

La Suda Kruc

Oficiala Organo de la Australazia Esperanto-Asocio.

Redakcio-Administracio:

Box 1367, Elizabeth-str. P.O.,
Melbourne (Aŭstralio).

Abono (por dek du numeroj):

Aŭstralio: 4 ŝilingoj kaj 6 pencoj.
Ekster Aŭstralio: 5 ŝilingoj,
aŭ 24 respondkuponoj.

Unu numero: 4 pencoj aŭ 2 respondkuponoj.

Anoncoj: Por 3 Linioj: 1 ŝilingo aŭ 5 respondkuponoj.

N-ro 36. Melburno (Melbourne), Australio. 10 Junio, 1923.

MEETINGS OF GROUP SECRETARIES.

In furtherance of the desire expressed by the Sydney Congress that group secretaries in each State should form themselves into committees to direct propaganda work, several meetings have been held in Melbourne. At the first meeting Mr. A. R. Cohen, President of the A.E.A., presided, the secretaries present being Mr. G. Redfern, Melbourne section of the A.E.A.; Mr. R. Rawson, Melbourne Esperanto Club; Mr. Percy T. Hudson, Iru Antaŭen Grupo; Mr. J. Skurrie, Raciista Grupo; Mr. Delaney, Northcote Group; Miss Irwin, Carnegie Group, and Miss Hollow, Marborda Grupo.

It was decided that those present should form themselves into a permanent propaganda committee, reserving the right to admit secretaries of other groups. Mr. Skurrie was appointed secretary. It was decided to consider a method of sending to the Press such items as would direct attention to Esperanto. It was also suggested that the visit of one group to another would stimulate activity. Mr. Skurrie pointed out that an annual picnic of all local groups would be enjoyable, and would attract beneficial publicity. The committee meets fortnightly, and will be glad to consider suggestions.

[Information of activities in other States is requested.—Ed.]

COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE IN VENICE.

The Conference of Chambers of Commerce, delegates from International Fairs and from Government Tourist offices, held in Venice during Easter, was undoubtedly one of the most important that has ever been held in connection with the Esperanto movement. Organisations numbering 208, from 23 countries, were represented, including 84 European Chambers of Commerce, 2 American, 2 African and 2 Oceanic, 21 Fairs, 30 Tourist Offices, 7 Ministries of Commerce or Finance, and 60 industrial federations, banks, export associations and commercial schools.

The Conference was opened on 2nd April in the palace of the Chamber of Commerce or Finance, and 60 industrial, of the Chamber of Commerce, Sheffield, was elected President. After the welcoming speeches of S-ro. Pianetti, S-ro. Scattolia, Cavaliere Ponti (Vice-Mayor of Milan), and S-ro. Chiostergi, Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce for Switzerland, who spoke in Italian, the only language used was Esperanto. The first sitting was devoted to testimonies from various delegates to the value of Esperanto as shown by the experience of their organisations. The delegates of the Chamber of Commerce in Pekin, of the Chamber of Commerce in Tien-Tsin, and of the Chinese Chambers in Siam and Macas-

sar reminded the Conference that the Chinese Republic had decided on the instruction of Esperanto in normal schools. The Government supported the Esperanto movement because China needed more and more to exchange the raw materials of the East for the manufactured articles of the West, and the difficulty and number of European languages greatly handicapped the necessary communication. Esperanto is much simpler, and could be used for all and by all countries.

The delegates of the Ministry of Finance, Jugoslavia, reported the great changes that had taken place in the economic situation of that country since the war. Previously the German language had been used for international commerce, now the knowledge of Italian and English was more necessary, but those languages were unknown by most traders. Esperanto was directly helping the removal of that difficulty. The Ministry used Esperanto to make known abroad the economic requirements of the country.

The delegate of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Roumania, said that the Roumanian Chambers of Commerce greatly appreciated the spread of Esperanto, as the numerous languages of the Balkans and Central Europe greatly hindered commercial relationships. He had been sent as an observer to furnish a report on Esperanto as a spoken language, and he already noted with pleasure that he could easily converse, with full understanding, with all the delegates from other countries.

