

A HISTORY OF THE
ESPERANTO LEAGUE FOR NORTH AMERICA, INC.

(A “work-in-progress”)

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By William R. Harmon

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FOREWORD

Esperantists in the United States of America look to the Esperanto League for North America, Inc., (ELNA) as the organization guiding the Esperanto movement in this country. The League has been the national affiliate of the international Esperanto organization Universala Esperanto-Asocio (UEA) since 1955.

ELNA was born in 1952 when a number of U.S. Esperantists finally revolted against the dictatorial leadership of George Alan Connor, the head of the then U.S. organization, Esperanto Association of North America. The actions of the head of EANA against UEA and the rebellious U.S. Esperantists led to Connor being expelled from the international organization in 1957.

This, then, is the history of a revolution and a rebirth. The survival and growth of ELNA is due to the almost unbelievable dedication and persistence of many individuals, mostly unpaid volunteers, who took on the job of administering and nurturing the fledgling Esperanto organization ELNA.

A list of all elected officers of ELNA since its birth is found in Appendix A, together with the years during which they served. Many others, non-officers of the League, served on committees and commissions and were appointed to various working groups performing a number of necessary tasks. It is simply not possible to list all of these; but they are no less honored for not appearing in print.

Esperanto has been present in the United States of America since 1891. This work, being primarily a history of ELNA, is focused on 1952 and succeeding years. For a concise history of Esperanto in the U.S.A. prior to 1952 and some further insights on the creation of ELNA, see David B. Richardson's article "ELNA kaj EANA: Fondo kaj Malfondo"¹, attached as Appendix B.

Despite the hundreds of hours of research and winnowing of facts that went into it, the author recognizes that there must be much more about individuals and accomplishments that could have been included. Perhaps those having such information will share it with me to be used in the event of a second edition. What I hope comes through in this work most clearly is the tremendous dedication and persistence of those Esperantists that created and have nurtured ELNA over the years.

This, then, although imperfect, was a "labor of love", because I do love Esperanto and the institutions which carry forward the concept and practice of Esperanto, chief among which is, in my opinion, the Esperanto League for North America. Long may it live and prosper!

William R. Harmon

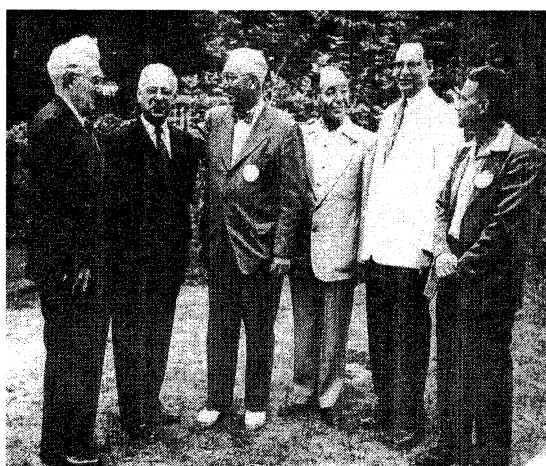
¹ *EsperantoUSA*, 1992 No. 1, pp. 7-8.



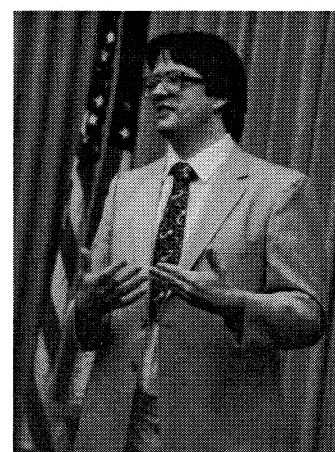
First ELNA Congress - Madison, Wisconsin
July 1-5, 1953



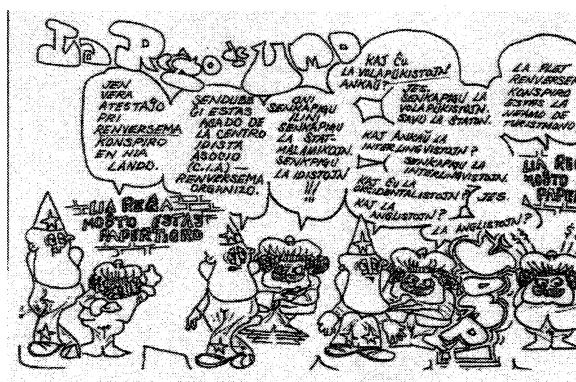
Ferd Carlson
A founder, and Editor 1956-1960



ELNA's leaders in 1954: (l to r) Gilbert Nickel;
Louis Dormont; Howard G. Borden; Edward W.
Pharo, Jr.; John L. Lewine; Conrad Fisher.



Charles R.L. Power
First Director of ELNA's Central Office



Young Esperantist humor - JEN Bulteno, 1974



(l to r) William Auld, daughter Judith, wife
Meta, Cathy Schulze, Bill Schulze, Sara Ann
Estling at the Auld residence in Dollar,
Scotland. Auld was one of the first and
longest-tenured teachers at the San Francisco
State University classes.



Second ELNA Congress, Princeton NJ, July 9-11, 1954



3rd ELNA Congress, San Diego CA, July 8-10, 1955

(l to r) *First row:* Frank Helmuth, Charles Chomette, Inge Brink, Ferd Carlson, Germaine Chomette, Myrtle Nolan, Bonnie Helmuth, Wm. Dale Brown, Robert Betteridge, Caroline Phillips. *Second row:* Dirk Brink, Donald E. Parrish, Cecilia Petereson, Charles Peterson, Dr. Edward Kalmar, Myra van Haden, Paula Parrish, Haldan Agnar, Roland Berta, Lew Gobble, Elwin Reed.

Third row: Elwyn Pollock, Marie Pollock, David Richardson, Roan Orloff [Stone], Hannah Agnar, Joseph R. Scherer, Ellen Glassen, Sigurd Glassen. *Fourth row:* Johano Nolan, William Wanzer, Bill Harmon, A. Chmielewicz, Thomas Goldman, Teuntje Goldman, Jeanne Fortier, Celia Winnick, John Falk, Joseph Shkabara, Edmundo Alvillar. Standing, holding pennant, Miss Line Brink.

HISTORY OF THE ESPERANTO LEAGUE FOR NORTH AMERICA, INC. (ELNA)

Esperanto first appeared on the scene in the United States of America when Henry Phillips (1838-1895), secretary of the famed American Philosophical Society (founded by Benjamin Franklin), translated the French edition of Zamenhof's *Unua Libro* into English. Phillips then created a dictionary and published both in New York City in 1889. However, Phillips's attempt to organize an international meeting to study the use of an international language failed due to insufficient interest among the invited academicians and because of Phillips's death in 1895. Phillips was an attorney, numismatist, philologist and antiquarian.

