

The North American

ESPERANTO REVIEW

III 9-10

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Early History of Esperanto in the U.S.

William E. Baff

Inundo

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Universala Esperanto-Asocio

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SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1955

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Early History of Esperanto in the U. S.

by William E. Baff.

Most American Esperantists lack concrete information respecting the rise of Esperanto in this country. The period which has been slighted inadvertently in early accounts extends from 1905 to 1914, which is the so-called "heroic" age of the movement. The writer was active propagating "nian karan lingvon" during this early period and since. Next October he will celebrate his 50-year Jubilee as an Esperanto collaborator. His note-book, full to the brim with pertinent details during these early days is drawn upon in furnishing the present information.

R. H. Geoghegan, British consul in Seattle, Washington, was the first to broach Esperanto in this country. No sooner had the 20th century opened its eyes when he published his "Little Handbook of Esperanto." Soon afterwards he was transferred beyond our borders and there was then a hiatus until 1904 when Adams, also of Seattle, started pushing Esperanto on the west coast. The same year was founded the British Esperanto Association in London, England, from which I secured by importation the necessary textbook and grammar for acquiring a mastery of this neutral international language late in 1905. Also in 1905 the first American Esperanto society was organized in Boston, and at this time Dr. Zamenhof included my name in his yearbook.

I founded the Worcester (Massachusetts) Esperanto Club early in 1906. The "Worcester Telegram" regularly printed long columns about Esperanto which I contributed during 1906-1909. It is virtually the first American daily paper which, with heavy headlines, printed all details about Esperanto supplied it, and it started doing this before October 1906 when my colleague, John Fogg

Twombly of Boston, founded the American Esperanto Association. This event was mentioned in an article entitled, "The Strength of Esperanto; an authoritative exposition of the principles and practices of the language which is designed for world use" by Prof. George Macloskie of Princeton University. This article appeared in "Harper's Weekly" on October 6th, 1906.

Prof. Macloskie got his information about Esperanto from Col. George Harvey, the publisher of the celebrated "North American Review," who also was editor of "Harper's Weekly." In turn Col. Harvey got his first inkling of Esperanto from me as follows:

I corresponded profusely in Esperanto in 1906 and one of my correspondents was Lieut. Bayol, instructor at the French Military Academy at St. Cyr.—the French West Point. He proposed that I try to interest Army and Navy circles in favor of having Esperanto taught to the cadets at West Point and Annapolis. I sent a memorial in August, 1906, to Taft, Secretary of War, and to Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, proposing that they consider the matter of teaching Esperanto to the cadets at each military academy in view of the showing made by the material which I presented. The Associated Press in practically all of the leading newspapers in this country printed a news item of this announcement so I received letters of inquiry concerning Esperanto from all parts of the country, and among them came a letter from Col. George Harvey, who had pasted on his letter a clipping extracted from the New York Tribune.

Col. Harvey suggested I call on him when in New York City. I did. He accorded me a fine opportunity to

apprize him of the progress of Esperanto and of the doings of Esperantists all over the world. It was I who suggested to him the idea he publish a course of Esperanto instruction in the "North American Review," which he soon after did regularly. I recommended Dr. Lowell of Boston to him as preparer of this course, which he acceded to.

In Prof. Macloskie's article he mentioned only two names of Esperantists active in the United States that came to his attention; that of Mr. Twombly and myself. The fruit of Col. Harvey's singular efforts in behalf of Esperanto was building of the first substantially widespread Esperanto movement in all parts of this country. Col. Harvey (afterward in 1921-1923 American Ambassador to England) started publishing his Esperanto course by installments in December 1906, and many highly influential articles appeared in the "North American Review" contributed by Esperantist leaders from abroad such as Dr. Zamenhof, De Beaufront and others. This periodical was then the most important one in the United States. Col. Harvey in many articles and editorials grubstaked Esperanto and Esperantists ably. He was President of the American Esperanto Association in 1908-1909. Col. Harvey thus wielded a powerful influence in behalf of Esperanto right from its inception in this country. He organized into a society nominally all readers of his

Esperanto course. No greater man in this country was ever won over to our cause. The society or association which he founded among his readers numbered nearly 1500 persons and many eminent people were members of it.