The delegate of the International Labour office of the League of Nations remarked that the office was constantly in correspondence with Chambers of Commerce and Industry regarding labour conditions. It had experimented with Esperanto, and had printed documents in it. Correspondence in Esperanto had followed with many Eastern countries. The office now regularly issued monthly bulletins in Esperanto.

The second sitting was devoted to the representatives of the International Fairs. Delegates from Bordeaux, Breslau, Budapest, and Frankfurt spoke. As a result of Esperanto circulars, information regarding the latter fair had been translated into national languages of nine countries in

1919, and printed in 35 newspapers, and in 1921 they had been translated into 23 languages and reprinted in 128 papers. In connection with this last fair, 650 letters in Esperanto had been received from 37 lands and 1000 despatched.

The delegate of the Milan Fair stated that this fair was now beginning the use of Esperanto by sending 50,000 circulars throughout the world.

The delegate of Padua Fair said that their Esperanto correspondence was chiefly with traders of those nations which had no knowledge of the languages of the great nations.

The delegate of Reichenberg Fair stated that an examination of the correspondence dealt with showed Esperanto came fourth immediately after English, French and German.

The delegate of Leipzig Fair said that some visitors had remarked that it was only through Esperanto that they knew of the existence of the fair. One such visitor came from Morocco, and another from the Argentine. The fair desired to place on record that it had found Esperanto thoroughly satisfactory from a linguistic point of view, because there had been no misunderstandings, such as had occurred in the use of other languages.

The third sitting was devoted to Chambers of Commerce. The delegate of the Paris Chamber referred to the decision of his Chamber on 9th February, 1921, to introduce Esperanto into the commercial schools under its jurisdiction. He said that young people would learn Esperanto if it were shown to them that it would be to their interest to do so. Therefore, employers should require their employees to know the language. Notwithstanding its high linguistic merits, Esperanto should be presented to commercial men, not as another foreign language, but as a universal utility similar to the typewriter or adding machine. Esperanto was valuable as an international code comparable with telegraphic codes. In wireless telephony Esperanto would be of the greatest use.

The delegate of the Chamber of Commerce, London, gave some striking testimony. The head of the Frank H. Lockyer Supply Co. took part as a seller at the Lyons Fair of 1919, although he had no knowledge

whatever of French. Through the delegate of the U.E.A. he received full preliminary information, and was able to engage a French clerk with a knowledge of Esperanto. With the assistance of his clerk he was able to present his goods and do business.

Mr. Henry Stephens, of Stephens' Luks, is of the opinion that Esperanto, through its great simplicity and clearness, is preferable to the languages he has used for the past 20 years. Following the use of Esperanto in his advertising, he has received orders from nearly every country. Adams Polish Co. Ltd., after English, prefers to use Esperanto instead of a foreign language, for then the possibility of misunderstandings vanishes. Mouchel and Partners Limited, civil engineers, used Esperanto to purchase steel bars and rails in different lands of Europe, and to acquire photographs and precise information concerning bridges and piers. "As a Franco-British firm," the director writes, "we may say that the level of linguistic correctness in the Esperanto correspondence was much higher than that ordinarily found in the letters of foreign correspondents who essayed to correspond with us in either English or French."

The Northern Import Co. writes: "In relations with French, German, Austrian, Polish and Czechoslovakian firms for the importation of commodities, the use of Esperanto proved not only practical, but almost necessary. As the result of our experience we assert, without hesitation, that without the help of Esperanto the same results would not have been attained, except at much greater expense and with much greater difficulty."

The Helical Bar and Engineering Co. writes: "We used Esperanto in inquiries for certain special material procurable on the Continent. The precision of the technical details was always fully satisfactory, and left no doubt as to the fitness of Esperanto for international correspondence." The delegate handed in a list of 20 similar tributes. The secretary of the A.E.A. in London received 1178 letters and despatched 1395 in one year. The commercial services rendered included information regarding printing presses and engraving with Spain, advertising with Portugal, horticulture with

Russia, clothes with Poland, cinematographs with Germany and Russia, honey with Russia, dried bladders with Holland, locomotives with Austria, patents with different countries, and oil with North Africa. In addition he translated many letters and circulars for British and foreign firms. This shows that by its own organisation, with delegates in each country of the world, the U.E.A. offers facilities for the immediate use of Esperanto for practical purposes.