The first actual speaker of Esperanto in the United States was probably Richard H. Geohegan (pronounced GAY-g'n), a brilliant linguist who first heard about Esperanto while at Oxford in 1887. He immediately entered into correspondence with Zamenhof, learned the language and introduced it into both England and Ireland before emigrating with his family to Washington State in 1891. He first settled at Eastsound, then moved to Tacoma where he served on various occasions as British Vice Consul, until 1903 when he went to Alaska as a Federal Court stenographer. He was the translator of many of Zamenhof's early publications into English, and was made a member of the "Lingva Komitato" at the first international Esperanto Congress at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France in 1905.¹

In the opinion of Edmond Privat, who lectured in the USA in 1907-8, an Esperanto booth at the World Fair in St. Louis in 1904 marked the real beginning of Esperanto in the USA. What is believed to be the first organized group of Esperantists in this country was founded in Boston in 1905. At least one other local association, the Seattle Esperanto Society, was formed the same year through efforts of a Seattle police officer, William George Adams, and Richard Geohegan who came down from Alaska to spend that year "outside." Also formed in 1905 was the "Amerika Esperantista Asocio," at whose first national convention in Lake Chautauqua, New York in 1908 the group of 40 attendees officially renamed it the Esperanto Association of North America (EANA). EANA's organ, *Amerika Esperantisto* (AE), commenced publication in 1906 under the editorship of Arthur Brooks Baker. An article in AE in 1907 noted that there were 82 Esperantist groups in the USA and Canada at that time.

Great excitement was caused by the 6th World Congress of Esperanto being held in Washington, DC in July, 1910. Ludoviko Zamenhof himself attended, and uttered there the famous words "Lando de libereco, mi vin salutas!" ("Land of liberty, I salute you!"). Eleven government agencies and four states of the U.S. were officially represented at this congress. It should be remarked that as of the date of publication of this work, only two other World Congresses of Esperanto have been held in the United States; at San Francisco, California in 1915, and at Portland, Oregon in July, 1972.

In April of 1911, Donald E. Parrish (1889-1969), an Esperantist since 1908, convinced the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to finance a long European trip on their behalf to "sell" Southern California for tourism and business. Parrish, a fluent Esperantist, took along a large stock of slides about Los Angeles and decided to make his presentations in Europe only in Esperanto. His first

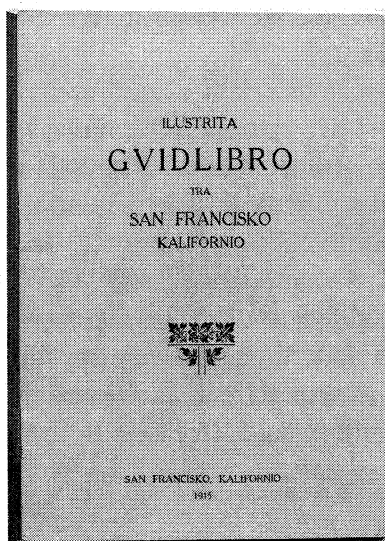
¹ Esperantist David Richardson, also of Eastsound, knew many members of Geohegan's family, (some of whom still live there) and has written an as yet unpublished biography of him, the manuscript of which is now at the University of Alaska Press under the title Shamrocks on the Tanana - Richard Geohegan's Alaska.

his trip through eventually 25 countries, making 127 speeches in all. The Chamber of Commerce published a 64-page illustrated booklet about Southern California in Esperanto and distributed 10,000 copies. The English original was translated into Esperanto by Ivy Kellerman Reed.

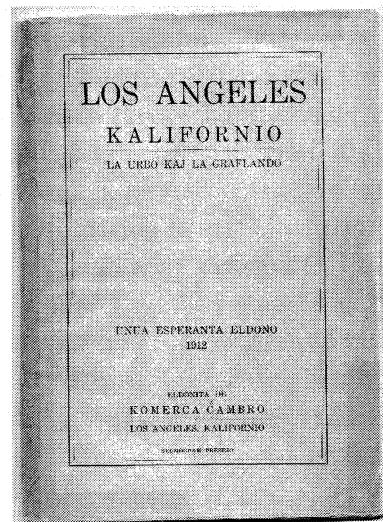
During Parrish's epic journey he visited the Zamenhof family, enjoying dinner with Dr. Zamenhof; he had to drink mare's milk in a distant corner of Russia; and he met a charming Danish miss, Poula Grave, in Copenhagen. They were wed in September of 1912 and lived thereafter in Los Angeles, where Parrish was Chief Delegate of UEA for many years.¹



Paula and Donald E. Parrish



Guidebook to San Francisco written by Donald Parrish for the 11th U.K. held in S.F. in 1915 - at the same time as the Panama-Pacific International Exposition



Guidebook to Los Angeles City and County, published in 1915 by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, distributed by Donald Parrish during his world tour

¹ For a full list of UEA main representatives in the U.S.A., see Appendix E.

ELNA IS BORN

In the 1950s, during the "McCarthy witch-hunt era" in the USA, the then General Secretary of EANA, George Alan Connor, launched a campaign of denunciation against the international Esperanto organization Universala Esperanto Asocio ("UEA"); and Connor's reign, which many considered dictatorial, resulted in growing dissatisfaction among EANA's members. In an effort to break Connor's stranglehold on EANA, in 1960 William Baff, a patent attorney from Washington, DC, tried to run for the office of General Secretary against Connor. Baff failed to receive the nomination of the nominating committee (appointed by Connor), and then demanded a list of EANA's members so that he might campaign independently.

Connor refused to furnish the list, stating that "it is not customary for an organization to give its membership list even to its members...failure to protect the privacy of the members would subject them to mailings or other solicitations that might displease or embarrass...them."¹ Baff sued Connor and EANA to obtain the list, but the suit did not succeed. After this episode EANA canceled the membership of those who filed the suit. Although the 1950 Congress, after debating these occurrences, did approve certain of EANA's election rules, the result was that proposals for amendments could only be published to the membership if approved by the Board, which would not permit a vote on a proposal unless it were endorsed by at least 5% of the entire membership. (How 5% of the membership could endorse a proposal which could not be published to them was left unclear.)

It was clear that Connor, a virulent anti-Communist, did not want members whom he felt were "radical," including those who were also members of Sennacieca Asocio Tutmonda, a non-nationalist, left-leaning group headquartered in Paris, France. Connor stated in the Report of the Central Committee for Unity in 1955, "...we do not agree with the people who think EANA should accept anyone at all who is interested in Esperanto as a member no matter what other interests or beliefs he [sic] may owe allegiance to. We feel that here in America, a lack of reasonable caution might do irreparable harm to the Esperanto movement."²

On May 26, 1952, a letter was sent by Dittlof and Elvira Zetterlund of Sacramento, California, to those denied membership in EANA, inviting them to a meeting at their home at 874 - 57th St. to make plans "for the future welfare of Esperantists in the USA." This meeting led to the later formation of a "Reorganization Committee" (see below).