In 1906 arrived in San Francisco Col. Postnikov (Capt. Post of later years) who built the fortification at Vladivostok for the Russian Army during the Japanese-Russian War. After being the first to introduce Esperanto into Japan he landed in this country and began to push Esperanto. In 1907 Arthur Baker published his "American Esperanto Book," the forerunner of "The American Esperantist," a periodical which soon afterwards he also published. This was a salutary step in the direction of coordinating the work of the isolated Esperantist workers throughout the land and, by way of providing a suitable Esperanto textbook, Baker printed 100,000 small pamphlets giving the Esperanto grammar and sent notices of it to leading American papers; 125 of them printed the notices.

Late in 1907 Esperanto was securing a firm foothold in the states, and even in the foreign possessions of this country. In four months, in the Far East, the Philippine Esperanto Society numbered 286 members in four groups. The same year an Esperanto Society was organized in Montevideo, Uruguay, with more than 200 members. So the movement took

WE VERY REGRETFULLY ANNOUNCE

that on the 22nd of September Mr. D. B. Richardson, Editor of the Review, was stricken with paralytic polio. As we go to press, reports from the hospital indicate that the attack was mild, and that our beloved "Daĉjo" will achieve a complete, though slow and painful, recovery.

We hope that our readers will forgive the inadequacies of this issue, in view of the emergency.

EARLY HISTORY (from preceding page)
hold in both hemispheres. Early in 1908 at a national Exposition in Rio de Janeiro a souvenir bulletin was edited in three languages: Portuguese, French and Esperanto. In 1908 the numerical strength of Esperanto was estimated and it was found that Massachusetts led all other states in point of high membership. New York came second and Ohio third.

1908 marks the advent in our land of that illustrious Esperantist pioneer, Edmund Privat, who today is President of the Universal League. Then he made his first trip here from Switzerland—already a reknowned scholar and Esperantist propagandist. He employed English where Esperanto would not do. Prof. William James of Harvard introduced S-ro. Privat at a gathering in the Boston public library, which this writer attended. Dr. Privat also addressed the Ohio Senate and the Congressional Library in Washington, D. C. The same year Dr. Kriota of Japan visited this country using Esperanto exclusively. He was a professor in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

1909 is the banner year of the movement in this country. Esperanto had taken great steps and dug secure roots in all sections of the land. If the same rate of progress had continued right up to our own times uninterruptedly, the apathy of the American public towards Esperanto would be nonexistent. 1909 sheds lustre on the doings of American Esperantist pioneers. Herbert Scott, an indefatigable Esperantist leader, started reporting American Esperanto progress in "La Revuo," that high-class magazine and literary standard published in Paris to which La Majstro contributed regularly. Dr. Edwin Reed at this time sponsored the movement very efficiently. He incorporated in Washington, D. C. the Esperanto Association of North America. He helped to make progress steady and strong. By April of that year there

were over 50,000 Esperantists in the United States, over 140 clubs and one state association in Massachusetts.

In 1909 Prof. Christen, celebrated Esperanto instructor, came to this country to Philadelphia and gave Esperanto lessons and demonstrated his method before various business firms including the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

In the middle of 1909 the Pittsburgh Esperanto Society discussed the peace-promoting prospects of Esperanto before a large gathering. Miss Winifred Stoner, of child prodigy fame, in 1913 gave an original address in Esperanto before the students of the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Pittsburgh. She also taught a class at the Carnegie Institute here. At the end of 1909 the Brooklyn Esperanto Club had one of the largest memberships in this country. The same year a Jewish (Yiddish) Esperanto textbook appeared. From the International Exposition of Art, Labor and Hygiene, at Bologna, Italy, the first exposition to use Esperanto exclusively in its foreign relations, this writer was awarded a diploma. It was in November and it was bestowed upon his work in Esperanto submitted to it "Peace, Progress and Patriotism." This came shortly after he had con-

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tributed articles about Esperanto in Boston periodicals, which appeared in the "Christian Science Monitor" and in the "Jewish Advocate."

