

INTERLANGUAGE



AMERICAN ESPERANTO MAGAZINE

AMERIKO

"*Lando de libereco, lando
de estonteco, mi vin salutas!
Lando, pri kiu revis kaj nun
ankoraŭ revas multaj suferant-
oj kaj senkulpa persekutitoj,
mi vin salutas! Mi klinas min
antaŭ vi, kaj mi estas feliĉa,
ke la sorte permesis al mi, vin
vidi, kaj spiri almenaŭ dum
kelka tempo vian liberan, de
neniu monopoligitan aeron."*"

L. L. Zamenhof

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

*Oficiala Organo de la
ESPERANTO-ASOCIO
de NORD-AMERIKO*

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AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

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ESPERANTO AND WESTERN DEFENSE

THE possible use of Esperanto in the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (*NATO*) was discussed by Captain K. Scott Simpson, of Great Britain's Middlesex Regiment, in *The United Services and Empire Review*. We reprint some extracts from his article:

"In any Western European Army, direct communication between the various nationals participating will be vitally important. Interpreters will have to be considered relics of a bygone age. Translators will always be required, but it is now imperative that all Services in all countries concerned in Western defense should be able to communicate with one another quickly and accurately. The advantages of direct communication at conferences, over wireless, and in the ordinary routine of daily speech are such as to need no further elaboration.

"The international language must be practicable and neutral, its grammar simple, and its spelling phonetic..."

"Such a language is Esperanto... Its practicability has been amply demonstrated... Its being a 'constructed' language, and therefore neutral, is the greatest argument in its favor, since it cannot offend national susceptibilities. It is additional to the national tongue, and as such requires Government action to fully attain its object. In many countries children grow up bi-lingual. Why not in all? A lead by two or three Powers would give the inspiration and guidance needed.

"In Western defense Esperanto would be of the greatest value in establishing common doctrine in military schools and technical establishments. Instead of dozens of such, with varying theories, one establishment could teach a common doctrine with textbooks in a common language.

"In simplicity Esperanto is far in advance of any 'natural' language. The alphabet is phonetic, accent is standard. Any national can pronounce Esperanto, and, remarkably, colored races learn it easily..."

"All national languages are too difficult for the average soldier to learn in a reasonable time... Esperanto calls for some effort, but it can be learned in one-fifth of the time needed for a national language by ordinary methods. By the direct method, akin to the Berlitz system, an intensive course of one month will give a good grounding and enable any student to read, write and speak it, particularly the latter. It can be learned by the busy staff officer or senior commander with but little time for language study..."

"The full adoption of Esperanto as an auxiliary language in the forces of *NATO* requires the cooperation of the nations concerned. This will not be easy, but neither was the introduction, almost universal now, of the metric system.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity", and out of the fear of a third world war there may emerge the use of a common auxiliary tongue to contribute towards international understanding."

ESPERANTO IN ACTION



The Swedish Government granted a subsidy of 4,000 kroner to the Swedish Esperanto Institute for an international study course on "Contemporary Sweden" to be held at the Bohusgarden People's College, near Göteborg, from July 27 to August 2, 1952. All lectures and discussions will be in Esperanto.

At the **NATO Conference in Lisbon** information about Esperanto in English, French, German and Portuguese was presented to the delegates from the various **NATO** countries on behalf of the Portuguese Esperanto Association. The material was distributed through the Portuguese Government's National Information Secretariat.

In **Switzerland**, Esperanto is now taught at the Hitzkirch Teachers College.

In **Brazil** the national Esperanto organization receives an annual subsidy from the Federal Government. In addition, various state governments and cities give the Esperanto movement their moral and financial support. Recently, for instance, the city of Recife voted a subsidy of 30,000 cruzeiros to the Thirteenth Brazilian Esperanto Congress held in that city. The State Legislature of Rio Grande do Norte passed a law authorizing a subsidy of 3,000 cruzeiros as a contribution to the travel expense of delegates from the state to the Recife Esperanto Congress.

At **University College, London, England**, Professor J. C. Flugel, the famous psychologist, lectured May 13 in Esperanto on *Paradoksoj de la Lukto por Psika Ekvilibro* (Paradoxes in the Struggle for a Psychic Equilibrium), under the auspices of the British Association for Esperanto in Science (BESA), of which he is the President.

In **Turkey**, an Esperanto textbook by Hasan Kocaman, recently published at Istanbul, has aroused widespread interest in the interlanguage.

The **Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS)**, which has used Esperanto in its publicity for several years, has issued another folder in Esperanto, in connection with this year's Universal Esperanto Congress in Oslo.

Tallulah Bankhead spoke one sentence in Esperanto recently, when she spoke with Doris Tappan Connor and G. Alan Connor on the Barry Gray radio program. "How do you say in Esperanto 'I love you'?", she asked. When Mr. Connor translated *Mi amas vin*, Miss Bankhead replied: "Oh no, you say *Mi adoras vin!*"

The **Norwegian Prime Minister, Oscar Torp**, and the Mayor of Oslo, **Olav Bull**, have become members of the Honorary Committee of the 37th Universal Esperanto Congress, to be held at Oslo from August 2 to 9.

IT HAPPENED IN PRAGUE

William Solzbacher

"WE ARE AT THE END. The possibility that our Esperanto periodicals may be misused abroad for enemy propaganda has caused that the Czechoslovak Esperantists may no longer have their own press."

With these words (in Czech) Adolf Malik, Communist President of the Czechoslovak Esperanto Association, announced in a front page article of *Esperantista* that, on orders from the Prague Government, the three periodicals *Esperantista* (Prague), *Esperanto-Servo* (Prague) and *Esperantisto Slovaka* (Turčiansky Sv. Martin) are discontinuing publication.