In June of 1952 at EANA's annual convention in Sacramento, California, dissident members of EANA forcefully expressed their disagreement with the policies of EANA's "General Secretary for life" George Alan Connor, and insisted on the democratization of EANA through radical changes in its Constitution and By-Laws. EANA's official report pertaining to this effort states (translated from the original Esperanto):

"In Sacramento there was also discussed the various attacks and criticisms by members and non-members against the [EANA] Board of Directors and the Central Office. Several of these criticisms were voiced by Mr. Gilbert Nickel, who had been a [EANA] Board member until the last election. The President and General Secretary gave factual information on the various

2. Report of the [EANA] Central Committee for Unity, Annual Congress Report, Milwaukee WI, July 1955.

problems. The entire congress strongly disapproved the plan of several separatists to found a new Esperanto organization to fight EANA. During the congress a special meeting was arranged to give everyone, even non-members of EANA, the opportunity to express critical remarks and raise questions about any particular matter which they do not understand or of which they disapprove. Knowing that on the previous day the entire congress had shown its full loyalty to EANA and its democratically elected Board of Directors, none of the critics came to that session."¹

That the entire EANA congress "had shown its full loyalty to EANA..." is understandable in view of the immediately following words "none of the critics came to that session." The rebel group, realizing that any effort to change EANA at the congress was doomed to failure, decided not to attend the "special meeting" arranged by Connor. Instead, they agreed to meet for a strategy session at the home of Ida Belle Craig, another Sacramento Esperantist.² At this session it was agreed that a new Esperanto organization would be formed, with a new and as democratic as possible constitution, and that the group among themselves would compile as complete a list of U.S. Esperantists as possible so that news of the new group could be disseminated when the group actually came into existence.

This was not an easy task, in view of Connor's refusal to share the EANA membership list. One source that was very helpful to those trying to reach U.S. Esperantists was the little publication of "Kapitano Post" (F.A. Postnikov of Little Rock AR), titled Kiu Estas Kiu Inter Nord-Amerikaj Esperantistoj. Published privately by Postnikov in 1945, a corrected second edition was published under the aegis of EANA in 1947. However, the 3rd edition, published in 1950, no longer made reference to EANA; in fact, Postnikov's disaffection toward EANA and George Alan Connor is reflected by his words in the foreword to the 3rd edition at page 5: "...ni esperas ke ĝi estos eĉ pli utila kaj pli uzata ol la antaŭaj, spite la fakton, ke kelkaj eraroj en la mastrumado de EANA gvidis al separismo de grupoj kaj al eksigo el la movado de kelkaj individuoj." ("...we hope that it will be even more useful and more used than the previous [editions], despite the fact that certain errors in the managing of EANA led to the separation of groups and to the loss to the movement of several individuals.") It is interesting to note that in the EANA-sponsored second edition, the biographies of a number of Connor "enemies" disappeared, including that of Ferd Carlson. These had appeared in the first edition, and they reappeared in the third edition. Connor's censorship may very well be a major source of Captain Post's disaffection.

The "North American Esperanto Reorganization Committee" consisted of Howard E. Latham, Elwyn C. Pollock, James D. Sayers, and Glenn Turner. The original ELNA constitution was drafted by Ferd R. Carlson, Mrs. J. E. Carpenter, Minnie R. Demrick, Gilbert Nickel, Cecelia P. Thomas, Helene Wolff, Dittlof Zetterlund, and Elvira Zetterlund. This original constitution was ratified on June 19, 1952.

1 American Esperanto Magazine, Vol. 66 No. 7-8, July-Aug. 1952, p. 62.

2 It has not been possible to find a reliable full list of the "Fondantoj". For example, Dr. Andrew MacKay was listed as "Fondinto #41" in an obituary in Vol. 11, No. 8 of Esperanto-Revuo. Cathy Schulze could only recall Ida Belle Craig, Helene Wolff, Ferd Carlson, and the Carpenters with certainty. Cathy thought there were 12-15 in attendance; the number could very likely have been more like 20-25.

A list of candidates was circulated in 1952, and a plebiscite in late 1952 brought ELNA into being with an elected initial Executive Committee of fourteen members.¹ Ferd R. Carlson of Seattle, Washington was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, charged with the coordination of the work of the entire Committee; and standing committees were named to undertake various fields of activity of the new League. These original standing committees were: Organization and Membership, Finance, Publicity, and Education. The first committeemen were respectively Robert Karlson of Camden NJ, Armin Doneis of Pharr TX, John Bovit of Westfield NJ, Elvira Zetterlund of Sacramento CA, David B. Richardson of Tacoma WA, Helene Wolff of San Francisco CA, W. G. Adams of Kingston WA and Prof. G. G. Iggers of Little Rock AR.

The Executive Committee also appointed James D. Sayers editor of the new organ, North American Esperanto Review. After editing two issues, Sayers resigned and David B. Richardson was appointed Editor.² As an interesting sidelight about these two, Sayers and David Richardson were both serving in Frankfurt, Germany in 1946, Sayers as an information officer and Richardson was with American Forces Network. While there, they were instrumental in setting up the first post-war meeting of Esperantists in Germany.

Among the decisions made at the first ELNA congress in 1953 in Madison, Wisconsin, Emma Jungton was elected to represent ELNA at the Universala Kongreso de Esperanto in Zagreb that July; Joseph Leahy and Perry Eakin were named the first two life members of ELNA, the former for his efforts in keeping Esperanto alive in the USA during the depression years, and the latter in recognition of his generous contribution to the ELNA treasury; and George Wagner was named to the Board to replace Mrs. Zetterlund, who resigned in November, 1953. In the interim between the first congress in Madison and the second, the Board among other actions named Edward W. Pharo treasurer, replacing Howard Latham who resigned because of ill health; named Conrad Fisher financial secretary replacing Kenneth Tomkins, who resigned in late 1953; and added Adrian Hughes to the Board replacing John Bovit, who died March 12, 1954. David B. Richardson resigned in August of 1953 on being named Editor; Robert Karlson resigned from the Board in the fall of 1953.

Pending establishment of its own organ, the Executive Committee decided to enter a mass subscription to British Esperantist for all members. The Executive Committee also decided to have the League incorporated. This was completed somewhat later, in the state of Delaware. James D. Sayers was appointed Editor of the North American Esperanto Review. Sayers later resigned the post, and the Executive Committee placed the editorship in the hands of David B. Richardson pro tem. Richardson thereupon resigned from the Estraro to take up duties as Editor.

The second annual congress of ELNA was held July 9-11, 1954, at the Westminster Choir College in Princeton, New Jersey. Nominees elected at Princeton were: President, John Lewine; Vice President, James Sayers; General Secretary, Louis Dormont [who resigned the post after a few months]; Financial Secretary, Conrad Fisher (later named by the Board to the post of General

¹ Gilbert Nickel of Silview DE, president; John L. Lewine of New York City, vice-president; Louis Dormont of Brooklyn NY, secretary; Howard E. Latham of Caledonia NY, treasurer; Kenneth Tompkins of Avon NY, financial secretary; and Board members William G. Adams of Kingston WA, John Bovit of Westfield NJ, Ferd R. Carlson of Seattle WA, Armin F. Doneis of Pharr TX, George G. Iggers of Little Rock AR, Robert Karlson of Camden NJ, David B. Richardson of Washington DC, Helene Wolff of San Francisco CA, and Mrs. Dettlof Zetterlund of Sacramento CA.

² The full text of the report of the Executive Committee to the First Annual Congress of ELNA held July 2-5, 1953 at the Hotel Lorraine, Madison, Wisconsin, may be found in Vol. 1 No. 3 of Esperanto Review at page 3.