There was great enthusiasm for Esperanto in 1910. It had penetrated into the cultured echelon of society and humanity. The Esperanto workers on all fronts redoubled their propaganda efforts as a result of emerging the victors in the attempted Ido "putsch" instigated by disgruntled adepts abroad who sought to undermine the movement. Then again: work was progressing towards holding the 5th International Esperanto Congress in this country at Washington, D. C., which captivated the influential groups. This Congress was very successful and proved the remarkable talking qualities of the neutral auxiliary tongue pronouncedly, and the American public was treated magnificently with a recital of imposing incidents. The U. S. Marine band gave a concert for the Congress delegates hailing from all parts of the globe. Policemen spoke Esperanto. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, attended all sessions. Sinclair Lewis

spoke. John Barrett, head of the Bureau of American Republics, was then President of the Esperanto Association of North America.

Lawyer Alfred Michaud, who staged the first world Congress of Esperanto at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, in 1905, as President of the International Society of Esperantist Jurists directed this writer, as Vice-President of this organization for the United States, in his absence, to preside over a meeting thereof at this Congress. Among those present were Heinrich Arnhold, banker-lawyer of Dresden, Germany; Col. Pollen of England; De Souza of Brazil; Swan of Boston; Morton of New York and Williams of Washington, D. C. In 1911 Dr. Reed, editor of the "American Esperantist" began to print accounts of this jurist society in it. By this writer the Code of Ethics of the American Bar Association was translated into Esperanto and it was published as a serial in "La Revuo" late in 1910 and early in 1911.

Prior to 1910 this writer had contributed an article also to "Tra La Mondo," an elite periodical published in Paris, France. Both "La Revuo"

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EARLY HISTORY (from preceding page) and "Tra La Mondo" had to cease publication when the first World War broke out in August, 1914. During this war the German Army mailed to American Esperantists regularly each week an Esperanto bulletin telling of the achievements of the Imperial forces. This world catastrophe set back the Esperanto movement in this country tragically.

Between 1910-1914, however, the movement made steady progress in our land. The atmosphere was surcharged with enthusiasm, animated doings, steady accomplishment. Edmund Privat made a return trip in 1913 to our country, propagating Esperanto energetically and declaiming in it eloquently. Privat found his American counterpart in Donald Parrish who, in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, California, made a highly successful world tour delivering illustrated talks in Esperanto everywhere before large audiences. He covered four continents. He was the forerunner of our incomparable Joseph Scherer, also of Los Angeles, in this field. Parrish visited 250 European cities and for sunny California and ebullient Esperanto did a fine job.

In 1911 an Esperanto Club was started on board the U. S. Battleship "Maryland" stationed at San Diego, California. In 1912 the crew of the battleship "New Hampshire" witnessed an Esperanto conversational performance. On Jan. 6th, 1909, the "Army and Navy Reporter," official journal of the Army and Navy, published a report concerning Major Straub, official American delegate to the Esperanto World Congress at Dresden, Germany.

Hon. Richard Bartholdi in 1911 was president of the 4th American National Esperanto Congress and also President of the American Branch of the Interparliamentary Union. In that year he got a resolution passed by the Maryland Legislature authorizing

Esperanto to be taught in schools.

Among schools that taught Esperanto in the early years were Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, Roxbury Latin High School (by Dr. Lowell). In 1910 an Esperanto course was started at the Hull House, Chicago, one at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire and one at Leland Stamford University in California. Prof. Benedict Papot of Chicago taught Esperanto at Chatauqua, N.Y. In 1911 Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, started a course of Esperanto instruction. The publishing house of Fleming H. Revell of London, Edinburgh, Toronto and New York published a first reader in Esperanto compiled by E. A. Lawrence. It was the first publisher to offer the American public an Esperanto manual prior to 1914. A most popular textbook in this period was that written by Dr. Ivy Kellerman Reed.

In our land Esperantist readers were introduced at various periods to varied organs and periodicals. In 1909-1910 a 4-page organ "Esperanto Bulletin" made its appearance. In 1911 the "Esperanto Herald" replaced it in more voluminous format. The "American Esperantist" appeared regularly, being edited from various seats of culture, and in 1913 we find it published in Schalba, Iowa. In 1916 there were five Esperanto Magazines in this country. "The Esperanto Monthly," a magazine for teacher and student alike, enjoyed a good circulation.