The Czechoslovak Esperanto Association still exists and will endeavor to maintain contact with its members through mimeographed circulars, but many of its clubs have already voted to dissolve or to merge with such Communist organizations as the "cultural clubs" of the Revolutionary Labor Union Federation. In fact, it seems that the end of the periodicals means the end of an organized Esperanto movement in a country once considered one of the principal strongholds of Esperanto.

It is not difficult to imagine the bitter laughter with which undoubtedly most Czechoslovak Esperantists read Comrade Malik's revealing explanations in *Esperantista*'s swansong: "The disappearance of our journal *Esperantista* and of other Esperanto periodicals forces us to take a good look at past events and to make a brief survey of how we have struggled with our Esperanto press against war, for peace, and for that new longing which began in the great Russian October Revolution of 1917.

"If we evaluate the achievements of our Esperanto press, we may say that we have worked well, and that we can work even better, if given a chance... The fact that we cannot have our own press any more means that the fight for understanding among the nations and for world peace reaches its supreme phase, work in the mass organizations... In this new work in the mass organizations, especially in the field of strengthening friendship with the Soviet world, we wish the former readers of our Esperanto press good luck."

Proper analysis of existing evidence, including a considerable number of letters received from inside Czechoslovakia, would seem to indicate that the ban on the Esperanto press is due to the Communist regime's complete failure to restrict the use of Esperanto to pro-Communist activities. A large number of Czech and Slovak Esperantists evidently have continued to regard the Interlanguage primarily as a means of keeping in touch with the free world.

Members of the Esperanto movement in the West, therefore, will view the Prague events with mixed feelings. On the one hand, we are sad because once again in an important country the fruits of long endeavors are being destroyed by totalitarian tyranny. On the other hand, we are happy and proud to know that many of our friends in Czechoslovakia, who worked with us for understanding and cooperation through the world interlanguage, for human freedom and human rights, have remained loyal to their principles in the face of overwhelming odds.

The Esperanto movement in Czechoslovakia has had a long and glorious history. Before World War I, both Czechs and Slovaks used Esper-

anto to inform the outside world about their fight for freedom and independence. In 1911 the Czech National Council, the most important organ of this fight, issued a booklet in Esperanto. Even earlier, in 1908, an Esperanto publication about the suffering of the Slovaks in Hungary, by *H. K. Bouška*, aroused interest in the Slovak cause.

At the time of the first Czechoslovak Republic, from 1918 to 1939, its Esperanto movement was one of the most flourishing in the world. On December 11, 1920, the Czechoslovak Government, represented by Foreign Minister *Edvard Beneš*, was one of twelve governments which, in the first Assembly of the League of Nations, introduced a resolution favoring the teaching of Esperanto in the schools. In 1921, the Thirteenth Universal Esperanto Congress was held in Prague. Attended by 2,561 delegates from all over the world and by representatives of 30 governments and an official observer of the League of Nations, it was one of the most brilliant ever held. The radio station of the country's second largest city, Brno, became known throughout Europe as *La Verda Stacio* because of its high class dramatic programs in Esperanto, presented by a troupe of talented professional actors and singers called *TRAKT* (Teatro- kaj Radio-Aktoroj) who learned Esperanto in 1932 and demonstrated in a striking manner its outstanding qualities for radio use.

Under the Nazi occupation, the Czechoslovak Esperanto movement went underground. After World War II, it was resurrected with greater strength than ever before. Esperanto was taught in a number of schools and colleges. From September 1945 to September 1950, the Government's Shortwave Radio Station in Prague broadcast news programs twice a day in Esperanto. When signatures were collected for the Esperanto Petition to the United Nations (which was presented at Lake Success in August 1950), Czechoslovakia contributed 39,366 individual signatures and the support of 13 organizations with a combined membership of 1,161,788. Signers included the Prime Minister, a former Prime Minister, half a dozen Cabinet Ministers and former Cabinet Ministers, a former Speaker of Parliament, 31 Members of Parliament, a former Mayor of Prague, the Catholic Archbishop of Prague and other religious dignitaries, prominent diplomats, writers, journalists, university professors, and judges.

In the years immediately following the country's liberation from the Nazis, Communists played an important, but not a dominant, role in the Czechoslovak Esperanto movement. That was the time when the Communists shared power with four other parties in the Prague government, not precisely on a basis of equal rights, but nevertheless under arrangements which seemed to leave the door open for democratic developments. A certain amount of Communist propaganda in the Esperanto movement was considered by many as an inevitable nuisance which they had to put up with temporarily, but which one did not have to take too seriously.

The subsequent course of events caused even Communists in the Czechoslovak Esperanto movement to become disgusted. For a while Communists and pro-Communists advocated the use of Esperanto for direct contacts through correspondence and travel between workers in Czechoslovakia and in the Soviet Union, the "glorious fatherland of all toilers". Moscow, however, turned a deaf ear to all such plans. The idea that a worker in Prague might exchange information and opinions with a

worker in Moscow, without party supervision, apparently was regarded as extremely dangerous. The man in Prague might find out that Moscow is not quite the paradise the Communist press says it is. On the other hand, his counterpart in Moscow might discover that in Prague, until recently under "the iron heel of capitalism", the living standards of the working class are considerably higher than in the capital of the proletarian world.

Efforts to use Esperanto as an instrument of closer relations among citizens of different "people's democracies" did not fare any better. A large Danubian Esperanto Conference was held at Budapest in the fall of 1948. At that time the *New York Herald Tribune* and *Time* magazine printed sensationalized reports about "the Communists using Esperanto in the Danube basin". In reality the Budapest Conference did not produce any lasting results. Moscow apparently was not interested in letting Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Hungarians, Rumanians and Bulgarians get together without Russian supervision, even if they are, or claim to be, Communists. Nowadays the road from Prague to Warsaw and Budapest goes via Moscow. There are many indications that the Kremlin intends to keep it that way.

