esperanto Congress. Your efforts to establish better understanding among all peoples deserves high commendation. May you enjoy your stay in the Garden State and have a most productive convention. — *Robert B. Meyner*, Governor of New Jersey."

Mayor's Telegram to EANA Congress: "Welcome to Newark. We are happy to have members of the 47th Annual Congress of the Esperanto Association of North America in our city. May your meeting be a fruitful one. Regret my inability to join you this evening inasmuch as I am out of town. Cordially, *Leo P. Carlin*, Mayor of Newark."

Keynote Speech by Dr. John McSharry: The address by Dr. McSharry, Pres., Adult Education Association of N.J., at the Newark Congress, has been mimeographed in six closely typed pages, and a copy may be obtained from *Donald F. Walton*, 448 South Orange Ave., Newark 3, N.J. Enclose a three-cent stamp to help with postage.

"Coca-Cola" and the Congress: The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Newark provided refreshments without charge to the Congress, by sending a large quantity of bottles of this well-known and highest-quality cola drink (Coke) for members of the Congress.

"Sano Cigarettes" and the Congress: The United States Tobacco Company, through Mr. Ghiloni of Hackensack, provided a large quantity of these nicotine-free health cigarettes with the Esperanto name "Sano", without charge to the Congress.

Esperanto Film "Introducing New Zealand": This new film with Esperanto commentary, which had its premier American showing at the Congress, may be obtained for Esperanto groups by sending a fee of \$1.00, with request for booking, to: *New Zealand Embassy, Film Library, 19 Observatory Circle, Washington 8, D.C.*

"Esperanto and Interlingua Compared": This scholarly study compares Esperanto point by point with Interlingua. It is By Dr. Ivy Kellerman Reed, 315 Westbourne Drive, La Jolla, Calif. It contains Introduction, 21 Grammatical Topics, and Summary of the Comparison, 36 plus X pages, mimeographed, in flexible binder. Available at \$2 net postpaid, through the *Esperanto Association of N.A.*, 114 W. 16 St., New York 11, N.Y.

UNESCO PUBLICATIONS AND ESPERANTO

Scientific Translations, Abstracts, and Dictionaries

HERE is a sub-chapter on Esperanto in the important report on *Scientific and Technical Translating and Other Aspects of the Language Problem**, just published by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in its series, "Documentation and Terminology of Science". This 282-page volume discusses many aspects of the subject, both qualitatively and quantitatively, examining the need for technical and scientific translations, the methods of making such translations available, the cost, the training of qualified translators, the pitfalls encountered in translating from and into certain languages, the progress and potentialities of machine translation, the existence or non-existence of adequate specialized dictionaries, problems of terminology, and "the possible use of languages internationally understood."

Esperanto is discussed in chapter 6 (pp. 173-208), and especially in sub-chapter 6.6 (pp. 192-197). There is quite a plug for the book *Esperanto: The World Interlanguage* in 6.6.10 on page 195: "The five countries in which the largest number of Esperanto textbooks have been sold since the end of the second world war were, in order, France, United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, Netherlands. Probably the most conveniently comprehensive handbook is that compiled in the United States of America by G.A.Connor, D.T.Connor, W.Solzbacher and the Very Rev.Dr.J.B.Se-Tsien Kao. This (*Esperanto: The World Interlanguage**, New York, The Beechurst Press, 1948, 245 pp.) is described in its foreword as 'six books in one' and as serving 'for learning Esperanto in addition to learning about Esperanto', the six parts being respectively entitled 'Language and Interlanguage', 'Practical textbook of Esperanto', 'The modern Esperanto reader', 'Guidebook for the practical Esperantist' (including a directory of Esperanto organizations and publications in special fields), 'Esperanto-English dictionary', 'English-Esperanto dictionary'. Small pamphlet keys, explaining the grammar and containing a dictionary of the root words, are available in 39 languages. By enclosing one of these in a letter written in the language it is possible to ensure that the recipient, even without previous knowledge of Esperanto, will be able to read it. There is a literature totaling some thousands of volumes relating to all branches of knowledge and fiction, mainly but not exclusively translations from other languages into Esperanto."

Sub-chapter 6.6 gives a short description of the characteristics of Esperanto ("the qualities sought and attained have been simplicity, regularity, and richness") and of its grammar and word formation. It summarizes the use of Esperanto in scientific and technological publications, both in the form of books, magazines, and articles originally written in Esperanto or translated into the language, and of Esperanto summaries added to books and articles published in the authors' native tongues. The oral use of Esperanto at conferences and International Summer Universities is mentioned. Brief sample texts in Esperanto from the fields of biology, chemistry, and physics are reproduced. The UNESCO report also points out some of the unsolved problems at international conferences for which Esperanto might offer a solution.

Turning to educational research, the sub-chapter draws attention to several objective, statistically controlled experiments aimed at comparing the rate at which schoolchildren of known standards of performance in intelligence tests learn Esperanto, natural languages, and the former followed by the latter. The UNESCO book mentions in particular the tests reported by Norman Williams in the (British) *Head Teachers' Review* (October 1952) and by J.H.Halloran in the *British Journal of Educational Psychology* (November 1952) – both of which were summarized and discussed in the *American Esperanto Magazine* of March-April 1953*.

Finally, the publication devotes about two pages to a summary account of UNESCO activities and studies concerning Esperanto. It mentions the International Conference on Science Abstracting held in Paris in 1949, the Esperanto petition "lodged with the United Nations by a delegation of the Universala Esperanto-Asocio jointly with the Esperanto Association of North America...forwarded by the United Nations to UNESCO" in 1950, furthermore action taken by UNESCO on this petition, and, finally, the resolution adopted in December 1954 by the General Conference of UNESCO in Montevideo.