Secretary to serve until the 1955 election); Treasurer, Edward Pharo; and Board Members George E. Wagner (1 year), Ray M. Pease (2 years), John Bovit (3 years), Armin Doneis (3 years), Gilbert Nickel (3 years). Adrian Hughes was appointed to the Board in November, 1954 to replace John Bovit, who died March 12, 1954.

Other actions taken by ELNA in 1954: Elwyn C. Pollock formed the North American Correspondence Service in La Mesa, California; Glenn Turner continued to build the Esperanto League Book Service in Middleton, Wisconsin; and Tom Goldman was named to represent ELNA at the 1954 Universala Kongreso de Esperanto in Haarlem, Netherlands, to present ELNA's case for becoming the national affiliate for the United States in lieu of EANA.

After the 1954 UK, Goldman reported to the ELNA membership that after presentation of ELNA's case to the Governing Committee of UEA, and after discussion by that body, it was decided that EANA would be asked to make "...sincere efforts to restore unity in the Esperanto movement in North America..." and if not successful before January 1, 1955, a group would be named by the Governing Committee of UEA to investigate the situation and report to the 1955 UK, where a decision would be taken on the matter.

A new Pacific Northwest Esperanto Federation met for a picnic at Lincoln Park in Seattle, Washington on August 15, 1954. The group was reconstituted in 1982 and renamed NOREK (Nord-Orienta Regiona Esperanto-Konferenco) which has held an annual meeting each year since, to attract Esperantists from the Pacific Northwest, including British Columbia.

In March of 1955, the Board named Roan Orloff (later Roan Orloff Stone) to the ELNA Board to replace William G. Adams, who died November 24, 1954.

The 3rd annual congress of ELNA was held at the Hotel Manor in San Diego, California July 8-10, 1955, with 70 members attending. Among other matters of interest: J. Henry Kruse, Jr. (later to be Mayor of Albany, California) was named General Secretary of the North America Braille Esperanto Brotherhood, and a director of the International League of Blind Esperantists.

At the Universala Kongreso de Esperanto in Bologna, Italy in July, 1955, the Governing Committee received the report of the investigative committee, which reported the intransigent attitude of EANA (viz., George Alan Connor) toward any sort of unity, and the Committee thereupon accepted ELNA as an affiliated National Association. Later, as a result of negative actions and publicity on his part, George Alan Connor was expelled from UEA. Shortly thereafter EANA severed relations with UEA and hence lost its affiliation with the international movement. Note: On several occasions after 1955, as late as in the 1960s, unofficial efforts were made to find some accommodation to bring the two organizations together so as to present a unified front for Esperanto in the U.S.A. In each instance, the efforts were met by a totally intransigent reaction from Mr. Connor, who wanted no part of "those Communists." None of these approaches bore fruit. In the opinion of some who contacted Mr. Connor about this (including the author), Connor's reactions and demeanor gave rise to suspicions of paranoia or some similar mental illness.

In September, 1955, David Richardson suffered an attack of paralytic poliomyelitis and resigned as Editor in November, 1955. Ferd R. Carlson resigned in late 1955 as Chairman of the Executive Committee and Board Member but remained active in League affairs, doing most of the

league's printing work at or below cost, and being named Editor in early 1956. Donald Parrish was named Chief Delegate of UEA for the U.S.A.¹

In early 1956, Dirk Brink was elected Chairman of the ELNA Board, replacing Ferd R. Carlson. Brink, then 32 years of age, was born in Batavia, Indonesia and served during the second world war in the Dutch Army Airforce. He was captured by the Japanese and learned Esperanto in the Japanese military prison.

At the instigation of the lively San Diego Esperanto Society, 500 copies of the North American Esperanto Review May-June, 1956 issue were passed out to visitors to the San Diego County Fair, suggesting that they look into Esperanto and "have a barrel of fun!"

The fourth annual congress of ELNA was held August 24-26, 1956, at the University of Wisconsin YMCA, Madison, Wisconsin under the stewardship of Glenn Turner. Prior to the congress the ELNA Board had decided to implement a firm editorial policy of ceasing any sort of attack against G. Alan Connor and EANA. Armin F. Doneis was named Committeeman of UEA for ELNA. At the congress, a report was read from Armin Doneis, ELNA's delegate to the UEA Governing Committee, stating that G. Alan Connor was expelled from UEA for his negative activities.

In early 1957 the ELNA Board named William R. Harmon chairman of the 1957 Nominating Committee, charged with preparing a list of candidates for president, vice-president, 3 board members to serve 2 years, and 3 board members to serve for 3 years.

The 5th annual congress of ELNA was held 3-7 July, 1957 at Hotel Hargrave, New York City. Armin F. Doneis, Sr. of Pharr, Texas was elected president; Dirk Brink of San Diego, California, vice-president; Board members elected were David B. Richardson, Roan U. Orloff, and Elwyn C. Pollock. Conrad Fisher, secretary, Edward W. Pharo, Jr., treasurer, and Board Members Thomas A. Goldman, Forrest J. Ackerman, Howard G. Borden. and Adrian Hughes continued to serve, completing the then 11-person governing body. Some confusion was caused by the ballots also naming the positions of General Secretary and Treasurer, which were to be elected in 1959 and 1958 respectively. The error was corrected by presidential action in early 1958.

In August, 1957, the Director of the UEA Central Office reported that the Governing Committee of UEA in a meeting August 9th in Marseille approved a resolution drawing attention of the Esperantists of the world to the fact that G. Alan Connor had been expelled from UEA for false denunciations of UEA and its officers and activities generally contrary to the Esperanto movement; and calling on all Esperantists to break off any relationships with Connor or EANA, observing that ELNA is the only official national affiliate in the United States.

The 6th annual congress of ELNA was held July 10-13, 1958 at the Hotel San Diego, San Diego, California. Prior to the congress, the ELNA Board named Adrian Hughes Chairman of the Executive Committee, named William R. Harmon chairman of the Membership and Organization Committee, and John Lewine chairman of the Education Committee. Officers elected at this congress: Adrian Hughes, Treasurer; H. G. Borden, William R. Harmon, and Ken Ver Ploeg, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1961 congress.

¹ Full details reported in Vol. 3 No. 9-10, North American Esperanto Review.

At this congress it was reported that the United States Army had for some years been using Esperanto as the "Aggressor Language" in an on-going series of training exercises. Four Army Field Manuals had been produced - undoubtedly with the help of unknown Esperantists - the first having been published in 1947 and republished in 1953 to include two earlier appendices. Although there is not known to have been any involvement of ELNA in this matter, the story is nevertheless a fascinating sidelight on the use of Esperanto in the United States, and is reported in more detail in Appendix H.

The 7th annual congress of ELNA was held July 9-12, 1959 at the Hotel Pick-Melbourne, St. Louis, Missouri. At this congress the entire congress approved two resolutions aimed at reuniting ELNA and EANA, setting up a committee of the Board to explore ways and means with EANA. An approach to George Alan Connor was rebuffed and the proposal totally rejected by what was left of EANA. Officers elected at this congress: Conrad Fisher, Secretary; Armin Doneis Sr., Catherine Schulze, and Martha Walker, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1962 congress.