In recent years people in Czechoslovakia demonstrated a remarkable interest in the interlanguage. Esperanto classes and conferences were attended by record crowds. Esperanto books sold like hot cakes, whenever they were available, in spite of all kinds of government restrictions. Large numbers of persons applied for passports to attend Esperanto Congresses, but such applications were always turned down. The Communist bosses apparently suspected that much of this interest in Esperanto was an effort to establish contacts with people outside the iron curtain.

Leaders and members of the Esperanto movement in the United States were at times swamped with letters from Czechoslovakia asking for copies of the *American Esperanto Magazine* and for other literature – in Esperanto and English. Copies of the Esperanto edition of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were in great demand, and quite a number of Czechoslovaks hinted in their Esperanto letters to Americans that they were hoping against tremendous odds that some day they would enjoy some of those rights.

The latest decisions of the red regime in Prague indicate that the ability of common people to speak to common people everywhere by means of a neutral and easy-to-learn Interlanguage endangers the kind of isolation without which a totalitarian regime cannot expect to remain in power. This should be a lesson to those who believe in freedom and human rights. By using Esperanto to an ever growing extent as a means of direct communication with people everywhere, they can help to maintain a free exchange of news and opinions and can render a real service to the cause of liberty throughout the world.



ESPERANTO EVERYWHERE

A monument honoring Dr. L.L. Zamenhof, author of Esperanto, will be unveiled on Station Square in Worl, Austria, July 27, 1952. This work of art was hewn in Carrara marble by the sculptor *Tb. Ohnesorge*. The honorary Committee for the occasion includes the Austrian Chancellor, the Minister of Education, the Mayor of Vienna, the Governor of the Tyrol, the Catholic Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna and other public leaders.

The 1952 Edition of the New International Year Book, published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company in New York, contains a detailed article on Esperanto, summarizing the manifold uses and growing importance of the interlanguage in 1951. This is the fourth time that the Year Book contains such an article by *Dr. William Solzbacher*, President of EANA.

At the Eighth Australian Esperanto Congress, held at Sydney in January 1952, refugees from iron curtain countries such as Poland, Latvia, and Bulgaria reported how Esperanto had helped them to make friends in Australia and accelerate their adjustment to new surroundings. *Father Sigismund*, a Polish Capuchin friar, preached a sermon in Esperanto in St. Patrick's Church. He told members of the Congress how during the war, in the Dachau concentration camp, he had joined with prisoners of 14 different nationalities in organizing an underground Esperanto group.

The Mayor of Vienna, Austria, Herr Franz Jonas, who recently toured the United States and attended the Conference of American Mayors, has been an active member of the Esperanto movement for many years. He once was the editor of an Esperanto periodical. During his election campaign, he made one of his campaign speeches in Esperanto.

The U.S. Congressional Record of May 6, 1952, mentioned the Esperanto Association of North America in an article by our member, Maximiano Villareal, inserted by Congressman Samuel W. Yorty of Los Angeles. The article (on the Anniversary of Magellan's Voyage to the Philippines) was reprinted from the Philippine Star Press, of Los Angeles.

The Board of Education of Munich, Germany, issued a memorandum to all teachers, drawing attention to special Esperanto classes for educators sponsored by the German Esperanto Association, and recommending enrollment. The memorandum pointed out that the Universal Esperanto Congress held at Munich in August 1951 had fully demonstrated the usefulness of Esperanto.

Brazil's "University of the Air", sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Public Health in Rio de Janeiro, features an Esperanto class taught by *Senhor Nelson Pereira de Sousa*.

The Vatican daily newspaper, "Osservatore Romano", published a detailed article by the Reverend G.M. Roschini, O.S.M., on the attitude of Pope Pius X towards Esperanto. A biography of Pius X, written in Esperanto by Dr. Adolf Halbedl, of Austria, was recently published in Italy. The Pope, whose beatification the Catholic Church celebrated last year, was a great friend of Esperanto.

REPORT OF PROGRESS ON E.A.N.A. CONGRESS SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

There has been a good response to bulletins sent out to the members about the coming Congress, to be held June 27-30, 1952, in Sacramento, California. Senator Dillinger, President of the Sacramento Esperanto Club, has sent out invitations to practically all Esperantists along the Pacific Coast. And many members are writing to purchase Congress Tickets to help support this event.

Jos. R. Scherer, President of the Los Angeles Club, former President of EANA, reports a good delegation coming from his area. And Dr. P. L. Pratley, Canada's UEA Representative, reports that he has just returned to Montreal from Vancouver, B.C., where a number of Esperantists are planning to attend the Congress. Then there are scattered reports from points between these two lively Esperanto centers, showing great interest in this opportunity for a grand EANA Congress for Pacific Coast members. The motto is: "See you at the Sacramento Congress!" Here is an outline of some of the outstanding features:

Friday eve (June 27): Dinner at one of Sacramento's most beautiful Chinese restaurants, choice of Chinese or American food. Separate mezzanine section for Esperantists. "Get-Together Party".

Saturday 9:30 a.m.: Official opening of Congress. Welcome by Senator Dillinger and City Representatives. President Solzbacher's Address. Local Club Reports. Report of the General Secretary.

Saturday 2:00 p.m.: Other Annual Reports. Discussion. Appointment of Congress Committees. Election

Saturday 6:30 p.m.: Annual Banquet, Camellia Room — across from Sutter's Fort. Then proceed to Clunie Clubhouse at 8:30 p.m. for an evening of gaiety and entertainment. Esperanto Playlet, Folk Dancing, Community Singing in Esperanto, games and stunts. Then refreshments!

Sunday a.m. & p.m.: After early church services, a wonderful drive over winding mountain roads to Coloma. Grand picnic at site of first gold strike, then return to Sacramento in time to prepare for evening event.