In the period we are dealing with, the progress of the American Esperanto movement can be summed up significantly by referring to the work of Adams, Geoghegan, Twombly, Lowell, Baff, Baker, Rudy, Scott, Morton, Christen, Christianson, Horne, Ivy Kellerman Reed, Edwin Reed, Harvey, Parrish, Silbernik, Merrill, Postnikov, Stoner, Papot,

(Concluded at foot of page 7)

INUNDO

de H.G.Borden

S-ano Borden, Estrarano de ELNA, en Trenton, N.J., travivis la agonion de uragano Diane, kiu alportis detruon kaj mizeron al la nordorienta parto de Usono.

La unua averto, kiun mi ricevis pri la inundo, venis je proksimume la dek-unua matene, la 19an de aŭgusto, kiam oni konsilis al iu en la oficejo, ke li movu sian aŭton. Mi eliris lunĉtempe al la korto. La akvo jam superfluis la retendan muron de Stacy Parko, kaj kelkaj aŭtoj staris en unu aŭ du futoj da akvo.

Kiam mi alvenis hejmen, je kvarono antaŭ la kvina, la situacio aperis pli grava. La rivero (Delaware) ankoraŭ ne superfluis siajn digojn ĉe mi, kaj mi loĝas 200 aŭ 300 futojn for de la rivero. La akvo plialtiĝis, sed iom malrapide, kaj mi esperis ke ĝi ne alvenos al mi. Post tagmanĝo evidentiĝis ke la akvo efektive alvenos al nia strato, do Mary telefonis al amikino por lerni, ĉu ŝi povas enloĝigi nin. Mary pakis, kaj ni suprenportis ŝin al Margaret sur la monteto ĉirkaŭ la 6:30 pm.

Mary foririnte, Rikardo kaj mi movis la meblojn. Unua estis la glitveturila lito de mia patrino, kiun ni movis el la kelo al la unua etaĝo. Tiam ni portis tri remburitajn seĝojn el la vivĉambro al la unua etaĝo. Ni formovis la vivĉambran tapiŝon, kaj tiam mi estis laca kaj opiniis ke mi ne povas fari plu.

Tiam la akvo revenis tra ŝtormkloaka enfluejo je la avenuo kaj atingis nian malantaŭan portikan ŝtuparon. Restis iom da espero, ke ĝi ne atingos la nivelon de la fenestroj de la kelo. Mi forlasis Rikardon kaj iris al la hejmo de Margaret.

Proksimume 10:30, Rikardo telefonis ke la akvo torentas en la kelon. Li ne estis certa, ĉu li restos.

Mary kaj mi vekiĝis frue sabate, matenmanĝis kaj veturis kiel eble plej proksime. La akvo estis efektive kulmine de la inundo. Ĝi plaŭdadis la bordon de la antaŭa portiko, ses colojn sub nia teretaĝo. Mary eniris ĉe najbaro kaj telefonis al Rikardo, kiu restis dum la nokto. Je 3:30 matene li helpis evakui la familion ĉe la unua etaĝo tute apude. Ili havis tri malgrandajn infanojn. Allen, kiu loĝas teretaĝe, interparolis kun Rikardo ĝis taglumo. Tiam la piedestalo de la apuda portika ŝtuparo ekliberiĝis, kaj granda ŝtupo haltis kontraŭ nia portiko.

Rikardo eliris el la domo proksimume 10:30 matene kaj fotografis la scenon de la antaŭa kaj malantaŭa portikoj. Liankaŭ fotografis rerigarde alla domo. Li alvenis ĉe Margaret en sia banvesto, banis kaj vestis sin, kaj malaperis. Mi veturigis Margaret kaj ŝiajn gastojn por vidindaĵadi. Mi ne povas sufiĉe priskribi ĉion, kion ni vidis, kaj ni ne povis viziti la plej malbonan el ĝi. Ĉiu ponto de Trenton al Port Jervis estis aŭ forportita aŭ barita. Unu domo naĝis mal-supren laŭ la rivero, sed mi ne vidis tion.