219 Experts Cooperated

The UNESCO report on scientific and technical translating was prepared in response to a resolution adopted at the seventh and eighth sessions of the General Conference of UNESCO in 1952 and 1954, which authorized the Director-General "to advise and encourage international organizations concerned with the development and improvement of scientific documentation, with the standardization of terminology, with the compilation of multilingual dictionaries, and with the improvement of scientific translations." Dr. J.E.Holmstrom, of UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, long a pioneer in the field, served as General Editor. The final version is the result of collaboration between the UNESCO Secretariat and 219 experts on scientific and technical translating, resident in 21 countries. Their names, listed in an appendix, include 27 in the United States, among them Professor Mario A. Pei and Dr. William Solzbacher.

Appendix 4 presents a "recapitulation of proposals discussed in this report regarding which further expressions of opinion are invited." It is pointed out, however, that, "at the time of publishing this report, UNESCO has not decided either in favor or against any of these proposals" and that, "if it were persuaded to pursue them, its ability to do so would be conditioned by its budget." One of these proposals is "further study of the expediency of promoting the use of an international auxiliary language for scientific publication or abstracting or both."

Many of the matters discussed in the extremely valuable and significant UNESCO report are beyond the immediate field of interest of the *American Esperanto Magazine*. Others are of the greatest importance in connection with our endeavors, and we hope to give more attention to them in the future. The work so ably undertaken and continued over many years by Dr.Holmstrom deserves the cooperation and support of all those interested in solving the language problems of science and technology.

Some references to other UNESCO publications in the same field may be in order. There is, for instance, the *Bibliography of Interlingual Scientific and Technical Dictionaries* *. The third edition, published in

1953, is in English, French, and Spanish, while the first two editions, which appeared in 1951, were in English and French only. The first edition was reviewed in the *American Esperanto Magazine* of May 1951*, a preliminary study by Dr. Holmstrom on the same subject in the issue of May-June 1950*. The third edition lists 54 multilingual dictionaries using Esperanto. There had been 75 such listings in the second edition, 74 in the first. The reason for the decrease lies in the fact that the restriction to the natural sciences and their technological application was more consequently carried out in the third edition, so that dictionaries on philosophy, psychology, education, commerce, etc., included at first, have been omitted. The bibliography is arranged according to the Universal Decimal Classification, uses a very ingenious system of indicating the languages used in each dictionary, and has at the end a "language index", an "authors' index", and a "subject index". Among the sources of information mentioned by Dr. Holmstrom in the introduction is a special issue of the *American Esperanto Magazine*, *Technical Vocabularies in Esperanto: A Critical Study and Survey**, published in July-August 1949, for which Dr. William Solzbacher was responsible. Publications listed on the basis of that publication are marked "Sz." (Solzbacher), while "LC" stands for Library of Congress, "NY" for the New York Public Library, "BN" for the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, etc.

145 Technical Dictionaries in Esperanto

It might be pointed out here that the bibliography published by the *American Esperanto Magazine* (*Technical Dictionaries in Esperanto – A Bibliographical Survey**) lists 106 publications, printed in 19 countries, for 43 specialized fields. It covers a much wider field than the natural sciences and includes, in addition to interlingual dictionaries, terminologies published only in Esperanto. Bringing this list up to date by adding dictionaries published since 1949 or not known to the author at that time (for instance, more than a dozen published in Japan) would result in a list of about 145 technical vocabularies in Esperanto published until the fall of 1957.

The UNESCO series, "Documentation and Terminology of Science", includes also a two-volume *Bibliography of Monolingual Scientific and Technical Glossaries* by Eugen Wüster, of Austria, known for his publications on the standardization of terminologies as well as for his Encyclopedic Dictionary Esperanto-German (*Enciklopedia Vortaro Esperanto-Germana*), including the famous treatise on "Esperantological Principles" (*Esperantologiaj Principoj*). The first volume of Wüster's bibliography, "National Standards", was published in 1955, while the second volume, "Miscellaneous Sources", is in preparation. The first volume mentions (on page 60) the pharmaceutical nomenclature in Latin and Esperanto, published in 1923 by the International Pharmaceutical Federation at The Hague.

Dr. J. E. Holmstrom's *Report on Interlingual Scientific and Technical Dictionaries**, published simultaneously with the first edition of his *Bibliography*, was analyzed in this magazine in two articles mentioned above. The Report discusses, among other proposals, the possibility of using Esperanto as a "bridge language" in technical dictionaries.

The International Conference on Science Abstracting, held in Paris

under UNESCO auspices in June 1949, should also be mentioned in this connection. Its *Final Report* was published by UNESCO in 1951, reprinted in 1953. At the conference Professor Serge Tchakhotine, of Paris, General Secretary of an organization called the World Confederation of Cultural Forces, introduced a resolution to the effect that "each issue of a scientific journal should include abstracts, preferably in English or French and in *the international auxiliary language Esperanto* of all original articles", but it was not carried. In the later discussion, Dr. C. Groeneveld, Head of the Documentation Department of the Laboratory of Royal Dutch/Shell, in Amsterdam, "thought it only fair that the pros and cons of Esperanto should be seriously considered." No action was taken, however, in this direction.

"*Esperanto offers a feasible solution...*"

The *Final Report* of the International Conference on Science Abstracting includes, however, among the documents printed in its annex, an extremely interesting memorandum titled *Observations and Recommendations Submitted by a Committee of the British Esperantist Scientific Association* (affiliated to the *Internacia Scienca Asocio Esperantista*), signed by E. D. Durrant. It presents a number of significant facts and suggestions and mentions, for instance, that a General Meeting of the Third Conference of ASLIB (Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux), in 1926, adopted a resolution, "That the use of Esperanto would be of advantage to members of ASLIB."