Sunday night: Public Meeting in one of the church halls. Demonstration of Esperanto for the public.

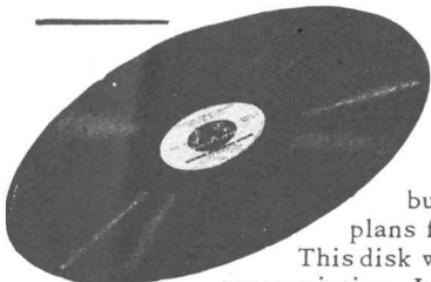
Monday 9:30 a.m.: Unfinished business. Report of Resolutions Committee. Official close of Congress. (Monday afternoon for visiting and entertainment.)

Have you sent in your \$3 for Congress Ticket, as a Participant-by-Mail, to help support the 1952 Congress?



Sacramento—Palm Bordered Boulevards





THE NEW ESPERANTO DISK FREE TO ACTIVE MEMBERS

By the time you receive this issue of *AE*, you should all have received a special bulletin from the Central Office announcing plans for distributing this *New Esperanto Disk*. This disk will step up your fluency and improve your pronunciation. It is ingeniously arranged so that you can actually "converse" with the disk—a complete *Guide* accompanies each one. It should be in every Esperantist's promotion kit, as a concise and entertaining "demonstration" of Esperanto for non-Esperantists.

The Board of Directors of *EANA* has set a new rate for *Active* membership at \$5 per year. *EANA* is making this special offer to encourage every member in the *Minimum* category to become *Active* members at the new rate. Special lower rates will be announced for students, armed forces, veterans, etc. But we believe all members, where possible, will be more than happy to raise their dues to the *Active* category to aid their *EANA*. Prices of everything have more than doubled in recent years, and your *EANA* asks your support of the new plan.

Therefore, as a special premium for this year, the Association is offering the *New Esperanto Disk* with each renewal or payment in the new categories of membership. The plan provides all members with an opportunity to receive the disk if they wish: (1) Those who have already paid \$5 or more up to January 1953 will receive the disk at no further cost to them, except for the 25¢ to help with packing and mailing. (2) Members whose renewals are now due or due before the end of 1952, will be sent the disk with their renewals of \$5 or more for another year. Each such renewal will be a full year from present renewal date. If you are in this category, just send \$5 or more (dependent on new membership category desired) plus 25¢ for packing and mailing. (3) Members who have already renewed their memberships to January 1953 or beyond, at the old *Minimum* rate, need send only \$2 more, plus 25¢ for packing and mailing, to bring their category up to the new *Active* category and they will immediately receive the new disk.

We trust that *everyone* will want to become *Active* members under the above plans. If you find that you are not in any of the three divisions described above, please write us about your special situation. We wish to make it possible for *ALL* to cooperate as loyal members of *EANA*. *All together now for a strong and effective EANA.*

(continued from page 41)

ficits of the first 2½ years. To be sure, some financing will be necessary during the first part of this five-year period, but your Public Relations Committee will continue its efforts to interest outside help if you will keep the home fires burning by continuing to get new members, supporting the increase in membership dues and maintaining your interest in the Sustaining Fund. Here is a real opportunity and challenge. Let's all pull together and meet it.

— Harold S. Sloan, Chairman

The Esperanto Association of North America

A PERSONAL MESSAGE TO EANA MEMBERS FROM THE PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

MAY 31 marks the end of the fiscal year for the Esperanto Association of North America. What can be said of the year just coming to a close, and what is in prospect for the year ahead?

First, membership is at an all time high with just short of 250 new members this year and a net of over 800 members — that's good.

Second, take a look at this magazine: larger size format, new attractive features, added interesting news — many of you have told us that you like it. The magazine is now being composed wholly within our own office on a *Variyper*. All the printer has to do is photograph what we send him and put the resulting plate in the press. It's a lot of work for the Central Office, but less for the printer which means that the dollars received from your dues and donations are being stretched to the limit in these days of high costs.

Third, an ever increasing interest in Esperanto is being manifested in all parts of the country as evidenced by the six thousand pieces of mail received by the Central Office during the year, and a like number of pieces sent out, exclusive of bulk mailings — some job, together with the magazine and everything else, but exciting.

Fourth, traveling exhibits were on display from time to time all during the year from New York to California — an increasing number of people are being informed about Esperanto.

And finally, an ingenious new Esperanto phonograph record has just been released for distribution, that you can use as a game, to answer questions about Esperanto, to improve your pronunciation, to start you off learning the world interlanguage, and to interest others. One member has already used it in a local broadcasting program.

Back of the heroic, self-sacrificing labors of the three full-time workers in the Central Office, it is your efforts on behalf of Esperanto that have made these accomplishments possible. More new members come directly and indirectly from the efforts of present members than from any other source. Your contributions to the *Sustaining Fund* have kept things going, and again have enabled this Committee to interest outside assistance. Many of your suggestions have been acted upon and are showing results. Continued cooperation and enthusiasm like this, and Esperanto will make a real dent in American thinking.

Coming next year? — a real test for Esperanto in America. One of our members has figured out that if you loyally support the necessary, moderate increase in membership dues, if the trend in membership growth continues, if contributions to the *Sustaining Fund* are maintained, and if there are no increased expenses, we can become self-sustaining from membership dues alone in five years. In fact, the picture is really better than that because the surpluses of the last 2½ years will absorb the de-

(continued on page 40)

KANADA INFORMO

"Credit Men's Journal", gazeto de komercistoj en Kanado, publikigis longan, interesan, 3-paĝan raporton pri Esperanto en la Marta numero. La artikolo estis skribita de *Norman Fyffe*, nova membro de EANA.