At the 1959 congress, the ELNA Board of Directors approved a policy requiring that two-thirds of any profit remaining in the hands of the Local Congress Committee shall be paid into the treasury of the League, one-third being retained by the Local Congress Committee to be used for promoting Esperanto in the local community. This policy was in later years amended to allow a smaller percentage to be retained by the Local Congress Committee, and with the establishment of the Central Office in 1975, congress fees and disbursements were thereafter handled by the C.O.

One interesting sidelight in connection with the 1959 congress was that the advertising for the congress in Nordamerika Esperanto-Revuo stated "At the Melbourne there is no discrimination as to race, color or creed...rooms cost \$8.75 for a double room. The congress fee was \$10.00. ELNA had a bank balance of \$1005.77.

The 8th annual congress of ELNA was held July 7-10, 1960 at the Willard Hotel in Washington, DC with 78 registrants. Ferd Carlson was named Esperantist of the Year and Editor Emeritus by acclamation. Officers elected at this congress: David B. Richardson, President; Charles Peterson, Vice-president (served two years; term filled out by Francis Helmuth); Armin Doneis, Catherine Schulze, and Martha Walker, members of the Board. These officers serve through the 1963 congress.

The 8th congress was especially enriched by attendance of foreign Esperantist guests: Dato Toemonggoen from Jakarta, Indonesia; Julio Mazariegas from Guatemala; Dr. Kobayashi Tsukasa from Japan; Faruk Said Abuzzahab from Lebanon; and Affonso Correia from Brazil. Dr. William Solzbacher of the Voice of America spoke on the success in persuading the U.S. Information Agency to permit a total of seven 30-minute broadcasts in Esperanto on VOA. This approval by a government agency heretofore lukewarm about Esperanto was seen as a true breakthrough, and Dr. Solzbacher was warmly applauded by the Congress participants.

The 9th annual congress of ELNA was held July 6-9, 1961 at the Hotel Doric Mayflower, Seattle, Washington, with 60 registrants. Officers elected at this congress: Jay Berry, Treasurer (served only one year; John Futran appointed to fill out term) Dr. Thomas A. Goldman, Dr. E. James Lieberman, and Roan Orloff Stone, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1964 congress.

The 10th annual congress of ELNA was held July 6-8, 1962, at the Hamilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, with 83 registrants, 135 participants at the Public Meeting, and 110 at the banquet. Among other actions taken by the congress was to name Catherine Schulze Esperantist of the Year for her

unflagging and successful efforts to introduce Esperanto into the schools; named Glenn Turner an Honorary Member of ELNA. Officers elected at this congress: Conrad Fisher, Secretary; Dorothy Holland, Jonathan Pool, and William W. Glenny, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1965 congress.

The year 1962 brought the birth of an official youth organization under the aegis of ELNA, Junularo Esperantista Nordamerika, "JEN." This new organization largely came about through the efforts of Humphrey Tonkin, Jonathan Pool, and John E. Kooistra, all university students. JEN's first newsletter, the "JEN Bulteno", appeared in July, 1962, followed by a 2nd, 3rd, and 4th issue that year. The only officers elected were Richard Kollin, Secretary; Stanley Cohen, Treasurer; Kenneth Miner, Editor of the Bulletin; Humphrey Tonkin, Commissioner for foreign affairs; Jonathan Pool, Commissioner for recruitment; and John F. Kooistra, Commissioner for University Relations. At a later meeting of the JEN Board of Directors, it was decided to formally petition TEJO, the international youth organization of UEA, for membership. TEJO formally accepted JEN in December of 1962.¹

Ferdinand R. "Ferd" Carlson passed away August 25, 1962 in Seattle, Washington at the age of 60. Carlson was one of the initiators of ELNA and an unflagging worker for and supporter of Esperanto. Carlson, born in 1901 in Cadillac MI, learned Esperanto in 1933. Carlson was active in many labor union and liberal political areas. One of his hobbies was panning for gold in neighboring mountains in Washington. Carlson worked for a number of years as a tram operator in Seattle, moonlighting as a printer in his own print shop. ELNA's newsletter and other publications were frequently printed by Carlson, particularly while he was Editor of ELNA from 1956 through 1960.

The 11th annual congress of ELNA was held July 4-7, 1963, at the Pick-Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Officers elected at this congress: David B. Richardson, President; Frank Helmuth, Vice-president; Robert Runser, William W. Glenny, and Jonathan Pool, members of the Board. Note: Catherine Schulze actually received the greatest number of votes for Board member, but had requested earlier to have her name withdrawn from the ballot, stating that she had accepted the candidacy only because there had been difficulty in finding nominees at first. Upon seeing the long list of capable persons, she wished to withdraw, since she had already served several years and could now better serve by devoting her time and energy to the school program then being undertaken in San Mateo County, California. She therefore tendered her resignation and the convention voted to accept Jonathan Pool in her stead, as he had received fourth place in the voting.

During 1963 JEN issued six numbers of the JEN Bulteno. Among other matters reported therein, Humphrey Tonkin was elected Treasurer of TEJO, thus even more firming up the relationship between JEN and TEJO. The ELNA Board agreed to give JEN one page in the ELNA publication each issue. Humphrey Tonkin accepted responsibility for editing and producing the JEN page. JEN arranged to hold its first "mini-congress" in conjunction with the ELNA Congress in 1963 at Pittsburgh PA.

In June of 1963, the JEN Board of Directors approved a new set of By-Laws which was submitted to the JEN membership at the Pittsburgh meeting for approval, which was unanimous. In late 1963 Allen E. Fineberg took over the editorship of the JEN-Bulteno. JEN decided to structure itself administratively into seven "JEN-rondoj" in the U.S.; I, New York, under Joe Glitz as Secretary;

1. For a list of known JEN officers during the years, see Appendix E.

II, Boston, under Jim May as Secretary; III, Portland OR, under Tom Davidson as Secretary; IV, Puerto Rico, under Ann Bodine as Secretary; V. San Francisco, the Secretary to be named later; VI, Los Angeles, under Don Harlow as Secretary; and VII, Washington DC, under Bob Davis as Secretary.

Veteran Esperantist William E. Baff died December 1, 1963 at an advanced age. This pioneer became an Esperantist in 1905, and met Dr. Zamenhof at the Washington, DC Universala Kongreso de Esperanto in 1910 (at which 274 attended from the USA and 83 from Europe), remaining in close contact with the Zamenhof family thereafter.

The February, 1964 issue of Esperanto-Revuo (Vol. 12, No. 2) reported that ELNA had 360 paid members at that time. On March 15, 1964, David B. Richardson resigned as President due to pressure of personal commitments. His resignation was accepted by the Board in April, 1964, and Frank Helmuth named to fill the post until election of the president in 1965. Robert L. Davis was named Managing Editor of Esperanto-Revuo replacing Donald Broadribb.