The same document mentions that in 1946 Mr. L. G. M. Roberts, Chairman of the Joint ASLIB-Association of Scientific Workers Committee on the Reform of Methods of Publication of Scientific Literature, and Honorary Adviser to the British Esperantist Scientific Association, sought the opinion of Dr. E. J. Crane, of *Chemical Abstracts*, who passed the matter on to Mr. Austin M. Patterson of Antioch College, USA, who gave the following reply:

"... Esperanto seems far ahead of its competitors as regards activities, publications, and adherents in this (USA) as in other countries... I attended an Esperanto Congress of Scientists in Paris in 1925 and concluded then and there that *Esperanto offers a feasible solution*; scientists from various countries, including China, conversed and debated without the slightest difficulty. This was quite in contrast to the international congress of chemists which I attended the same year when there was constant translation back and forth and much misunderstanding."

Professor Patterson, who had served as Editor of *Chemical Abstracts* and as Chemistry Editor of *Webster's New International Dictionary*, is an authority on the nomenclature of chemistry, and published in 1933 in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* a significant article on the *Definitive Report of the Commission on the Reform of the Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry*, of which he was a member.

In addition to UNESCO publications devoted to improving the exchange of scientific information, especially through translation, abstracting, and terminological standardization, there are also a number of other UNESCO publications which have implications for the actual or potential use of Esperanto. They will be discussed at a later time.

* *Titles available from EANA Book Service. Send for List & Prices.*

ĈARLATANA LINGVOSCIENCO

Marr – Drezen – Stalin – Ĉikobava – Lapenna

D-ro William Solzbacher

Membro de la Akademio de Esperanto

(Daŭrigo de artikolo en la numeroj de Marto-Aprilo kaj Majo-Junio)

La fama franca lingvisto Antoine Meillet, kiu kritikis la absurdajn teoriojn de Marr kaj responde ricevis nur sovaĝan atakon kontraŭ la "burĝa lingvoscienco", skribis: "Se burĝa scienco konsistas en tio, ke oni vidas la faktojn, kiaj ili estas, mi akceptas la kulpigon esti burĝo". Marr estis tiel konvinkita, ke liaj fantaziaj hipotezoj estas pravaj kaj ke ili formas esencan parton de la marksismo-leninismo, ke li perdis la kapablecon, "vidi la faktojn, kiaj ili estas". Hans Arens, aŭtoro de la verko *Sprachwissenschaft* ("Lingvoscienco", Freiburg kaj München, Germanujo, 1955), diras pri Marr, ke "liaj sensaciaj kaj... romanece aspektantaj asertoj suferas pro tio, ke li evidente facile emas prezenti hipotezon kiel teorion kaj teorion kiel fakton" (p. 413).

Nikolaj Jakovleviĉ Marr unue studis la rilatojn de la kaŭkazaj lingvoj inter si mem kaj kun la semidaj lingvoj. Poste li pretendis esti malkovrinta "trian elementon" inter la lingvoj de la mezmara regiono – apud la hindoeŭropaj kaj la semidaj lingvoj. Li proklamis la parencecon de la kaŭkazaj lingvoj kun la baska, kun la malnova etruska, kun la sumera, hitita kaj skita lingvoj, eĉ kun la buruŝaska lingvo en montovalo de Hindujo-Pakistano. Tiujn lingvojn Marr nomis "jafetidaj", uzante terminon, kiun Leibniz estis uzinta por la hindoeŭropaj lingvoj.

Lapenna, en piednoto sur p. 21 de *Retoriko*, diras, ke "la hindoeŭropa lingvorteorio klasigas la lingvojn... laŭ la legendaj (!) filoj de Noabo: Semo kaj Hamo (semidaj kaj hamidaj lingvoj). La nomo de la tria filo, Jafeto, restis neeluzita. Marr donis tiun nomon al la lingvoj, kiujn li malkovris (!) en Kaŭkazio kaj kiuj ne povis eniri la sistemon de la ĝis tiam ellaboritaj geneologiaj lingvaj tabeloj."

"Idealismo" kaj "Materialismo"

Post la Komunista Revolucio en Rusujo la teorioj de Marr fariĝis pli kaj pli absurdaj. Laŭ la marksista kompreno de Marr la lingvo estas "superstruktura fenomeno" kaj havas klasan karakteron. Ĉiuj lingvoj, kiuj ekzistis kaj ekzistas, estas "klasaj lingvoj", kaj "nacia lingvo" ne ekzistas. "Senklasa" lingvo povos ekzisti nur en senklasa socio. Unue la lingvo ne estis "sona", sed "kinetika" lingvo: La homoj parolis per manoj. La sona lingvo havis klasan karakteron de la komenco. Unue ĝin uzis la magiistoj, ne kiel komunikilon kun aliaj homoj, sed kiel komunikilon kun la totemo.

Marr forĵetis preskaŭ la tutan tradicion lingvosciencan, ĉar ĝi estas "idealista" kaj ne "materialista". En *Revolucio en la Lingvoscienco*, la broŝureto liverinta al Lapenna la argumentojn por lia teorio, ke la lingvoj evoluas "de multlingveco al unulingveco", A. P. Andreev citas anon de Marr, S. I. Kovalev, kiu diris, ke la teorio de Marr "faras en la kampo de la lingvoscienco tion, kion la marksismo faris en la kampo de la filozofio kaj sociologio: *Ĝi starigas la lingvosciencan de la idealista ka-*

po sur la materialistajn piedojn" (pp. 39-40 de la rusa eldono, kiu mi citas, ĉar mi ne havas la Esperanto-tradukon).