S-ro Oleg Telizyn, studento en la Seminario de Sankta Francisko, Ontario, interesigas aliajn studentojn pri la interlingvo. Antaŭnelonge, ni ricevis bonan leteron tute en Esperanto de kunulo lia, *Paŭlo Labelle*. S-ro Labelle baldaŭ revenos al sia hejmo en Montreal, kie li intencas aktive labori por nia movado.

Douglas Scott, nova Esperantisto kaj membro de la Subtena Komitato de EANA, skribis pri sia lernado de Esperanto jene: "Esperanto estas mirinda. Estis eble por mi lerni ĝin sufice por kompreni ion ajn skribitan Esperante post nur tri tagoj de ne tro koncentrita studado".

D-ro P. L. Pratley el Montreal raportas, ke li ĵus revenis de transkontinenta vojaĝo, dum kiu li vizitis ĉe la Esperanto-Klubo en Vancouver, B.C. Kelkaj membroj de la tiea grupo intencas vojaĝi al la Kongreso de EANA en Sacramento, Kalifornio.

Miriam kaj Gustav Carlson, Vancouver, sendas raportojn de tempo al tempo pri la kunvenoj en tiu bela urbo. La grupo kunvenas en la hejmoj de la membroj por ekzerci Esperante, kaj distras sin per Esperanto-kartludado, ktp. Kutime la kunveno finiĝas per bona kafotrinkado kaj multe da mangajoj. Estas ĝoja afero esti Esperantisto en Vancouver!

GRENERO AL GRENERO FARIGAS GRANDA AFERO

Kontribuoj al la Subtena Kaso de EANA: Ni kore dankas la sekvantajn membrojn pro iliaj donacoj, ricevitaj depost la eldono de la Marto-Aprila numero de AE: *D. Kuzyk (\$1), M. Chrenka (\$1.55), Isabel Snellgrove (\$2), J. R. Wheeling (\$5), B. Van Hill, William Lesowski*.



"Amerika Esperantisto" en Publikaj Bibliotekoj: Al sekvantaj membroj ni ŝuldas grandan dankon pro iliaj malavaraj donacabonoj de AE por Publikaj Bibliotekoj: *H. W. Smart (10), Esperanto-Societo de Detroit (10), Esperanto-Kurso en Philadelphia (4)*.

Sukcesojn en la kampanjo "Ciu Membro Varbu Unu Novan Membron" ni raportas por la sekvantaj: *Richard Vineski (2), Elsie Yunghans (2), Donald Walton (1), Bradley Fleener (1), David Therrien (1), W. Vathis (4), Ted Stewart (1), J. McNaughton (1)*. Koran gratulon kaj dankon!

Kiuj estis la unuaj Komunistoj? Iu diris al ni, ke estis Adamo kaj Eva! Car ili ne havis domon, ili ne havis vestaĵojn, kaj ili havis nur unu pomon por dividi inter si por mangi, — tamen oni nomas tian specon de vivo *PARADIZO!*

PRI VERSFARADO EN ESPERANTO

Montagu C. Butler

(*Ci tio estas la dua kaj fina parto de la artikolo.*)

PRI KANTTRADUKO, se vi ne estas iugrade kaj poeto kaj muzikisto, ne traduku kanton. Antaŭ ol komenci, lerni la arion parkere. La traduko sekvu la originalon ritme, kaj (se eble) sammaniere rimu.

La akcentataj vortoj koincidu kun la muzikaj. "Unu tagon en Polujo Zamenhof naskigis" estas linio akceptebla. Sed kantite (laŭ la konsilo de la Franca aŭtoro) laŭ la ario "The British Grenadiers" ĝi fariĝus "Unu tagon en Polujo Zamenhof naskigis" – rezulto ridinda kaj nekomprenebla. Ho ve! Kiom da kantaroj—eĉ kiom da gramofondiskoj—enhavas similajn misakcentojn, kiuj ŝokas la orelon!

Vorto aŭ frazero ripetita en la kanto (ekz., ĉe solo oratoria) estu ripetebla en la traduko. Kiel ekzempleron, prenu la jenan poemon de Heine.

Du bist wie eine Blume,
So schön, so rein, und hold –
Ich schau' dich an, und Wehmuth
Schleicht mir in's Herz hinein.
Mir ist als ob ich die Hände
Auf's Haupt dir legen sollt,
Betend dass Gott dich erhalte,
So schön, so rein, und hold.

Vi estas bela, pura,
Kaj ĉarma, kiel flor' –
Vidante vin, sopiron
Mi sentas en la kor'.
Kun mano sur via kapo
Mi pregas al ĉiel':
Dio vin gardu konstante
En ĉarmo, puro, bel'.

Zorgu, ke la vortoj ebligu spiron laŭ bezono. Ĉe alta noto metu la vokalon *a* aŭ *o*: evitu *u* kaj *i*. Tio estas grava ĉie, sed precipe ĉe la fino de kanto. La reputacio de Esperanto kiel lingvo muzika dependas de la jeno: ĉu vi ebligas al la kantisto fari orelkrevan blekegadon ĉe la antaŭlasta noto (tiu alta noto, por kiu li konservas tutan forton kaj plenan pulmon)? Se li devos tie kanti *jam*, li sukcesos kriigi sen voĉrompiĝo kaj diros, ke Esperanto estas bela lingvo por kantado. Se vi metos *nun*, li malsukcesos, kaj malbenos nian lingvon. Eĉ estas konsilinde, traduki unue la lastan linion de kanto, por certigi, ke tiu punkto estas en ordo.