The delegate from the Chamber of Commerce, Treviso, cited similar facts for Italy. According to his inquiries 40,000 persons had learnt Esperanto in Italy, and there existed facilities for Esperanto translation in 114 Italian towns.

The delegate from the Chamber of Chemical Products, Lyons, handed in a list of 20 local firms who use Esperanto in their correspondence.

The delegate for the Chambers of Commerce in Brno, Reichenberg and Hradec-Kralove (Koniggratz) stated that the latter chamber had opened an office for the translation of commercial texts from and into Esperanto. In that town two firms used Esperanto for their advertising in 1921; at the present time 33 firms used it. One firm found that after an Esperanto advertisement it received 10 inquiries from 5 different countries.

The delegate of the Chamber of Commerce, Galatz, stated that in a Roumanian factory employing Roumanians, Hungarians and Russians with a British foreman, in order to apply the Taylor system, it was necessary to use Esperanto in giving instructions. The department overseers and many other officers, therefore, learnt the language.

The delegate from the Chamber, Budapest, mentioned many satisfactory results from Esperanto advertising—for example, one trader sent 200 Esperanto circulars and inserted two advertisements in Esperanto papers, and received orders from 12 lands—Australia and the United States being among them.

The delegate from Edinburgh mentioned Scottish firms who had made successful use of Esperanto, among them being Buchanan, Scott and Co., of Glasgow, who find that Esperanto is so easy that no special officer is

necessary to attend to correspondence. Anyone who is free at the time, whether a member of the firm or one of the clerks, is able to do all that is necessary. This could be done with no other language. The firm of T. C. Green and Co. uses Esperanto with the utmost success in correspondence with Sweden, Hungary, Japan and China.

The delegate of the Belgian Chamber in London stated that his firm previously used 17 languages for correspondence and advertising; now he uses only English, French and Esperanto.

The fourth sitting considered practical means to promote the more extensive use of Esperanto. One was to form companies with capital from 20 different lands to buy advertising space in newspapers and on hoardings. The publication by the U.E.A. of a year book containing the addresses and scope of activities of all forms using Esperanto was suggested. The delegate of the Italian Radio Club said that it would be impossible to instal sending stations in south and central Europe without adopting such a language as Esperanto, which would be easily understood because of its clear sounds. The delegate of the Radio Electric Society of Switzerland supported this point of view, and said that throughout Poland great interest had been awakened in wireless telephony through an article, which originally appeared in an Esperanto paper, having been reprinted in the national newspapers. It is quite certain that the telephonic waves will pass over localities where many languages are spoken, and that Esperanto will become more and more necessary to obtain an international audience.

The Roumanian delegate agreed with the arguments, and thought that they would induce the magnates of commerce to introduce wireless telephones into the lands of eastern Europe. He asked for information regarding the present position of Esperanto in regard to official telegraph tariffs. The representative of the Persian delegation to the League of Nations explained that this matter had been discussed at the last sitting of the League. The International Postal Union at Bern, at the instance of Czechoslovakia, submitted a proposal that the word "Esperanto" should be added to the list of "plain" languages recognised for

international transmission. Eleven states voted in favour, and twelve against. It would suffice if two states who had not voted now signified their consent to having the regulation modified. In their own limits many countries recognised Esperanto as a "plain" language, notably Great Britain, since 1907.

The Tourist Organisations were heard during the fifth sitting. The Czechoslovakian delegate said that it no longer sufficed to print information in five or six languages. The number grew with the needs; likewise, the cost of printing and translation. Much money would be saved if only the chief languages were used, with an Esperanto summary, or even solely in Esperanto, for those nations who did not speak the most widely-known languages. Tourist Bureaux had already printed guide books in Esperanto regarding about 400 localities in Europe. His ministry had found that matter printed in Esperanto and distributed by the International Organisation of the U.E.A. reached an attentive reading public in all lands, reached the Press of many countries and had proved the cheapest and most effective means of advertising.

The delegate of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, Morocco, reported that a party went from Milan to Finland, using Esperanto during the whole trip, and availing themselves of the services of the delegates of the U.E.A.

The delegate of the Tourist Association, Annecy, had similar experiences with a party from Lyons to Czechoslovakia. Such a trip would be difficult and costly without Esperanto and its organisation.