The 12th annual congress of ELNA was held 1-5 July, 1964 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York City, with 92 registrants. 116 attended the banquet. Officers elected at this congress: Robert E. Bailey, Treasurer; Ann Bodine, Dr. E. James Lieberman, and David Richardson, Board members. These officers serve through the 1967 congress. Doris "Dori" Vallon was chosen "Esperantist of the Year" by unanimous vote of the Congress.

Financial Note: Treasurer Robert Bailey reported that income for the fiscal year 1963-4 was \$2,751, and expenses totaled \$2,701. Capital of the League at the end of the fiscal year was \$2,911.

In 1964 JEN produced 6 issues of the JEN Bulteno. Ann Bodine, who had moved from Puerto Rico to the U.S. to attend college, was elected Secretary of JEN to replace former Secretary Richard P. Kollin.

The 13th annual congress of ELNA was held 21-25 July, 1965 at the Hilton Hotel in Portland, Oregon. Wm. R. Harmon was elected Chairman of the Board. Several clarifying amendments to the original constitution of ELNA were approved. Officers elected at this congress: Conrad Fisher, Secretary; James Deer, Dorothy Holland, and Julie Regal, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1968 congress.

The Esperanto-Revuo ceased publication in 1965. The then editors, E. James Lieberman and Robert L. Davis, arranged to substitute issues of Monda Kulturo in the interim until the Esperanto-Revuo could be re-established. The "Esperanto Information Center" (EIC) in New York at 180 Riverside Drive (later at 156 Fifth Avenue), which was established in 1964, also published a newsletter to fill in the interim, compiled and edited by Bernard Stollman, Mary Murray, Margot Gerson, and others in New York. Mark Starr was chairman of EIC; Margot Gerson, Executive Secretary. In early 1967 the Estraro recognized that it was necessary to suspend publication of the Esperanto-Revuo for the time being, and approved EIC issuing a monthly newsletter until such time as the review resumes publication. A grant of \$2000 was made to EIC for their activities, plus costs of preparing and distributing the newsletter. An Esperanto Book Center was in operation during the '60s under the direction of Margot Gerson.

The EIC was instrumental in handling several important matters for Esperanto during its existence; among these were the presentation of the Esperanto Proposal to the U.N. on behalf of UEA

with millions of signatories, and publication of an important brochure by Dr. Mario Pei in the Public Affairs Council series (#434, press run of 55,000 copies), "Wanted: A World Language", explaining Esperanto and its potential. ELNA underwrote the publication by agreeing to buy 25,000 copies for distribution. The EIC also was helpful in enabling ELNA to print 5,000 copies of the colorful Channing Bete booklet "ABC's of Esperanto", which later was reprinted several times. Mark and Helen Starr and Margot Gerson labored diligently to maintain the activities of EIC.

ELNA's newsletter resumed publication in 1973 under Richard Sandberg with Eric Felker and Charles R.L. Power issuing a companion "Bulteno."

The first regional "Tut-Kalifornia Esperanto-Konferenco" ("TKEK") was held in Solvang, California in March of 1965 with 92 participants from California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. Although planned as a regional meeting for California Esperantists, the event attracted much interest among "isolated" Esperantists in the western states. (See Appendix J for details of regional conferences.)

JEN elected a new Board of Directors in 1965: Pat Shell, Secretary; Stanley F. Cohen, Treasurer; Humphrey Tonkin, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; Jim Craighead, Commissioner for Recruitment; Ann Bodine and Judy Lapenas, Board members. A total of 6 JEN Bultenoj was published during 1965.

The 14th annual congress of ELNA was held 21-24 July, 1966 at the University of Maryland, in College Park, Maryland. Officers elected at this congress: Francis Helmuth, President; Mark Starr, Vice-president; Margot Gerson, William R. Harmon, and Jonathan Pool, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1969 congress. President Helmuth named as Nominating Committee for the ensuing year: Jim Lieberman, Lucy Harmon, Roland Barta, John Lewine, and Roy Holland. Increased ELNA dues of \$8 for regular members, \$12 family, and \$4 for students were announced. Wm. R. Harmon was elected head of the Executive Board for the ensuing year.

The 15th annual congress of ELNA was held 6-9 July, 1967 at the Gateway Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. Officers elected at this congress: Peggy Linker, Treasurer; William W. Glenny, William H. Schulze, and William P. Simpson, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1970 congress. It is interesting to note that five U.S. Congressmen sent greetings to this congress; Donald Fraser (MN), Don Edwards (CA), Roman Pucinski (IL), George Rhodes (PA), and Edward Palton (NH). A message from Ivo Lapenna, then President of U.E.A., was also received. A report by the Treasurer indicated that ELNA had 458 members in that year.

Charles E. Peterson of Downey CA died on October 7, 1967 in Aarhus, Denmark. A long-time active Esperantist in Los Angeles CA, he was survived by his wife Cecelia Peterson, long a "mecenato" (patron) of the U.S. Esperanto movement.

JEN reported that Julie Crandall, editor of the JEN Bulteno, was elected Secretary of JEN. Other leaders of JEN elected in 1967 were Francis Lanzzone Jr., Arthur Morse, Jonathan Pool and Robert Rothenmeyer.

Joseph R. Scherer of Los Angeles, California died July 20, 1967. Scherer was a senior executive in the Boy Scouts of America and did much to introduce Esperanto to Scouting. The Merit Badge for Esperanto learning had already been established and Scherer fostered it in the United States at every opportunity. He was by profession an insurance company executive, born a Swiss, naturalized

after his immigration to the U.S.A. Scherer was known for his vast travels around the world. In an early report, Scherer said: "Esperanto was of great value to me in the 48 countries in which I lived and traveled during more than seven years as a foreign correspondent, author, lecturer, photographer and globe-trotter. Although I lectured in six languages in most of the universities, colleges, cultural and geographic societies along the way, only Esperanto helped me to gather the information and pictures I needed to prepare further lectures and to write articles on how people live in other countries."

Scherer was the author of two published works¹ and innumerable newspaper and magazine articles. Scherer was survived by his wife Helen, who passed away May 11, 1985.

The 16th annual congress of ELNA was held 11-14 July, 1968 at the El Dorado Motor Inn, Covina, California with an amazing total of 221 participants. ELNA formally asked UEA to consider holding the UK in Portland in 1971 or 1972. The UEA Board later approved Portland for 1972. Officers elected at this congress: Conrad Fisher, Secretary; Armin Doneis, Leslie Green, and Allan Boschen. These officers serve through the 1971 congress. Other decisions by the Board and Congress included formally making the West Coast Esperanto Information Center, Hillsborough CA, an official agency of ELNA. The WCEIC was founded and maintained by Cathy and Bill Schulze at their Hillsborough CA home.

Financial Note: Treasurer's report for fiscal 1967-68 indicated that total income was \$4,599 while expenditures were \$3,504. Total assets of ELNA at close of the fiscal year were \$6,470.

JEN held elections in 1968 at which Peter Benson, Bruce Landon, Jonathan Pool, Humphrey Tonkin and Julie Tonkin were elected as the governing board.