SPECIMENAJ RITMOJ

Jen diversaj specimenaj ritmoj por via komparo. Ni komencu per poemeto *Serce* verkita kun linioj nur

unusilabaj

Nun	Ha!	se	Ku\$!	"Vi,	Pli!	Vin!	Ek!	He,	Jen
dum	la	ne,		mi –	gis	Ĝin!		vi!	li,
lun-	du!		Bu\$-	ni!	tri!		Dek!		sen
lum'	Ja!	kaj	tu\$!			Ŝmac!		Ne!	ŝi!
		for		Ci!"	Du		Cent!		
kun	Pa!	ſi,	Am!		plu!	A&!		Fi!	Ho,
li,	Ba!	aj!		Kis!			Pek!		ve!
		por	Jam		Min	Ĉu		Ho,	do,
ſi!	Nu,	li!	flam!	Bis!	kvin!	plu?	Pen!	tro!	tre!

du silaboj

Hela	Bela	Via	Dia	Por vi,	Por mi,
Suno,	Luno!	Veno,	Beno!	Sufer'.	Mizer'.

tri silaboj

Sed kion,	Por ĉion	Estos mi	Jesos vi
Do, fari,	Ripari?	Malgaja, ĝis	Per dolĉa kis'.

kvar silaboj

Ĉu anĝelo	Ah! fraŭlino,
El ĉielo	Amatino!
Venis nun al tero nia?	Ĉu ne sentas vi komprenon?
Diru, kiu	Se vi provus,
Estas tiu	Vi ja trovus
Kun la voĉo tiel dia?	Tre facila la divenon!

kvin silaboj

Ĝi, grandegulo	Sed homo venas –	Tiel, kun forto
Brava belulo,	Kverko eksvenas,	De nia sorto,
Laŭte krakante,	Kaj kun humilo	Neelpetebla,
Kvazaŭ mokante,	Ĝi sub hakilo	Neforbatebla,
Staras fortike!	Mortas kaj falas!	Ni ne batalas!

ses silaboj

Lin mi serĉas ĉie,	La vintro kaj luno,	Ame sopiris li,
Longe, senrezulte, en	Somero kaj suno	Tamen foriris li,
Oraj ĉambroj, florĝarden'!	Printempo, aŭtuno,	Flame rediris mi
Trovas lin nenie!	Devenas de li.	"Ne plu revenu!"

sep silaboj

Jen! Aprilo venas nun!
Kantas ĉiu koro!
Brilas la matena sun',
Dancas ĉiu floro!

Ĝoju, do, malgaja kor'
En la lumo hela;
Jam la vintro pasis for –
Cio estas bela!

ok silaboj

Ĉarme sonas ama kanto,
Movas sin lulilo,
Dolĉe kantas la patrino
Al malgranda filo.

Kie montaj agloj nestas,
Kia ajn vetero estas,
Ni du solaj kûne restas,
Mia fil'.

nau silaboj

En songo mi bone parolas
La lingvon, sen ia eraro;
Dirante, ja, kion mi volas,
Kaj tute sen help' de vortaro.

Junulo en urbo Tifliso
Salutis fraŭlinon per kiso!
Unue, ŝi miris:
Sed poste ŝi diris
"Mi havas la tempon por biso".



65 JAROJ — 35 JAROJ

D-ro William Solzbacher
Membro de la Akademio de Esperanto

ANTAŬ 65 jaroj aperis en Varsovio modesta 40-paĝa libreto: *Dr. Esperanto, Međunarodnij Jazik, Predislovie i Polnij Učebnik por Rusoj* (Doktoro Esperanto, Internacia Lingvo, Antaŭparolo kaj Plena Lernolibro por Rusoj). La frazo "por rusoj" estis presita sur la titolpaĝo en Esperanto. Kiel ĉiu libro publikigita en Rusujo tiutempe, la "Unua Libro" surhavis la daton, en kiu la cenzuro permesis la presadon: la 21-an de Majo 1887. Fakte la libro aperis la 14-an de Julio.

Antaŭ 35 jaroj, la 14-an de Aprilo 1917, en la sama urbo Varsovio, tiam okupita de la germana armeo, mortis D-ro L. L. Zamenhof, 30 jarojn post publikigo de la Unua Libro sub la pseŭdonimo "D-ro Esperanto".

La du datrevenoj sendube meritas la atenton de ĉiu Esperantisto.

La Unua Libro aperis en rusa lingvo en Julio 1887, en pola en Aŭgusto, en franca en Oktobro, en germana en Novembro. La angla kaj la dua rusa eldonoj aperis en 1888. Ekzempleroj nun estas tre maloftaj, sed feliĉe ekzistas fotofaksimilo en rusa lingvo (kun traduko en Esperanto) publikigita en Helsinki en 1948 (havebla de EANA; prezo \$2.50).

La Antaŭparolo iras de paĝo 3 al paĝo 30, la Plena Lernolibro de paĝo 35 al paĝo 40. Kvar paĝoj inter la du partoj estas plenigitaj per 8 subskribokartoj kun jena teksto: "Mi, subskribita, promesas ellerni la proponitan de d-ro Esperanto lingvon internacian, se estos montrita, ke dek milionoj personoj donis tian saman promeson. Subskribo:... Adreso:..." (Mi apenaŭ bezonas klarigi, ke en la nuna Esperanto oni dirus *subskribinta, montrite, kaj dek milionoj da personoj.*)

D-ro Zamenhof urĝe rekomendis, ke oni sendu al li kiel eble plej multajn subskribojn. Li aldonis: "Tiu, kiu havas principe ion kontraŭ lingvo internacia, alsendu la diritan blanketon kun trastrekita teksto kaj kun surskribo *kontraŭ*. De alia parto tiuj, kiuj ekdezirus lerni la lingvon en ĉiu okazo, sendepende de la nombro de l'alsenditaj promesoj, trastreku la duan parton de la teksto kaj anstataŭ ĝin per surskribo: *sen kondiĉe*". La "senkondiĉuloj" (vorto uzita de Zamenhof mem) fakte estis la unuaj membroj de la Esperanto-movado. Iliaj nomoj konsistigis la unuan materialon por la famaj "adresaroj" de D-ro Zamenhof.