En la ĵurnalo *Izvestia* en Moskvo, M. N. Pokrovskij publikigis la 23-an de Majo 1928 artikolon okaze de la 40-jara jubileo de la unua artikolo de Marr (aperinta en gruzaj lingvo en la revuo *Iveria* en 1888). Li skribis: "Se Engels ankoraŭ vivus inter ni, ĉiu komunista universitatano nun okupiĝus pri la teorio de Marr, ĉar ĝi enirus la feran inventaron de la marksista kompreno de la homa kulturo." (Mi citas laŭ Andreev; la *Granda Soveta Enciklopedio*, kiu enhavas la saman citaĵon kun du malgrandaj ŝanĝoj, diras, ke la artikolo de Pokrovskij aperis en *Pravda* "en 1928"; Andreev ŝajnas pli fidinda, ĉar li donas la precizan daton.)

Marr kaj la Esperanto-Movado

Interesa demando estas, kial la estroj de la soveta Esperanto-movado decidis ligi sian destinton al tiu de Marr. Ili publikigis en Moskvo serion da broŝuroj en rusa lingvo sub la titolo *Biblioteka Sovetskogo Esperantista* (Biblioteko de la Soveta Esperantisto). Eliris kvin numeroj, ĉiuj en 1929. Tri estis de Drezen (la tri partoj de *Bazoj de la Lingvoscienco, de la Teorio kaj Historio de la Internacia Lingvo*), la du aliaj estis propagandiloj por la teorio de Marr, verkitaj de Andrej Petroviĉ Andreev. Unu el ili, *La Revolucio de la Lingvoscienco – La Jafetida Teorio de Akademiano N. J. Marr* (40-paĝa), poste aperis en Leipzig en Esperanto sub la titolo *Revolucio en la Lingvoscienco* (68-paĝa) kaj estas la verketo, kiun uzis Lapenna. La alia, *Lingvo kaj Pensado – Provo de Esploro sur la Bazo de la Materialista Jafetida Teorio*, estas multe pli ampleksa (106-paĝa) kaj ne aperis en Esperanto. Ambaŭ verketoj estis eldonitaj de la Lingvistika Komisiono de la Sovetrespublikara Esperantista Unuiĝo.

Lingvo kaj Pensado preskaŭ neniam mencias Esperanton. Ĉio estas Marr, Marr, Marr. *Revolucio en la Lingvoscienco* enhavas malmultajn aludojn al Esperanto, ekzemple je la fino (p. 40 de la rusa eldono): "Kaj en ĉiuj tiuj demandoj tute ne la malplej gravan rolon ludos la tricentjaraj klopodoj, starigi tutmondajn filozofiajn lingvojn kaj praktikajn internaciajn lingvojn. Kaj inter ili la rolo de Esperanto estos sendube la plej granda kaj la plej utila."

Eble Drezen, Andreev kaj aliaj fariĝis propagandistoj de Marr, por gajni lian subtenon por Esperanto. Marr antaŭe estis espriminta opiniojn malfavorajn al Esperanto. Petro Stojan, sur paĝo 164 de la *Bibliografio de Internacia Lingvo*, mencias artikolojn de Marr publikigitajn en 1925 kaj 1926 "kontraŭ artefarita lingvo" kaj "kontraŭ artefarita surogata lingvo". En la *Enciklopedio de Esperanto* (p. 464) Nikolaj V. Nekrasov resumas la opiniojn de Marr pri Esperanto en la jenaj vortoj: "Marr kelkfoje sufiĉe favore diris pri Esperanto, sed li konsideras ĝin kiel surrogaton kaj kiel malvaste individuon aferon, tamen utilan en kondiĉoj de eŭropa vivo. La estonta tuthomara lingvo – laŭ Marr – devas esti artefarita, kaj ĝi estos 'lingvo de nova sistemo, tute speciala, ĝis nun ne ekzistanta', eble eĉ ne sona, sed universale komprenebla per iu alia ankoraŭ netrovita maniero."

Drezen sukcesis ricevi de Marr antaŭparolon por sia libro *Za Vseobŝĉim Jazikom*, kaj en tiu antaŭparolo Marr ne povis eviti diri ion afablan pri Esperanto. Sed kiel li faris tion? Jen laŭvorta traduko:

"Nova ekonomia-socia sistemo kun la unueco de unu ĝenerala strukturo kaj kun koresponda komuneco de la superstrukturaj mondoj kun ilia propra terminologio venkos multajn malfacilaĵojn per rimedoj, kiujn ni nun eĉ ne povas imagi. Sed ĉu tio signifas, ke ni alprenas negativan sintenon al universalaj lingvoj ne aperintaj en la oportuna tempo, inter ili Esperanto? Tute ne. Ĉiu legomo havas sian tempon. Krome, *ju pli bone prosperas la diversaj artefaritaj lingvoj jam praktike funkciantaj, inter kiuj troviĝas Esperanto, des pli forte ili konfirmas la pravecon de la tezo de la Jafetida teorio pri la artefarita origino de la sona lingvo ĝenerale, kaj krome ili helpas kolekti materialon por la ĝusta difino de la tasko de la kreado de unu komuna lingvo de la homaro.*"

Rimarku, ke Marr ne parolas pri Esperanto, sed pri "diversaj artefaritaj lingvoj jam praktike funkciantaj, inter kiuj troviĝas Esperanto", ke li konsideras la aperon de Esperanto kiel ion okazintan "antaŭ la oportuna tempo", kaj ke lin ĉefe interesas la ebleco, uzi la ekziston de Esperanto kiel argumenton favore al la ĉarlatana Jafetida teorio.

Drezen kaj Lapenna Eraris

Sendube Drezen pensis, ke eĉ tiu modesta "subteno" al Esperanto estis grava pro la diktatora potenco de Marr en la soveta lingvoscienco kaj pro la blinda aprobo, kiun Stalin donis al Marr tiutempe. La historio pruvis, ke Drezen eraris, ligante la destinon de la Esperanto-movado en la Soveta Imperio al la teorio de Marr. En la lumo de la cirkonstancoj regantaj en 1927-1929 oni tamen iomete povas kompreni lian sintenon. Sed kian kaŭzon povis havi D-ro Lapenna en 1950 por elfosi la tute senkreditigitan teorion de Marr kaj por prezenti ĝin al la Esperantistaro kiel pruvon, ke "la lingvo ankaŭ evoluas de la iama tre granda multlingveco al baldaŭa unulingveco"?