Several delegates spoke of the utility of Esperanto for hotels, and recommended to the U.E.A. the restoration of mention in the Year Book of various grades of hotels.

The delegate of the Chamber of Commerce, Kanana (Mexico) asked the Conference to recommend the instruction of Esperanto to hotel employees, because many persons travelled from Central and South America to Europe, and seldom found hotel servants capable of conversing in Spanish or Portuguese, whereas Esperanto was very easy and immediately understood, almost without learning, by Spanish-speaking people and by Brazilians.

Having heard what the various delegates had to place before the Conference, the final sitting was devoted to framing and placing on record the recommendations of the Conference.

The delegate and ex-president of the French Chamber in London summarised the discussions on the resolutions presented. The long list of important corporations which supported the proposals of the Paris Chamber had surprised him. He had taken part in many international conferences in which there was nearly always confusion and difficulty. They wasted time, killed interest and created embarrassment. The present Congress was the best that he had ever attended. All delegates, though coming from different countries, spoke the same language, and had no fear of making grammatical errors. The majority spoke as fluently and as easily as in their own language. The speeches were fully understood, and the unity and rapidity of the labours of the Congress were remarkable. He himself, though he had not previously spoken much in Esperanto, had enjoyed agreeable conversation in that language with the other members of the Conference. He moved the acceptance by the Conference of the following resolution submitted by the Chamber of Commerce, Paris:—

"Whereas international trading would be greatly facilitated by the use of an international auxiliary language;

"Whereas such language must not be in any way detrimental to national languages, intimately associated with the history of every land, and richly endowed with literary masterpieces;

"Whereas, on the contrary, the auxiliary language must be a means of intercomprehension between the nations, it is therefore necessary that it should be acquired by an easy and practical method;

"Whereas many commercial firms and fairs in all countries of the world have made successful use of Esperanto in correspondence, international advertising and general negotiations;

"Whereas Esperanto has every desirable quality of clarity and simplicity from the points of view of pronunciation, of grammar, of vocabulary, and of richness of expression, the International Commercial Conference in Venice expresses the following recommendations:—

"1. That instruction in Esperanto be introduced into the commercial schools of every country.

"2. That Chambers of Commerce, Trading Corporations, and Tourist Bureaux wishing to facilitate international trade and travel should help to hasten the use of Esperanto as an international auxiliary language.

"3. That Chambers of Commerce, which are as yet not convinced of the necessity of the first and second proposals should, at least, consider the matter and carry out a series of tests."

The delegate of the General Commercial Chambers of Peking and Tientsin seconded the resolution in their name and on behalf of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Siam and Macassar, who had given him the same instructions. Chinese merchants needed and desired to trade with European traders if they could but overcome the language difficulty, which was the chief stumbling block.

Other delegates having spoken, the resolution was unanimously carried.

The president of the Interfair Commission said that during the week they had held a separate Conference, at which Esperanto only had been spoken. The war had shown that the world was an economic whole, and a partial progress or partial failure not only affected one part, but the whole organism. The fairs not only reflected the economic life of their lands, but helped to restore the international exchange of products. They had been the first to realise the universality of commerce, and so they had been the first to show the way in the use of a practical auxiliary language. For them, Esperanto was no longer an experiment, but a language which had proved its fitness. To express their satisfaction with such a useful instrument the delegates representing the 18 fairs present desired to publicly communicate to the Commercial Conference the following resolution, which they had unanimously carried:—

"The fairs of Barcelona, Bordeaux, Breslau, Budapest, Frankfurt, Helsingfors, Leipzig, Lubljana, Lyon, Malmo, Milan, Padua, Paris, Prague, Reichenberg, Valencia, Vienna, and Zagreb, meeting in Venice during the International Conference for a common commercial language, interchanged during three sittings their experiences of the practical use which they had made of Esperanto for international advertising, for correspondence, and for intercommunications and conference between them—

selves, and unanimously attest that Esperanto is the most fitting, simple, and economical means of international communication, and recommend that it be brought into general use."

The resolution was added to the records of the Conference, with mention of the declaration to precisely the same effect sent by the Basel Fair.

[To be concluded in next issue.]