La Antaŭparolo enhavas 6 modelojn de Esperanto: 3 tradukojn kaj 3 originalaĵojn. La tradukoj estis: la preĝo *Patro Nia*, traduko *El la Biblio* (la unuaj $9\frac{1}{2}$ versoj de la libro Genezo) kaj poemo de la germana poeto Heinrich Heine (*En songo prinçinon mi vidis*). La originalaĵoj estis: *Letero* (pri la internacia lingvo) kaj poemoj *Mia penso kaj Ho, mia kor'*.

La elektado de tiuj ekzemploj montras la literaturan inklinon de Zamenhof. Ĝi ankaŭ aperas el la argumentoj, kiujn li prezentas por la neceseco de internacia lingvo. Ĝenerale (eble pro la rusa cenzuro) la argumentoj en la Antaŭparolo al la Unua Libro estas iomete nebulaj. Sed kiam Zamenhof parolas pri literaturo, li faras tion tre konkrete: "Ĉe ekzistado de lingvo internacia ĉiuj tradukoj estus farataj nur en tiun ĉi lastan, kiel neŭtralan, al ĉiuj kompreneblan, kaj la verkoj, kiuj havas karakteron internacian, estus eble skribataj rekte en ĝi. Falus la finaj muroj inter la

homaj literaturoj; la literaturaj produktoj de aliaj popoloj fariĝus por ni tiel same atingeblaj kiel la verkoj de nia propra popolo; la legatajo fariĝus komuna por ĉiuj homoj, kaj kune kun ĝi ankaŭ la edukado, idealoj, konvinkoj, celado,— kaj la popoloj interproksimiĝus kiel unu familio”.

La insistis pri la literatura aspekto de la problemo kaj la ŝajna ignoro de aliaj sferoj, en kiuj la neceseco de internacia lingvo estis multe pli urĝa kaj evidenta, estas klarigebla el la tiama politika situacio en Rusujo. La cenzuro estis treege severa. Rimarkoj pri politiko, registaroj, kondiĉoj en aliaj landoj, sociaj problemoj ktp. estis “dangeraj”. Ĉiuj novaj ideoj—kaj multaj malnovaj—devis kaŝi sin en literaturo kaj poezio. La rusa literaturo de la 19-a jarcento, kun la famkonataj romanoj kaj poemoj de Tolstoj, Dostoevski, Lermontov, Turgenev, estis grandparte rifugejo de ideoj, kiuj pro la aŭtokrata regimo ne povis esprimiĝi en la publika vivo kaj en la gazetaro de Rusujo.

Publikigante la Unuan Libron en 1887, D-ro Zamenhof sciis, ke la iniciato por uzo de Esperanto en internaciaj organizoj kaj konferencoj devos veni el ekster Rusujo. Tial li speciale gajnis, kiam post apero de la franca eldono de la Unua Libro la Amerika Filozofia Societo en Philadelphia esprimis intereson pri Esperanto kaj kiam poste en Parizo, eminentuloj diversfakaj aktive eniris la movadon. Tio okazis nur post proksimume 15 jaroj. Por la lingvo mem sendube estis tre bone, ke dum ĝia unua eksperimenta periodo idealistoj diversnaciaj en Rusujo estis la pioniroj kaj donis al Esperanto grandan flekseblecon kaj propran elegantan stilon per literaturoj verkoj tradukitaj kaj originalaj.

Aldonita al la Unua Libro estis grandformata dupaĝa folio supresita en 9 kolonoj ambaŭflanke. Ĉi tiu “internacia-rusa vortaro” enhavis 917 radikojn de vortoj kaj vortelementoj (gramatikaj finaĵoj, prefiksoj, sufiksoj). Tiun folion oni disdonis kaj disvendis ankaŭ aparte. En la unua periodo de Esperanto ĝi estis uzata en simila maniero kiel la postaj “slosiloj”.

Per la Unua Libro komenciĝis la disvastigo de Esperanto, kelkfoje rapida kelkfoje malrapida, kaj la enkonduko de la lingvo en la praktikan vivon. Por Zamenhof mem la lingvo estis ilo ne nur de interroma krapreno, sed ankaŭ de tutmonda harmonio kaj paco. En 1914, kiam li kaj multaj aliaj Esperantistoj estis survoje al Parizo, kie la Deka Universala Kongreso de Esperanto promesis fariĝi la plej brila kaj grandioza el ĉiuj, eksplodis la Mondmilito, alportante al li izolitecon, suferadon kaj malĝojon. La lasta grava artikolo, kiun li verkis, estis “Alvoko al la Diplomatoj”, en kiu li diris:

“Sinjoroj diplomatoj! Post la terura eksterma milito, kiu starigis la homaron pli malalten ol la plej sovaĝaj bestoj, Eŭropo atendas de vi pacon... Sed memoru, memoru, memoru, ke la sola rimedo por atingi tian pacon estas: forigi unu fojon por ĉiam la ĉefan kaŭzon de la militoj, la barbaran restaĵon el la plej antikva antaŭ-civilizacia tempo, la regadon de unuj gentoj super aliaj gentoj.”

Tiu alvoko ankoraŭ estas prava. Estas melankolia devo memorigi, ke mallibereco ankoraŭ regas en multaj landoj de la mondo kaj ke ĝi ekzistas ankaŭ en Varsovio, kie D-ro L. L. Zamenhof eldonis la Unuan Libron de Esperanto antaŭ 65 jaroj kaj kie li mortis antaŭ 35 jaroj.

ESPERANTO-KRONIKO

Grava tutlanda radio-programo "The Big Show", la 20an de Aprilo, prezentis novan "kanton pri libereco". La vorto "libereco" aperis en ĝi en multaj lingvoj, inter ili Esperanto. Esperanto estis menciata. La programon disaŭdigis preskaŭ 200 radio-stacioj.