Oni ne miskomprenu min: Mi ne diras, ke Lapenna studis la verkojn de Marr. Evidente li tion ne faris, sed prenis la ideojn de Marr el la broŝureto de Andreev.

Piednoto en *Retoriko* (p. 21) diras: "Por la studo de la jafetida teorio precipe gravaj estas liaj verkoj: *Evoluetaĵoj de la Jafetida Teorio*, en rusa lingvo, Moskvo 1926, kaj *Jafetida Teorio*, en rusa lingvo, Moskvo, 1928." Tiuj bibliografiaj informoj estas ne nur falsaj (kiel multaj bibliografiaj informoj de Lapenna), sed tiel falsaj, ke li tute evidente ne povas koni la librojn. *La Jafetida Teorio* en diskutoj preskaŭ ĉiam estis citata kiel la *Bakua Kurso* (ruse *Bakinskij Kurs*), ĉar ĝi aperis en Baku, do ne en Moskvo. La plena titolo de la libro estas *La Jafetida Teorio – Programo de Ĝenerala Kurso de la Instruo pri la Lingvo*, kaj ĝin eldonis en 1927 la *Orientosciencia Fakultato de la Azerbajdĵana Registaro V. I. Lenin-Universitato* en Baku.

La alia libro menciita de Lapenna estas *Sur la Evoluetaĵoj de la Jafetida Teorio* kaj estas presita en Leningrad en 1926, ĝin eldonis la *Scienca Esplora Instituto por la Tribajkaj Naciaj Kulturoj de la Oriento de la Unuiĝo de Sovetaj Socialistaj Respublikoj* en Moskvo kaj Leningrad. Ĝi prezentas kolektitajn artikolojn de Marr el diversaj epokoj kaj eĉ enhavas la gruzan (georgan) originalon kaj la rusan tradukon de lia unua artikolo publikigita en 1888 pri *La Naturo kaj la Karakterizaj Kvalitoj de la Gruza Lingvo*.

(Daŭrigota).

ESPERANTA KRONIKO

Joseph N. Schneiders, en la ŝtato Iowa, estas tre okupita instruisto en altlernejo, sed li trovas tempon por interesigi la studentojn pri Esperanto. En la kursoj pri la angla lingvo, ĉiuj studentoj ankaŭ lernas iom da Esperanto.

Historia eraro enŝteliĝis en nian artikolon, "Du Memortagoj por Esperanto", en la Maja-Junia numero, p. 82. Ni diris, ke la Unua Libro de Zamenhof aperis la 14-an de Julio 1887 laŭ la malnova kalendaro, la 27-an de Julio laŭ la nuna. La ĝusta dato estas la 26-a de Julio laŭ la nuna kalendaro. La diferenco inter la du kalendaroj nun estas 13 tagoj, sed la jaro 1900 havis 366 tagojn laŭ la malnova kalendaro, 365 tagojn laŭ la nova. Do antaŭ 1900 la diferenco estis nur 12 tagoj. Pri tio bonvolis atentigi nin *S-ro Norman Williams*, lernejestro de Egerton Park County Secondary School, Denton, Manchester, Anglujo. Esperanto estas instruata en tiu lernejo. S-ro Williams nun verkas biografion de Zamenhof por infanoj. Se iu el niaj legantoj havas nepublikigitan materialon pri Zamenhof, ekzemple leterojn de li, S-ro Williams volonte aŭdus pri tio. Li skribas, ke li trovas nian gazeton tre interesa.

En la Publika Biblioteko en Washington, D.C., granda Esperanto-ekspozicio okazis en Julio kaj Aŭgusto. Ĝi altiris multe da atento en la gazetaro per informoj kaj leteroj.

Esperanto-Familio Héroux en Kebeko: S-ino Georges (Thérèse) Héroux, organizanto de multaj sukcesaj kursoj en Trois-Rivières, Kebeko (Kanado), revenis hejmen por daŭrigi pliajn kursojn tuj post ĉeesto ĉe la Kongreso de EANA en Newark. Plej ŝatataj inter la kongresanoj estis S-ino Héroux kaj ŝia bopatro, Charles-Edouard Héroux, Esperanto-pioniro en Franc-kanado, kaj bofratino Marguerite Héroux. Tre aktiva estas tiu Esperanto-familio: multaj kursoj, artikoloj en lokaj ĵurnaloj, nun kursoprojekto por la loka radiostacio, kaj granda ĉambrego en urba sporta klubo por kursoj dum la sekvonta sezono. S-ino Héroux jam utiligis multajn lernolibrojn, inter kiuj plej sukcesaj estas "Practical Esperanto" (Benson) kaj "Esperanto-The World Interlanguage". Kompreneble oni ankaŭ utiligas francajn vortarojn por Esperanto. Ni esperas presi belan bildon de la Héroux-familio en la sekvonta AE, kune kun pli da novaĵoj pri la progreso de kursoj en Trois-Rivières.

Dona Jo McQuade & "Universal Language": AE ricevis tre bonan, profesie verkitan tezon "Universal Language" (pri Esperanto) de F-ino McQuade, diplomito de altlernejo en Okcidenta Virginio. La tezo konsistas de antaŭparolo kaj kvar plenaj ĉapitroj respondantaj gravajn demandojn rilate al interlingvo. Ni gratulas. F-ino McQuade laboras por semajna ĵurnalo titolita "Hillbilly" (nomo de montarano en la sudo) – tre interesa ĵurnalo pri la vivo en tiu regiono. Estante brila studento, ŝi komencis studadon en "Elon College" en Nord-Karolino ĉi-aŭtune.