Ivy Kellerman Reed died February 7, 1968 in La Jolla CA, 91 years of age, at least 60 of those years having been dedicated to Esperanto. She was the translator of the famous Esperanto edition of Winnie-the-Pooh (see Appendix I under 1972 for details). An accomplished linguist with four academic degrees for work ranging from Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and Persian to half a dozen modern languages, Mrs. Reed was an ardent Esperantist. Her Practical Grammar of the International Language, first published in 1915, ran to several editions. She translated Shakespeare's "As You Like It", the first performance of which was given at the sixth World Esperanto Congress in Washington DC in 1910. Mrs. Reed was survived by a sister, Mrs. Maude K. Swingle, of San Francisco.

The 17th annual congress of ELNA was held 17-20 July, 1969 at North Adams State College, North Adams, Massachusetts, with 60 participants. Officers elected at this congress: Francis Helmuth, President; Mark Starr, Vice-president; Margot Gerson, William R. Harmon, and Jonathan Pool, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1972 congress.

As an experiment to facilitate Board decisions, a five-member Executive Committee was chosen by the Board from among its 13 members. This Executive Committee comprised Conrad Fisher, Francis Helmuth (chairman), Jonathan Pool, William Schulze, and Mark Starr. This concept did not work out and was abandoned during the following year.

Charles Chomette died April 13, 1969. Born at Billon Puy-de-Dome, France, came to USA in 1919, met his Belgian-born wife Germaine at the UK in Antwerp in 1928. The Chomettes lived for

1. Ĉirkaŭ la mondon kun la verda stelo, Heroldo de Esperanto, Köln, 1933 and Tra Usono kun ruliganta hejmo, Muusses Esperanto Biblioteko #4, Esperanto-eldonejo J. Muusses, Purmerend, Netherlands, 1937.

many years in Los Angeles, California. They had "denaskaj" daughters Lilio and Dianto, who learned Esperanto along with French and English, and the family spoke Esperanto regularly at home - even to their dog, "Amiko". Charles "Paĉjo" Chomette was one of the central pillars of the active Esperanto-Klubo de Los Angeles until his death. He and Germaine often hosted small groups, including beginners, at their home.

Chomette translated the original script of "Inkubo" ("Incubus"), a "film noir" epic produced by Anthony Taylor and written and directed by Leslie Stevens in 1965 with a cast including William Shatner, later of Star Trek fame. Showings of this film always produce great hilarity among Esperantists, due to the strange pronunciation and accent of the actors. It appears that although Chomette offered to coach the actors in the correct pronunciation of the Esperanto script, the producer declined, stating that "Esperanto is phonetic and we don't need to waste the time." The film was lost to oblivion shortly after its production, but later a copy was found in France by the producer, who had it digitally restored with a remastered soundtrack. It now enjoys some fame in its genre world-wide. It is available for home video - visit the home page www.incubusthefilm.com.

Donald Evans Parrish, Chief Delegate of UEA in the USA since 1929, died June 6, 1969 in his 80th year. Parrish was tragically shot by a demented neighbor who objected to his mowing the lawn near her open window. Parrish was born in Milford, Iowa December 20, 1889. He taught himself Esperanto in 1907 and used it extensively on speaking tours in Europe, Asia and Africa for the Los Angeles (California) Chamber of Commerce in 1911-12. He helped to organize the 1915 Universala Kongreso in San Francisco. He met his future wife Paula in Copenhagen, who had worked with Dr. Ludovic Zamenhof and his wife in translating Esperanto books into Braille. Through her, Parrish came to know the Zamenhof family well. Don was survived by his wife Paula, who died in January of 1976. Armin Doneis was proposed by ELNA to replace Parrish as Chief Delegate of UEA for USA. Doneis's appointment was ratified by the UEA Board shortly thereafter.

The 18th annual congress of ELNA was held 22-26 July, 1970, at Verducci Hall, San Francisco State College, with 105 participants. Wm. R. Harmon was Chairman of the Local Congress Committee. Officers elected at this Congress: Peggy Linker, Treasurer; James Deer, Dorothy Holland, and William H. Schulze, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1973 Congress.

The first official 6-week summer teaching program at San Francisco State University took place in June and July, 1970. These courses were the brainchild of Cathy and Bill Schulze, and their prestige, importance and attendance grew steadily until today. During the first 31 years of these courses they were held at San Francisco State University under the Department of Humanities. In 2001, SFSU changed to a quarter system which made lodging unavailable for a summer course, and the courses were transferred to the University of San Francisco at least temporarily, until a new permanent home for the courses could be found. On Cathy Schulze's death in 1999, control of the classes was passed to Esperantic Studies Foundation and Ellen Eddy. For a history of the courses and an article setting forth their goals and values, see Appendix G.

The 19th annual congress of ELNA was held 30 June-4 July, 1971 at Hotel Gunter, San Antonio, Texas. Officers elected at this congress: Robert E. Bailey, Secretary; Allan Boschen, Ken Thomson, and James Deer, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1974 congress. The ELNA Board then named an Executive Committee ("Gvida Komitato") to serve until the 1972 congress: Wm. R. Harmon, Frank Helmuth, Bill Schulze, Mark Starr, and Ken Thomson. This committee then elected Frank Helmuth chairman. Erik Felker and Charles Power were named co-editors of the ELNA-Bulteno effective with the June issue.

Donald Stephens of Arden, Delaware, died in January, 1971 at the age of 84. Stephens learned Esperanto in 1907 and was a friend of Upton Sinclair and Eleanor Roosevelt. He and Upton Sinclair were among the first "conscientious objectors" during the first World War, refusing to be inducted into the Army.

Ralph Bonesper died in April of 1971. Born in 1897, Ralph learned Esperanto in his native Hungary in 1921 at the Debrecen College. By profession a merchant mariner, he actively used Esperanto in travels to many world parts. Ralph organized many classes in the New York area. During World War II he was an indefatigable worker in the SAT Solidara Helpservo, providing food to starving European Esperantists and war victims. Bonesper left inheritances in his will mainly to Esperanto including \$2000 to UEA, \$500 to the New York Esperanto Society, and the balance of his estate, \$15,526, to ELNA's general fund.

Clarkson Crane died in 1971. Author of The Western Shore, Mother and Son, and Naomi Martin, Crane was awarded the Croix de Guerre in the first World War. A lecturer at the University of California, Crane was a well-known Esperantist.

The 20th annual congress of ELNA was held at the Hilton Hotel, Portland, Oregon in conjunction with the Universala Kongreso de Esperanto (29 July - 5 August) on July 31 and August 1, 1972. A record-breaking 335 registrants were undoubtedly drawn due to the UK being held at the same time. The UK itself was, with 923 participants, the smallest since 1923 in Bern. Officers elected at this congress: Dr. E. James Lieberman, President; Catherine Schulze, Vice-president; William R. Harmon, John Lewine, and Doris Vallon, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1975 congress.

Financial Note: According to the Treasurer's annual report to this congress, ELNA's total income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972 was \$5771 and expenses totaled \$7949. Balance in the general fund was \$3235. A statistical report made by Armin Doneis indicated that ELNA had 590 paid members at the end of 1971, and UEA had 527 U.S. members.