Ni revenis en la domon dimanĉe, kaj trovis ke la akvo ĝuste ne tuŝis la trabojn, kiuj subtenas la teretaĝon. Nur la kelo estis malpura. Ni malkonektis la
(Fino sur paĝo 10)

Universala Esperanto Asocio



D. E. Parrish, new Chief Delegate for the United States

UEA is the great central organization of the Esperanto movement. Founded in 1908, to facilitate relations among the Esperantists of the world and to establish a solidarity of interest which had until then been wanting, it was based on individual membership.

In 1933 it became a federation of the national Esperanto associations whose members automatically became "associate members" of UEA, each receiving a UEA membership card and "stickers" which entitled them to make use of the services of the UEA "Delegitoj." For each associate member the national associations affiliated with UEA pay 7 cents—just about the cost of supplying them with membership cards and stickers. While associate members thus swell the UEA membership for statistical purposes, it is obvious that the real financial support of the organization must come from the "Individual Members."

"Individual Members" are those who, by paying an additional \$1.25 for the YEARBOOK of UEA, or \$3.00 for the Yearbook and the official organ of UEA, the monthly illustrated magazine "ESPERANTO", take an active part in the movement. Those able and willing to support UEA more generously may join as Sustaining Members (\$4), Patrons (\$15) or Life Members (\$60). They of course receive both the Yearbook

and the magazine.

UEA organizes the annual International Congresses of Esperantists, maintaining a permanent Congress Secretary, who takes up residence in the city where the congress is to be held, and assists the local congress committee in making adequate preparations for these great "show-cases" of Esperanto in actual use. Observers from the United Nations and other international bodies attend these annual manifestations in order to see how efficiently such great gatherings can be conducted.

UEA also finances the work of the "Akademio de Esperanto", whose task is to "conserve and protect the fundamental principles of the language Esperanto and to oversee its evolution." There are at present 46 members of the Akademio, two of whom are Americans.

The Esperanto "Centro de Esplorado kaj Dokumentado" is also financed by UEA. Its eminent director was sent, at considerable expense, to the UNESCO meeting at Montevideo, to present the case for Esperanto before that important body. Despite almost insuperable obstacles, he succeeded in obtaining the recognition of UNESCO that "the results attained by Esperanto in the field of international intellectual interchanges and for bringing the peoples of the world closer together, correspond to the aims and ideals of

UNESCO." The UNESCO resolution further instructs the Director General "to cooperate with the UEA in all matters which interest both organizations."

For display at Montevideo, the UEA also organized the first "Universal Exposition of Esperanto." This impressive proof of the wide-spread use of the international language, strikingly put before the UNESCO delegates, was probably instrumental in helping them reach a decision favorable to Esperanto.

The Administrative Headquarters of UEA are located in England. The "Service Center", editorial offices and Library of UEA are in Switzerland. The Service Center is also responsible for a great variety of other activities of UEA: Bibliography, Hotels, Advertising, Tourism, and the compilation of a projected Encyclopedia of Esperanto.

Most valuable and important publication of the whole Esperanto movement is the YEARBOOK of UEA. This appears annually, the main part, some 300 pages, early in the year, with the list of the Delegates and encyclopedic information about the Esperanto institutions, national societies, specialist groups, an extensive book catalog, etc. The second part, about 80 pages, appears in the Fall. It usually contains, in addition to operational reports of the Esperanto institutions and affiliated "landaj asocioj", a technical vocabulary covering some special science. In recent years vocabularies have been presented for such varied fields as Jurisprudence, Railways, Maritime, Needlecraft and Mathematics.

Supplementing the Yearbook, and containing last-minute additions and changes in the Delegate listings, is the illustrated monthly magazine "ESPERANTO." About 32 pages per issue (11 a year), it provides a great variety of interesting reading, book reviews, etc., in addition to the official news of the movement. Like the

Yearbook, the UEA magazine is indispensable to any Esperantist who wishes to be well informed.