[This account is summarised from the verbatim Esperanto report published in "Esperanto," the official organ of the U.E.A., to which journal we express our acknowledgment.]

MELBOURNE SECTION, U.E.A.

A most enjoyable evening was spent, when secretaries of several suburban groups were present and gave encouraging reports of steady progress. The sale of gifts resulted in the funds of the "Suda Krucio" being augmented by the very satisfactory sum of £5/15/5.

RECENZOJ.

ALEGORIOJ EL LA NATURO, de Margaret Gatty, el la angla lingvo tradukis George Gordon (Gego), F.B.E.A.; Brita Esperantista Asocio, 17 Hart Street, London. Aĉetebla ĉe A.E.A., Box 731, P.O., Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, 18, 2d.

Eldono el 1000 ekzempleroj aperis en 1913 kaj antaŭ longe estis elvendita. Nun ni havas duan eldonon pligrandigitan de la aldono de la alegorioj pri la nuboj,—La Ronda de Benado,—kaj pri la arboj,—La Leĝo de la Arbaro. Mi varme rekomendas ĉi tiun libreton al ĉiu amanto de la naturo. Al la Aŭstralaziaj Esperantistoj la libro devus esti speciale interesa, ĉar la tradukinto estas bone konata inter ili kiel lerta, penema studento de Esperanto, la senco de kies skriboj ĉiam estas klare videbla. Pro la lertega maniero en kiu multaj anglaj parolturnoj estas esperantigitaj la Alegorioj meritas la zorgan trailegdon de la serioza studentaro.

(C.W.B.)

THROUGH THE JOKE IN CLASS. Geo. Collingridge. Aĉetebla ĉe la aŭtoro Hornsby, N.S.W., Australio. Prezo 5s.

S-ro. Collingridge verkis jen alian libreton el la amuza speco kiun li faris sian propran. Ĝi estas ferakonto kaj temas pri Aŭstralio, ĝia bestaro kaj Alice. Nuntempaj Sidnejaj problemoj estas humore pritraktataj kaj aludoj al Esperanto ofte troviĝas en la teksto; Multaj bildoj plibeligas la libron kiu vere estas tre algrada kaj bona specimeno de la presarto.

(C.W.B.)

HERMANO KAJ DOROTEO.—J. W. von Goethe. Eposa idilia. El la Germana originalo tradukis B. Kuster, kun antaŭparolo de Prof. d-ro. Dietterle, 77 paĝoj. Ferdinand Hirt and Sohn, Leipzig.

Ankoraŭ unu fojon la eldonantoj de la Internacia Mondliteratura Kolekto faris saĝan elekton, publikigante tradukon de Hermano kaj Doroteo. Oni ne povas scii la germanan literaturon ne konante Goethe, kaj same tiu ne konas Goethe kiu ne legis ĉi tiun verkon. La idilia, simpla historio de iuj malfeliĉuloj, kiuj lasis la patrujon je la franca revolucio, rakontita de vera poeto en digna heksametra formo ĉarmis samtempanojn ne malpli ol posteulojn. Al Schiller ĝi ŝajnis perfekta. La temo, do, plaĉos al esperantistaj legantoj same kiel al germanoj, kaj feliĉe la tradukinto estas poeto, kiu per la sama metro kiun Goethe uzis, kaj per sia simpla lingvaĵo alproksimigas la tradukon kiel eble plej multe al la originalo.

(B.C.B.)

HEBREAJ RAKONTOJ. — Salom-Alehem: Perec. El la hebreaj originaloj tradukis I. Muĉnik. Ferdinand Hirt and Sohn, Leipzig.

El la du aŭtoroj kies verkoj estas ĉi tie tradukitaj, Salom-Alehem estas popola humoristo, kiu ridas pri siaj samnacionoj ne mokeme, sed helpeme, tiel ke li estas legata en ĉiu domo kaj de ĉiu familio, kaj Perec estas moralisto kies celo estas prezenti al la mondo la veran judan karakteron kiun multe da homoj ne komprenas aŭ ne volas kompreni. La originala lingvo de ĉi tiuj historietoj ne estas la klasika hebrea lingvo, sed la popola juda, kaj rilate al tio ĉi la tradukinto ĝojas ke Esperanto estas sufiĉe fleksebla por plene esprimi ĉiujn la intimajn kiuajn popola lingvo necese posedas. Per tiu ĉi libro ankoraŭ unu ĉambro de la mond-literatura domo estas malfermita al ĉiuj.