International Christian Esperantist League uses Esperanto in the service of the ecumenical movement. Inquiries invited. *Edwin C. Harler*, 2836 N. Park Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Julia May Leach, nia veterana membro en Florido, atingis la belan aĝon de 86 jaroj ĉi-jare. Ŝi tenas konstantan intereson pri la aferoj de EANA, kaj sendas help-donacojn de tempo al tempo. Kvankam ŝi havas tiom da jaroj, ŝi aktive partoprenas en la laboroj de la Ruĝa Kruco en sia komunumo. Ŝi estas brila stelo en la krono de membroj de EANA. Ni gratulas ŝin pro la vicleco kaj saneco je la aĝo 86.

"Amerika Skolto" estas la titolo de modesta bulteno de la usona sekcio de la internacia Esperantista skolt-organizo. Oni anoncas ĝin kiel duonjaran bultenon. La unua numero, julio 1957, havas 9 mimeografitajn paĝojn. Adresu: *Allan Fineberg, 62 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, N. J.*

Enrique Fong, origine Kubano, nun estas civitano de Usono, kaj li deĵoras en la usona armeo en Koreo. S-ro Fong estas tre fervora membro de EANA, kaj skribis: "Nia AE tre multe pliboniĝis. Ĉiuj artikoloj estas tre interesaj. La tago en kiu mi ricevas ĝin estas tago de ĝojo." Ni esperas presi leteron de li pri Koreo en baldaŭa numero de AE.

Suplemento al Millidge-Vortaro: Nova "Supplement to the Esperanto-English Dictionary of Millidge" ĵus eldoniĝis. Kompilis: Donald R. Broadribb kaj Paul E. Nace. Ni recenzos ĝin en sekvonta AE.

Bonega artikolo pri lingvoj, en "Classmate" (Samkursano), ĵurnalo de la Metodista Dimanĉ-Lernejo, aperis la 18-an de Aŭgusto sub la plumo de F-ino Fran Shepherd. Tiu priskribas la lingvan baron en Eŭropo, kaj enhavas kelkajn paragrafojn pri Esperanto, kun adreso de EANA. Ni ŝaldas dankojn al nia pioniro S-ro *Fenton Stancliff* pro la eltondaĵo.

Esperanto-Societo de Ĉikago estis preskaŭ tiel aktiva dum la somero kiel alitempe dum la jaro. Sekretariino Doroteo Holland raportas, ke EŜĈ gastigis, inter aliaj, la jenajn eksterlandanojn: S-ro *B. Chambers*, Havajo; Ge-oj *C. Thollet*, Moroko; kaj Ge-oj *Bertram Potts*, Nov-Zelando.

Duodecimala Societo de Ameriko: La Sekretario de "Duodecimal Society of America" S-ro *Ralph H. Beard*, verkis tre interesan artikolon pri la duodecimala sistemo, kiun ni presos Esperante en la sekvonta numero de AE. S-ro Beard estas eminenta membro de nia Subtena Komitato, kiu interesiĝis pri Esperanto jam delonge. Dum la somero li, per intensa studo, pliboniĝis sian kapablon uzi Esperanton.

Nordic Winch kaj "gravaj studoj"! Nia juna membro, Nordic, skribas je la fino de la lernejjaro en junio: "Nu! Mi estas tiel feliĉa, ke la lernejjaro finiĝis, ĉar la studado en la lernejo sin intermetis inter miaj gravaj studoj, t.e. *Esperanto*, opero, ktp.!!!

D-ro Y. Gulsoy, multjara membro de EANA, origine el Turkujo, doktoriĝis en universitato en Ĉikago dum junio. Ni gratulas kaj ĝojas pro lia sukceso post studado en universitatoj en Kanado kaj Usono. Sendante kotizon kaj kontribuon al la Asocio, li informas, ke li restos en Hispanujo dum ses monatoj por serĉlaboro rilate al lia disertacio.

Complete Russian Course (Linguaphone): New, unused, complete Russian Course, in original packing, will sell at sacrifice price. Cost owner \$57.50. 32 lessons (16 disks), 4 texts, case, etc. Write EANA.

NIA BELA KONGRESO EN NEWARK

Babi le Mulo

ENTUZIASMO kaj vere samideana atmosfero regis inter la novaj kaj malnovaj Esperantistoj, kiuj kunvenis fine de Junio en la 47-a Kongreso de EANA. Pli ol 120 personoj partoprenis la diversajn aranĝojn, kaj proksimume 100 ĉeestis la bankedon. Mi diras "proksimume 100", ĉar la preciza nombro estas enigmo: Oni kalkulis 99 ĉeestantojn, sed ili konsumis 101 manĝojn! Ĉu du Esperantistoj estis nevideblaj, eble pro la fumo de la Sano-cigaretoj, kiujn la fabrikanto liveris senpage, honore al la Esperanto-nomo de tiu produkto – aŭ ĉu du samideanoj (aŭ samideaninoj) manĝis duoblajn porciojn de ĉio? Mi ne scias; do ni prenu la mezan nombron kaj diru, ke ĉeestis cent.