UEA has been recognized by UNESCO as a cooperating organization. Only a strong central body, with substantial resources of talent and material at its disposal, can deal effectively with world organizations such as the U.N., Rotary International, etc. But these activities cost a great deal, and they must be paid for by the Individual Members. I consider membership in the UEA, with the Yearbook at least, or with both Yearbook and magazine if possible, the most important and effective contribution anyone can make to the cause of Esperanto.

If there is no Delegate in your town, please write me at once indicating your willingness to be listed as such. If there is already a Delegate, consult with him about your being listed too, as a Vic-Delegito or Fak-Delegito. UEA requires that Delegates must have been Individual Members at least a year before being listed. Those who have been Individual Members in the current year or some year in the recent past are probably eligible for listing as Delegates in the next Yearbook. It is extremely important that we rebuild the network of Delegates here so that this important country may again be adequately represented in the next Yearbook. While membership in ELNA, as a "landa asocio" of UEA, is desirable, it is not being made a condition for Delegacy. Any competent samideano, willing to serve as a Delegate, may be accepted, even though he may, for some reason or other, not wish at the time to be a member of ELNA. UEA dues and applications for Delegacy should be sent to the Chief Delegate of UEA for the United States: Donald E. Parrish, 328 W. 46 St., LOS ANGELES, Calif.

INUNDO (el paĝo 7)

elektrajn komutilojn antaŭ la inundo, kaj ili estas en la antaŭo de la kelo. Mi devis vadi tra tri aŭ kvar futoj de malpurega akvo.

Dimanĉon vespere ŝarĝveturilo de plumbisto paŝis kun pumpiloj. Mi haltigis ilin kaj ili elpumpis la akvon el la kelo. Ili havas petrolpumpilon kaj du elektrajn pumpilojn. Unu el la viroj vadis tra la akvo kaj rekonektis la komutilojn, kaj ni kaj ili havis elektron. La tri pumpiloj ĵetis 9000 galjonojn dum horo. Je la deknua vespere ili estis reduktitaj la akvon ĝis tri aŭ kvar coloj. Tiam oni forportis la petrolpumpilon kaj lasis unu elektran pumpilon. Dume la posedanto de la alia duono de la domo faris nenion, kaj la akvo el lia kelo ŝprucadis tra la apartiga muro. Matene ni havis tiom da akvo, kiom antaŭe.

London matene mi frue leviĝis kaj telefonis al la "Dunga Servo" por helpantoj. Ili alsendis du virojn kaj ni elmovis aĉaĵojn el la kelo. Dume la elektra pumpilo funkciis tuttage. Ni baldaŭ trovis ke akvo envenas el la apuda kelo.

Marde la viroj ree venis kaj forigis la akvon kaj ŝlimon el la kelo. Tiam ili lavis ĝin per ĝardena tubo. Kiam ili finis, la kelo aperis preskaŭ prezentinda. Rikardo alveturis sian malpezan ŝarĝveturilon, kaj ni forportis du ŝarĝojn de la forĵetata amaso.

Merkredo estis preskaŭ tago por ri-pozzi kaj restatiĝi.

Ni estis tre fortunaj. Unu el la viroj en mia oficejo perdi tutajn meblojn, ĉar la akvo estis pli ol ses futojn profunda super lia teretaĝo.

Nun ni estas preskaŭ normalaj, sed restas iuj aĵoj en la korto, kiujn ni devos lavi antaŭ ol reporti en la kelon.

EDITORIAL

As a boy, Ludwig Zamenhof lived in Bielystok, Poland, where four languages were spoken. Each language group feared and suspected and hated those whom they could not understand.

Young Zamenhof decided that the world must have a common language, so that every human could understand the others.

We live in a world shrunken to the dimensions of Zamenhof's village. And still men fear and suspect and hate those whom they cannot understand.

THINK IT OVER!

Invito al Ĉielo: by J. D Sayers.

According to eminent Esperantist reviewers "one of the 12 greatest classics of our original Esperanto literature." It was among the five Esperanto books chosen last year in the world-wide questionnaire conducted by the magazine ESPERANTO to elect the best out of over 100 Esperanto books published since 1945. Translated into Finnish by Prof. Mikkola of Helsinki, it still sells surprisingly well in its fourth year there.