(B.C.B.)

HISTORIO DE ESPERANTO. K. Bruggemann, Universala Biblioteko No. 3, Friedrich Ader, Dresden, 18.

Ĉi tiu libreto el 160 paĝoj estas tre oportuna libro, ĉar ĝi enhavas la paroladon de Doktoro Zamenhof ĉe la unuaj sep kongresoj, mallonga skizo de la mondlingva problemo kaj la interese historia de Esperanto en la fruagoj. Ankaŭ troviĝas la propono de D-ro Zamenhof pri la organizo de niaj Kongresoj kaj kelkaj aliaj liaj leteroj kaj lia antaŭparolo al la "Fundamento." La oficialaj institucioj estas priskribitaj kaj sub rubriko—La progreso de Esperanto post la mondmilito ĝis nun—la plej lastaj venkoj de Esperanto estas cititaj. (C.W.B.)

KRONIKO.

MELBURNO, V.—La Raciista Grupo Esperanta kunvenis ĉiun jaron vespere je la oka, en ĉambro 7 ĉe la Temperance Hall, Strato Russell. La sekretario estas s-ro. Rutland kaj la prezidanto s-ro. Jozefo Skurrie.

Antaŭnelonge s-ro. Skurrie faris longan, interesan propagandan paroladon en la Empire Teatro pri la Babela Turo, kaj la deveno de la lingvaro. Li parolis pri la elpensado de mondlingvoj kaj pri Esperanto kiel la plej taŭga Internacia Lingvo por la tuta mondo. La aŭdantaro estis tute interesata kaj laŭte aplaudis. Ĉe la fino de la parolado estis multaj demandoj pri Esperanto, kaj kelkaj el la aŭdantaro decidis aliĝi al la Raciista Grupo.

WHANGAREI, Nov-Zelando. — La sekretario raportis, ke, ĉe la fino de la jaro, la membraro estis dekdu. Dum la jaro estis kurso por lernantoj kaj alia por pliprogresintaj membroj. En la nuna jaro oni esperas havi ankoraŭ unu klason. La Manifesto de Instruistoj estas sendita al lernejoj kaj universitatoj. Multaj ĵurnaloj publikigis erojn senditajn de la grupo. En la jara kunveno la raporto estas akceptita kaj la grupo unu fojon plu aliĝis kun la A.E.A. Nunaj oficistoj estas, — Prezidanto, s-ro. D. Tilly; Kunsekretarioj, s-roj. W. H. King kaj C. Weymouth; Kasisto kaj Konsilantano de A.E.A., s-ro. W. H. King; Komitato, la suprenomitaj oficistoj kaj filinoj. Tilly kaj Orme.

PALMERSTON NORDA, Nov-

Zelando.—Sinjoro Roderick Ross instruas klason en la teknika lernejo, laŭ permeso de la Nov-Zelanda Registaro.

SEYMOUR, V.—D-ro. F. J. Williams paroladis pri Esperanto antaŭ la instruistoj kaj lernantoj de la Altlernejo.

PERTH, Okcidenta Aŭstralio.—S-ro. Saar skribis—Laŭ la Kongresa rekomeno pri uzo de senfadena telefonio por esperanta propagando mi havas plezuron diri ke mi interesigis kelkajn amatoj de radiotelegrafio kiuj, promesis legi artikolojn dum la elprovado de siaj radio-aparatoj. Tie ĉi ankoraŭ ne ekzistas dissenda radia stacio. Baldaŭ mi esperas doni al vi difinitan raporton pri radiofono.

EDZECO EN ZULUOLANDO.

La altaj vivrimedaj kostoj, malfaciligaĵoj, poligamion ĉe Zuluolando. Tiu estas laŭ la reporto de la dana verkisto, Olaf Linck, kiu restis jam unu jaro en tiu lando. Bona edzino kostas je la nuna tempo ok bovojn, kaj la marketo estas tiel firma, ke multaj patroj vendas siajn filinojn per la partopaga sistemo. La viro pagas unu bovon kiam la virino alvenas, kaj poste po unu semajne. Kiam la aĉetanto ne pagas la partopagon akurate, la patro revenigas la filinon hejmen. La edzoj entute ŝatas tiun ĉi avantaĝon, ĉar se ili ne estas kontenta pri la edzino, post edzeco de unu aŭ du semajnoj, ili rifuzas plu pagi.