Pioniroj el Kanado kaj Hungarujo

En niaj kongresoj ĉiam estas speciala ĝojo, renkonti malnovajn pionirojn de Esperanto. Unu el ili estas S-ro C. E. Héroux el Trois-Rivières, Kanado, kiu venis al Newark kun siaj ĉarmaj bofilino kaj filino. Niaj legantoj scias, ke la Esperanto-movado en Nord-Ameriko komenciĝis en la franclingva regiono de Kanado, kie Pastro F. X. Solis, A. P. Beauchemin kaj A. Saint-Martin fervore propagandis kaj kie jam en la jaro 1901 (kvin jarojn antaŭ la fondo de *Amerika Esperantisto*) aperis la gazeto *L'Espérantiste Canadien*. S-ro Héroux estis Esperantisto en la fruaj tagoj kaj ĉeestis la Universalan Kongreson en Washington en 1910, kiam li renkontis D-ron Zamenhof kaj aliajn eminentulojn. Poste, pro diversaj kaŭzoj, Esperanto preskaŭ malaperis en la Provinco Québec. S-ro Héroux longe kredis, ke nia lingvo ne plu ekzistas kaj fariĝis revo de la pasinteco. Multajn jarojn poste la inteligenta bofilino de S-ro Héroux, Thérèse Héroux, aŭdis pri Esperanto kaj studis ĝin, tute ne sciante, ke iam ŝia bopatro multe laboris por la lingvo. Nun S-ino Héroux estas unu el la plej agemaj propagandistinoj de Esperanto en la nordamerika kontinento. Ŝi gvidas kursojn, donas intervjuojn al ĵurnaloj kaj disdonas propagandilojn en Trois-Rivières kaj aliaj partoj de Kanado. La Héroux-familio do unuigas en si mem la spiriton de la malnovaj pioniroj kaj tiun "novan sangon", kiun la movado bezonas en siaj gvidantaj rondo.

Alia pioniro, kiu ĉeestis la kongreson en Newark, estas D-ro Tivadar Soros, kiu en 1922 fondis la revuon *Literatura Mondo* en Budapest kaj estas la aŭtoro (sub la nomo D-ro Teodoro Schwartz) de la aŭtobiografia romano *Modernaj Robinzonoj en la Siberia Praarbaro*. Tiu verko, kiu en 1923 ricevis premion en la Internaciaj Floraj Ludoj en Manresa, Hispanujo, priskribas aventurojn, kiujn la aŭtoro havis kiel militkaptito en Rusa Azio. En Newark D-ro Soros rakontis al ni pri la Esperanto-movado en Siberio kaj Rusujo dum kaj post la Revolucioj de 1917. El Siberio li iris al Petrograd (nun Leningrad) por ĉeesti la Trian Tutruĝlandan Kongreson de Esperantistoj en 1921. Li rakontis, kiel trupoj de Ĉeka (polico) ĉirkaŭis la kongresejon por devigi la akcepton de rezolucio, kontraŭ kiu ekzistis forta opozicio. D-ro Soros laboris dum kelka tempo kiel Sekretario de la Sovetlanda Esperanto-Unuiĝo (SEU), ĝis kiam li povis hejmeniri al Hungarujo. Post la Hungara Oktobra Revolucio de 1956 li sukcesis atingi Aŭstrujon kaj enmigri Amerikon.

Alia kongresano, kiu faris profundan impreson sur ĉiujn, estis nia

juna blinda samideano Byron L. Eguiguren el Guayaquil, Ekvadoro. Lia fervoro kaj entuziasmo por Esperanto kaj EANA, lia atento al praktikaj detaloj kaj lia ĉarma kaj sincera personeco gajnis al li la amikecon de ĉiuj. Mi ankaŭ menciis D-ron Bryning, eminentan kirurgon, kiu lernis Esperanton antaŭ multaj jaroj, sed poste forgesis ĉion, kaj kiu nur du semanojn antaŭ la kongreso reinteresiĝis pri la movado kaj "refreŝigis" sian scion de la lingvo. Li parolis Esperanton kun rimarkinda facileco. Lia neelĉerpebla trezoro de spertoj en multaj landoj, liaj amuzaj anekdotoj pri kuracistoj, flegistinoj kaj pacientoj, lia scio de multaj lingvoj, liaj praktikaj konsiloj por la disvastigo de Esperanto kaj ĝia uzo en la sciencoj kaj lia tondra ridado restis en mia memoro.

Aliaj kongresanoj, kiujn mi vidis unuafoje en Newark, povus esti menciataj. Jen Profesoro Markevich, klera lingvisto kaj membro de la Libera Ukraina Akademio de Sciencoj. Jen fervora kaj elokventa junulo el la Ŝtato Nebraska, Terry Tilford, kiu venis kun sia patrino kaj sia fratino, trapasante la duonan kontinenton por ĉeesti la Nord-Amerikan Esperanto-Kongreson. Se mi volus menciis ĉiujn "novulojn" kaj ankaŭ la malnovajn geamikojn, kiujn mi konis el antaŭaj kongresoj, nia gazeto ne havus sufiĉe da paĝoj.

Sed, estas tempo por babili iomete pri la aranĝoj de la kongreso. La Prezidanto de EANA, Prof. Brewer, bedaŭrinde ne povis ĉeesti, ĉar li troviĝis en Kalifornio, partoprenante ekzercojn de la Usona Mararmeo, en kiu li estas rezerva oficiro. Lia antaŭulo en la prezidanta ofico, D-ro Solzbacher, anstataŭis lin kiel kongresprezidanto, plenumante rolon, kiu por li fariĝis preskaŭ tradicia. La Vicprezidentino de EANA, S-ino Marks, reveninte de longa restado en Hispanujo, estis inter ni.

La Kongreso Laboris

La ĉefa kongrestemo estis "Esperanto en la Lernejoj!" D-ro John McSharry, Prezidanto de la Asocio por la Eduko de Plenkreskuloj en la Ŝtato New Jersey (*Adult Education Association of New Jersey*), profunde pritraktis ĝin. S-ro G. Alan Connor, Ĝenerala Sekretario de EANA, donis kelkajn bazajn faktojn pri la instruado de Esperanto en usonaj lernejoj en sia jara raporto, dum D-ro Solzbacher prezentis internacian superriĝardon en sia malferma parolado.