It is more than a mere novel; its mysticism provokes serious thought whether or not you fully agree. A limited number of the first edition still available. \$1.25. Esperanto Library, Middleton, Wisc., or direct from Publisher: Siegfried Ziegler Verlag, Munchen-Pasing, Engelbertstr. 7, Germany.

EARLY HIST. (from page 6)

Privat, Barrett, which list, while not exclusive, is sufficiently impressive to commemorate a movement these persons lifted up by its bootstraps which made of Esperanto a deep-rooted affair in our land and which made possible the splendid efforts of Esperanto workers in our own days.

ESPERANTO EN NORDA AMERIKO

ATENTU, KANADANOJ!

Niaj kanadaj gesamideanoj, precipe tiuj en Toronto, vigle klopodas pri organizado en la plimulto el la kanadaj provincoj. Ili disdonis novaĵojn pri Esperanto al 17 ĵurnaloj en Kanado. La Toronto Esperanto-Klubo organizis Centron por Kanadaj Esperantistoj, kiu petas al ĉiuj kanadaj gesamideanoj:

Aŭ sendu al la Centro la nomojn kaj adresojn de Esperantistoj kaj interesatoj konataj de vi;

Aŭ sendu indikon pri la nombro da invitiloj, kiujn vi bonvole disdonos al tiuj personoj.

La adreso de la Centro, kaj de la Toronto Klubo, estas: Box 52, Terminal A, Toronto, Canada.

Ni esperas ke ĉiuj niaj legantoj en Kanado kunlaboros kun la Centro.

Ges-anoj Eino kaj Erika Loorits, estonoj, nun loĝantaj en Port Alberni, B.C., Kanado, donis intervjuojn al la gazetoj "Vancouver Province", "Vancouver Sun" kaj la "Daily Colonist" de Victoria, B.C. Ili tiom sukcese propagandis, ke rezulte stariĝis nova Esperanto-Klubo en Victoria. Ili ankaŭ faris paroladon per radiostacio CJAV, kaj donis intervjuojn al tri gazetoj de Port Alberni.

ANONCETO

Through regrettable loss by fire, several letters of inquiry about KELI and DIA REGNO recently received are unanswered. Will those inquirers please write again? James D. Sayers, R. F. D. 2, Lillie, La, Peranto por KELI en Usono.

La gesamideanoj el Los Angeles, San Diego kaj ĉirkaŭaj urboj kune piknikis en San Clemente la 21an de aŭgusto. Monitor radioprogramo sonbende registris kelkajn 5-minutajn intervjuojn pri Esperanto, kaj poste disaŭdigis ilin per la Monitorreto tra tuta Usono, Anglujo, Aŭstralio, ktp. Preskaŭ 100 ĉestis la piknikon. Vera Kongreso!

"Egypt Travel Magazine", bela anglalingva turisma gazeto de la Egipta Turisma Administracio en Cairo, Egiptujo, (julio, 1955) prezentis dupaĝan ilustritan artikolon pri nia S-ano Ted Stewart, fiakristo en Los Angeles. Ĝi kompreneble menciis lian entuziasmon pri Esperanto. Via famo daŭru kiel la piramidoj, Ted!

Membroj de la Seattle-a klubo ĝuis intiman pikniketon sub la arboj ĉe la eksterurba hejmo de Ges-anoj Walter. Oni rostis kolbasetojn kaj marŝmelojn (kando, ne besto!) kaj kantis Esperantaj kantojn. S-ino Walter ludis akordioneton kaj S-ano Carlson prezentis tri novajn strofojn de "Klementin".

Radiostacio KFVB, la 4an, 11an, kaj 18an de septembro, 7:30 pm, prezentis serion de intervjuoj pri Esperanto kun S-anoj Scherer kaj Stewart, Ges-anoj Parrish, kaj S-ano Chomette.

NI BEDAŬRE ANONCAS

S-ano B. Carlsson, fervora Esperantisto dum multaj jaroj, mortis je la 22a de septembro apud Los Angeles. Liaj multaj geamikoj ege bedaŭras lian forpason.

Ni petas al ĉiuj: Sendu al la Revuo novaĵojn pri via regiono.