Kunveno de Naciaj Societoj

Konstanta Reprezentantaro de la naciaj societoj por la propagando de Esperanto havis sian unuan kunsidon en Venezia Londono, 2 de aprilo sub prezido de D-ro Privat, prezidanto de la Svisa Esperanta Societo.

Ĉeestis oficialaj reprezentantoj de la brita, ĉeĥoslovaka, itala, franca, germana, hungara, urugvaja, svisa kaj germana en Ĉeĥoslovakio societoj.

UEA estis ankaŭ oficiale reprezentata. Konsente kun ĝiaj delegitoj, la kunsido unuanime starigis komunan liston de ses kandidatoj al la Centra Komitato, laŭ la decido de la Universala Kongreso en Helsinko. Tiu listo estos submetata al la konfirmo de la naciaj societoj per la prezidanto de la K. R.

Letero estis tuj sendita al Generalo Sebert por komuniki al li la rezultaton

de la kunsido kaj ankaŭ por proponi ke li bonvolu cedi la gardadon de la biblioteko de la Centra Oficejo en Parizo al la zorgo de la nova Centra Komitato, kiu ricevis de naciaj societoj sufiĉan garantian por pagi almenaŭ minimuman luon de sufiĉa ĉambraro por ke la biblioteko konserviĝu en estontaj jaroj. Oni petos Generalon Sebert fiksi mem la daton kaj kondiĉojn de tiu cedo, kiam li deziros akcepti ĝin. Samokaze la K. R. esprimis al li la unuaniman dankemon de la esperantistaro pri la senlaca kaj valora helpado al la esperantista movado.

NIAJ SUBTENANTOJ.

Ĝis la 14 junio ni ricevis la jenajn sumojn:—L. Bagot, 4/6; Elvery, 4/6; H. V. Tilbury, 1/1; Henry, 4/6; J. B. Galloway, 4/6; E. Forsham, 4/6; B. K. Blythe, 4/6; G. Mercer, 4/6; Marshall, 4/6; H. N. Love, 4/6; S. Giles, 4/6; H. S. Rienits, 5/-; N. Grant, 5/-; L. Fosto, 5/-; R. Nielson, 5/-; Fourth Congress, £6/1/-; M. Cohen, 4/6; G. Meyer, 5/-; A. Martin, 10/-; E. Turner, 7/6; A. Saar, 5/-; E. Chisholm, 4/6; S. G. Redfern, 4/6; F. Koepfen, 4/6; W. E. Jones, 9/-.

Por Garantia Fundo: M. Holdenson,

1/1; K. Madrigalo, 1/1; "Anonima," 1/1; J. Skurrie, 2/-; P. Prell, 2/6; C. C. Dornbush, 10/-.

Dankojn!

ANTAŬ-KONGRESO EN PARIZO.

Pro malbonaj cirkonstancoj, la Komitato de la antaŭ-kongreso en Parizo dum Julio, 1923, decidis ne organizi internacian antaŭ-kongreson tiu-ĉi jaro.

CENTRA ESPERANTO LIBREJO.

En la jara ĝenerala kunveno de akciuloj de la Anonima Societo "Centra Esperanto-Librejo" la bilanco, perda kaj gajnakonto estis aprobitaj kaj la dividendo fiksita je 5½ per cent. (antaŭan jaron 6 per cent.). Kiel komisararo estis reelektita S-ro J. L. Bruyn en 's-Gravenhage.

S-ro. Siegfried Krafczyk, filo de pogranda komercisto, deziras korespondi pri koloniaj produktaĵoj kaj konservajoj aŭ aliaj temoj, Gabitzstrasse, 32/1, Breslau, VII., Germanujo.

S-ro. Bela Jukl, x Holgy-u 48, Budapest, Hungarujo. Tre volas korespondi kun ge-samideanoj aŭstralianaj, L.I.P.

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