Esperanto-provleciono laŭ la Cseh-metodo estis parto de la monata kunveno de loka grupo de *International Platform Association* (profesia asocio de prelegistoj kaj artistoj) en New York la 18an de Aprilo. La lecionon prezentis Gesinjoroj G. Alan Connor en Town Hall Club. D-ro William Solzbacher prezidis la kunvenon. Inter la ĉeestantoj troviĝis diversaj eminentuloj.

Pri ukraina historio kaj literaturo interesse prelegis S-ro Myron Mychajliw en la Literatura kaj Praktika Esperanto-Grupo en New York la 19an de Aprilo. Dum la sekanta kunveno, la 3an de Majo, prelegis D-ro John Mish pri pola literaturo, kiu estas bone reprezentita en Esperanto per multaj interesaj libroj.

S-ro Donald Munro, de Pennsylvania, sukcesis enmeti leteron pri Esperanto en lokan gazeton. Jack Sher, direktoro de la Juda Centro en Easton, Pa., vidis la leteron, kaj tuj telefonis al la Centra Oficejo de EANA por havigi al si prelegon pri Esperanto. Kaj do, du semajnojn post apero de la unua letero de S-ro Munro, okazis en Easton sukcesa demonstracio de Esperanto prezentita de Ges-roj Connor. Rezulte de tio aperis en la ĵurnalo *Easton Daily Express* diversaj mencioj pri Esperanto, redaktista artikolo, kaj speciala du-kolona artikolo de bone konata loka ĵurnalisto, Ben Kizer. Tiel disvastigas la scio pri Esperanto pere de unu malgranda "Letero al Redaktoro". Ĉu vi jam skribis almenaŭ unu leteron al via loka ĵurnalero? Se ne, faru tion tuj! (Ne forgesu mencii nomon de EANA.)

En Philadelphia, Pa., S-ro A. I. Rogus organizis novan Esperantokurson por personoj de pola deveno. Kunhelpas en la grupo J. Trytiak kaj A. Chmielewicz. Kunvenloko estas domo de loka pola asocio.

Aktive laboras la Esperanto-grupo en Newark, N.J., por disvastiĝi Esperanton. Dividinte la laboron inter Don Walton, Henry Kruse, Jr., Elsie Yung hans kaj Dorothy McCusker, la grupo gvidis novan kurson en vespera lernejo. En Aprilo, la gemembroj okazigis ekspozicion de Esperanto en kunveno de la tutstata asocio por edukado de plenkreskuloj.

El "la plej norda poštadreso en la mondo" skribis Bradley Fleener por rakonti pri sia propaganda laboro tie proksime al la norda poluso. Kvankam li deĵoras en sia posteno sep tagojn po sep horoj, li jam sukcesis konvinki alian nord-polusanon, J. Rush Snyder, fariĝi membro de EANA.

Ni bedaŭras anonci la morton de Frank Lisle Horne, longtempa Esperantisto kaj membro de EANA. Dum la lastaj jaroj li loĝis en la sangejo "St. Helena" en Sanitarium, Kalifornio, kie li partoprenis ofte la kunvenojn de la tiea grupo. — Ĵus atingis nin la informo, ke en Majo mortis F. A. Post, pioniro de Esperanto. S-ro Post naskiĝis en Rusujo en 1872. Li venis al Usono antaŭ 46 jaroj.

DEZIRAS KORESPONDI



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

Argentino. Edelma O. Palma, Alberdi 217, Jumin (F.C.N.G.S.M.). Deziras korespondi kun Esperantistino en Usono.

Egiptujo. Isaac Nassif, P.O. Box 350, Cairo. Egipta junulo intencas veni Amerikon por studado. Ŝatus konatiĝi kun Usonanino de 25 ĝis 30 jaroj por edziĝcelo. Sendu foton.

Hispanujo. Miguel M. Astrain, San Jorge 19, Zaragoza. Deziras korespondi kun geamerikanoj. Certe respondos.

Japanujo. S-ro Hedezi Mizuno, Saita, Naruto. 18-jara, deziras korespondi.

Japanujo. Junuloj en sanigejoj deziras korespondi. Jenaj adresoj:
Tecuro Muraoka, Fukujuen, Koga-Maĉi Kasuja-Gun, Fukuoka-Ken. 20-j.
Kin-iĉi Sahara, Tenryuso, Hutamata, Sizuoka-ken, 25-j. Kun Usonanoj.

Matutaro Ônisi, Sanatorio Syunkaen, Sanda, Hyôgo-ken. 39-j. oficisto.

Kanado. Douglas Scott, 50 South St., W., Dundas, Ont. 25-jara studento pri leĝo, deziras korespondi pri leĝo, juro kaj internaciaj aferoj.

Usono. F-ino Fay Varisco, 39-40 65 St., Woodside, N.Y. 30-jara fraŭlino deziras korespondi kun geesperantistoj tutmonde.



LA MIRINDA BILDO

La bildo supre estas vere interesa kaj mirinda bildo. Montrite klare en la bildo estas la figuro de Jesuo Kristo. Sed, ne ĉiu persono povas je unuavido trovi tiun figuron!

La bildo entenas la kapon de la Kristo, de la supra parto de la vizaĝo ĝis la ŝultroj kaj brusto. La figuro de Jesuo Kristo estas sufiĉe granda kaj okupas la plej grandan parton de la bildo. Ĉu vi povas vidi la figuron?

(Bildo represita el *Ames Information Booklet*, privata gazeteto de nia membro *N. W. Ames*, Mt. View, Kalifornio. S-ro Ames ofte enmetas artikoletojn pri Esperanto kaj en Esperanto en sian gazeton.)

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