ORDONOJ de la PREZIDANTO

Nomis S-anon Glenn Turner, Route 1, Middleton, Wisconsin, Komitatestro, kaj S-anojn L. Dormont, 123 E. 35 St., Brooklyn 3, N.Y., kaj D. B. Richardson, 3412 N. Mullen St., Tacoma 7, Wash., Vickomitestroj de la balotkomitato.

La komitato devos prezenti kandidatiston antaŭ la unua de januaro, kaj devos aldoni al sia listo ĉiun nomon, kiun proponos iuj ajn dek membroj.

Membroj do sendu al la supraj adresoj siajn proponojn pri kandidatoj por la jenaj postenoj (ĉiuj por 3 jaroj):

Ĝenerala Sekretario;
3 Estraranoj.

DECIDOJ de la ESTRARO

1. Ke ni estonte uzu Esperanton por ĉiuj oficialaj informoj en la Revuo.

2. Ke Revuabonantoj, kiuj ne estas ELNAanoj, povu aniĝi per pago de la diferenco inter abonkosto kaj kotizo, sed la kotizjaro estu ekde la dato de la unua pago.

3. Kela Estraro esprimu sian dankon al la Loka Kongresa Komitato pro la entuziasmaj laboroj kaj la rezulta bonega Kongreso en San Diego.

4. Reelektis S-anon Carlson Estrarestro.

5. Kela Kasisto faru la necesajn kotizpagojn al UEA.

6. Ke ni nomu S-anon D. E. Parrish, 328 West 46th St., Los Angeles 37, California, Ĉefdelegito de UEA por Usono.

7. Ke la Prezidanto nomu komitaton pri UEA kaj internaciaj aferoj.

NI TUTKORE DANKAS al ĉi tiuj donacintoj al la Revukaso:
R. C. Marble, \$10;
Helen Larson, \$5.

Klementin'

En kaverno, en kanjono,
Elfosante en la min',
Jen ministro, orserĉisto,
Kaj filino, Klementin'.

Mia kara, mia kara,
Mia kara Klementin',
Vin neniam mi revidos,
Malfeliĉa Klementin'.

Grandajn havis ŝi piedojn,
Malsimile al fein'.
Ne tre bela, nek fidela,
Estis vi, ho Klementin'.

Anasidojn al la akvo
Alkondukis la knabin',
Enpensante, malzorgante,
Kaj enfalis Klementin'.

Ruĝaj lipoj super akvo
Kriis ke mi savu ŝin.
Ne naĝanto, la amanto,
Kaj vi dronis, Klementin'.

En tombejo, ĉe preĝejo,
Kie ni kuŝigis ŝin,
Belaj floroj dolĉodoraj
Nutras sin per Klementin'.

La ministro, orserĉisto,
Ĉar forestis Klementin',
Doloriĝis, malfortiĝis,
Entombiĝis en la min'.

Mi, dormante, eksongante,
Ŝaŭmkovrita vidas ŝin.
Ne nun tuŝata la amata,
Sed kadavra, Klementin'.

Tre dolora mia koro
Pro la mort' de Klementin'
Ĝis forgeso pro la jeso
De la nova amatin'.

Malnova usona balado. Verkinto ne konata. La kvar unuajn strofojn tradukis nia mortinta S-ano W. G. Adams. La ceterajn aldonis F. R. Carlson.

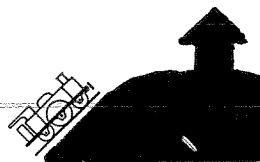
TEXT BOOKS, DICTIONARIES, READERS

The Esperanto Teacher	\$.45
Esperanto for Beginners10
Nelson's Esperanto Course	1.50
Step by Step in Esperanto	1.50
The Edinburgh Pocket Dictionary85
Fulcher and Long English-Esperanto Dictionary	2.35
Millidge Esperanto-English Dictionary	2.50
Johano kaj Silvio30
Junaj Detektivoj35
Gaja Leganto per Esperanto30

Write for complete Book-List:
Esperanto League Book Service, Middleton, Wis.

Stacio Sukceso

la-bo-ru, la-bo-ru, la-bo-ru!



APPLICATION BLANK

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Advise the League promptly if you change your address.*