En la nunjaraj elektoj niaj agemaj amikoj Henry Kruse, advokato kaj Prezidanto de la Esperanto-Asocio de New Jersey, kaj J. H. Hartley el Kanado, fariĝis Estraranoj de EANA. La Estraro sufiĉe bone respegulas la geografion de Nord-Ameriko, kun 3 membroj el la regiono de New York - New Jersey, unu el la Meza Okcidento, unu el la Pacifika Okcidento, unu el la Sudo kaj unu el Kanado. La Estraro konsistas el kvar viroj kaj tri virinoj. Ŝajnas, ke nia asocio traktas la egalrajtecon de la seksoj pli serioze ol la plimulto de aliaj organizoj.

La kongreso en Newark serioze laboris. Kvar diskutgrupoj kunvenis samtempe, kaj tri fakaj kunvenoj ankaŭ okazis samtempe. Tiel pli granda nombro da kongresanoj povis aktive partopreni. La propagando de Esperanto, la instruado de Esperanto, internaciaj kontaktoj kaj gramatikaj demandoj estis la temoj de la diskutgrupoj. Fakaj kunsidoj okazis por katolikoj (IKUE), kristanoj (KELI) kaj skoltoj (SEL). Kvara faka kunsido, pri sonbendkorespondado, ne povis okazi pro manko de partoprenantoj, sed oni diskutis la temon en la fina ĝenerala kunveno de la kongreso,

kune kun la raportoj de la diskutgrupoj.

Gramatikajn problemojn oni preparolis sub la gvido de S-ro Mychajliw. Pri propagandmetodoj kaj instrumentoj la sperto faritaj en la Ŝtato New Jersey speciale interesis la ĉeestantojn. S-ino Davis, F-ino Yunghans, S-ro Walton kaj S-ro Kruse respondis longan serion da demandoj. Kiel havigi la subtenon de lokaj lernejoj aŭtoritatoj, kiel enigi artikolojn, raportojn kaj leterojn en la ĵurnalojn, kiel varbi kursanojn, kiel prepari kapablajn kursgvidantojn, kiel financi la propagandon – jen kelkaj demandoj de universala intereso.

En la diskutgrupo pri internaciaj kontaktoj, kiun prezidis D-ro Solzbacher, oni interŝanĝis spertojn pri internacia korespondado, pri la uzo de Esperanto en vojaĝoj, pri scienca faka laboro. Oni aŭskultis kun speciala intereso la klarigojn de Pastro Sparks el Connecticut. Li estas ne nur baptista pastro (kaj ofte diras preĝon je la malfermo de EANA-kongreso), sed ankaŭ instruisto de matematiko. La lastan jaron li pasigis en Eŭropo, unue kiel interŝanĝa instruisto en Britujo, poste kiel vojaĝanto en diversaj landoj de la kontinento. D-ro Solzbacher rakontis spertojn faritajn dum la pasinta jaro en vojaĝo al Islando kaj diversaj eŭropaj landoj kaj ankaŭ en diversaj internaciaj kongresoj, ekzemple la Universala Kongreso de Esperanto en Kopenhago kaj la Tria Mondkongreso de Sociologio en Amsterdam, dum kiu S-ro C. J. Keur el Nederlando kaj li mem sisteme varbis por Esperanto.

Mankas spaco por raportti ĉion kaj por laŭdi ĉiujn, kies laboro faris la Kongreson granda sukceso. Kiom da laborhoroj donis al la preparado de la kongreso Don Walton kaj liaj komitatanoj kaj helpantoj en New Jersey, Ray Kelly kaj lia edzino en New York, Ges-roj Connor kaj S-ro Mychajliw en la Centra Oficejo de EANA! Ray Kelly zorgis, ke la kongreso estu vere "kantanta kongreso" kaj ke la bankedo estu sprita, vivoplena, entuziasmiga afero. La teatraĵo, *La Registrita Letero*, kiun li tradukis kaj direktis kaj en kiu li estis unu el la ĉefaj aktoroj (kune kun S-ino Connor, S-ino Kelly kaj S-ro Mychajliw), estis unu el la plej sukcesaj komedioj, kiujn mi iam vidis sur Esperantista scenejo.

Gajeco Ankaŭ Regis en Newark...

Ĉu mi menciu la ravajn baletdancojn de la ĉarmaj filinetoj de nia bje-lorusa samideano Zemojda, la ĵbelan aŭtobusekskurson, la unuan prezentadon en Usono de la filmo *Jen Nov-Zelando*, la koloran filmon pri la belaĵoj de New Jersey, la saluttelegramojn de la Ŝtatestro de New Jersey kaj de la Urbestro de Newark, la raportojn en la gazetaro, la Esperantistajn matenmanĝojn, tagmanĝojn kaj vespermanĝojn – kaj la gajajn dumnoktajn "postkongresajn kunsidojn" en mistera trinkejo? Unu nokton, kiam mi reiris al mia hotelĉambro en Newark je la unua matene, mi vidis kelkajn eminentulojn, pri kies nomoj mi diskrete silentos, sensukcese kuri malantaŭ unu el la lastaj aŭtobusoj irantaj al New York. Altkreska kaj afabla policisto portanta sian "noktobastonon" alparolis ilin kaj ŝajne klopodis konsoli ilin. Subite mi aŭdis, kiel unu el niaj eminentuloj komencas regali tiun policiston per kompleta propagandparolado pri Esperanto. Jes, mi pensis, Esperanto vere forrabas ilian dormon, kaj la unua matene estas perfekta horo por Esperanto-propagando inter la policistoj.

Fino.

DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

Kosto de anonco: Eksterlande, unu vorto aŭ mallongigo por unu cendo (ses vortoj por 1 int. respondkupono); Enlande, unu vorto por du cendoj.

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