An official post-congress excursion to San Francisco August 6-13, 1972, arranged for UEA by Lucille Harmon, drew 140 participants from over 25 countries. Cathy Schulze had arranged for a one-unit seminar in Esperanto at San Francisco State University. The group enjoyed a boat trip on San Francisco Bay, visits to Chinatown and the wine country. Roan Orloff Stone arranged for a busload of Navajo students to attend. Stone also lectured on the religions and languages of native Americans. Other lectures were given on black Americans, Asian Americans and Latin Americans based on materials from the San Mateo School District translated into Esperanto by John Lewine. Lou Harrison brought the Oakland Youth Symphony Chorus and a gamelan orchestra, performing the *Koro Sutro* and other music. A highlight was visits to homes of local Esperantists. Hosts included the Schulzes, the Feldmans, Mary Catherine Sears, Doris Vallon (the group loved her waterbed!), and Martha Walker's daughter's home on the Peninsula.

The festivities ended on an amusing note: The dragon dancers came from Chinatown, and when the drums started beating, the campus security police rushed in, thinking it was another anti-Vietnam student demonstration, but all ended peacefully.

The 21st annual congress of ELNA was held December 27-29, 1973, at the Allerton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. The 21st congress had originally been scheduled for the customary end-of-July weekend, at Kennedy International Airport, New York, but was changed by the Board to December

in Chicago in order to coincide with an annual meeting of the Modern Language Association. Officers elected at this congress: Peggy Linker, Treasurer; Albert Estling, R. Kent Jones, and Charles R.L. Power, Board Members. Board Member Frank Helmuth was elected Chairman of the Board. These officers serve through the 1976 congress.

An announcement was made by William and Cathy Schulze that they had decided to retire from the operation of the Esperanto Information Center at the end of 1973. The Schulzes had operated the center out of their home in Hillsborough for a number of years. The Board of ELNA promptly decided to establish a central office to take over the functions vacated by the Schulzes, as well as handle the administration of the League's affairs. It was decided to rent a small office over a bank in Burlingame, and hire Charles R. L. Power ("Karlo Pov") to be the first full-time director, working initially under the direct guidance of Bill and Cathy Schulze. Special donations were sought (successfully) from ELNA members to establish the new office. The book service which had been operated by the Schulzes, which they originally announced would be transferred to Francis Helmuth in San Diego, was instead sold by the Schulzes to ELNA at a deep discount and transferred to the Central Office Book Service.

Charles Power left the directorship in February, 1977 to accept a post as Permanent Congress Secretary of the international organization UEA in Rotterdam. After interviewing a number of candidates, Hal Dryer was selected as the new director of ELNA's central office effective March 1, 1977. The new director and ELNA president William R. Harmon immediately found a new location in larger and more centralized quarters in Emeryville, California. The move of all office files and equipment and thousands of books was accomplished with volunteer help, mainly from Charles Power, Hal Dryer, and Bill Harmon, during May of 1977. All the costs of the move and a number of new bookshelves and furniture were enabled by several generous anonymous donations from ELNA members.

Hal Dreyer resigned effective May 8, 1978, and was replaced May 30th by Marta Evans for a short time. On June 7, 1978, Jonathan Cole, assisted by Bill Harmon, took over the Central Office for a period of 2½ months. In July of 1978 ELNA assisted Mikulas Nevan, former Konstanta Kongresa Sekretario of UEA, to immigrate into the USA for the stated purpose of becoming the new director of ELNA's Central Office. Shortly thereafter Nevan moved to Oregon without ever serving in the ELNA Central Office.

Bill Harmon kept the Central Office functioning by working nights and weekends, helped by Grant Goodall from August 16 to September 15, 1978, until October 1st when Dr. Jack Lesh agreed to become the new director. Dr. Lesh remained in charge of the Central Office until April 16, 1979, when Donald Harlow became the newly appointed director. Harlow remained director until February 28, 1983 and did much to modernize and improve the operation of the Central Office.

Harlow was succeeded by Gregory Wasson as director, who served through November 30, 1985. On December 1, 1985 Brian McCullough became director and served until January 31, 1987, at which time Mark Stephens was named director and remained through November 1, 1990. On December 1, 1990, Michael Donohoo took over and remained until September 30, 1993.

From September, 1993 to August, 2000 Miko Sloper was director of the Central Office, assisted by Ionel Onet, who had been hired as Vice Director on February 1, 1989. Stability appeared to have finally been achieved with the team of Miko and Ionel, ELNA's longest-lasting employees.

Miko Sloper resigned effective August 1, 2000 to pursue academic studies in New Mexico. Joel Brozovsky was hired to take over the directorship (Ionel Onet having declined the honor) and came on board July 1, 2000. Joel, a long-time Esperantist, most recently worked for Oomoto in Kameoka, Japan in various capacities. A native of Washington state, Joel has made extensive tours promoting Esperanto and was active among Esperanto groups while in Japan.

Ionel Onet, after 13 years of service to ELNA in its Central Office, was tapped by UEA to head its Book Service starting in February or March of 2002, replacing the former head, Simo Milojević, who retired. Donald Harlow was named Vice Director of the ELNA Central Office beginning February 1, 2002. (Don had been the Director at one time.) (See Appendix C for a full list of directors & vice directors of ELNA's central office.)

Arthur Brooks Baker died May 22, 1973. Born August 17, 1877 in Salem, Kansas, Baker learned Esperanto in 1906, and founded Amerika Esperantisto, the first Esperanto periodical in the USA. He also authored a number of Esperanto textbooks and translations, one of which, Elements of Esperanto, was published in 1907 with a press run of 100,000 copies.

The 22nd annual congress of ELNA was held June 21-23, 1974 at Whitman College, Spokane, Washington. Officers elected at this congress: Secretary, Robert E. Bailey; Allan Boschen, Gerald Cirincione, and Ken Thomson, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1977 congress. **Financial Note:** The Treasurer's report at the annual congress listed Income at \$6,952, Expenditures at \$5,154. The capital balance was not reported.

The 23rd annual congress of ELNA was held 15-21 August, 1975 at the School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont. Officers elected at this congress: William R. Harmon, President; Bonnie Helmuth, Vice-president; Thomas Goodman, Dr. E. James Lieberman, and Anne Whitteker, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1978 congress.

Glenn P. Turner, long-time supporter of Esperanto and ELNA, died July 10, 1975 at the age of 86 in Middleton WI. Born in 1889, Glenn became an Esperantist in 1907, but by his own account "started really getting active" in 1921. He was a local attorney and broadcast a radio show on station WIBU on its Sunday program "World of Plenty." Glenn organized the Esperanto Foundation of Madison, and operated a small book service providing Esperanto materials.

The 24th annual congress of ELNA was held 22-25 July, 1976 at Verducci Hall, San Francisco State University. Officers elected at this congress: Treasurer, Dorothy Jones; Albert Estling, R. Kent Jones, and William H. Schulze, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1979 Congress.

The first Pacific Esperanto Congress was held 2-10 January, 1976 at Queen's College, Melbourne, Australia with over 200 participants. It was decided to hold a Pacific Congress every four years. (See report of the 28th ELNA congress at Vancouver, BC, held in conjunction with the second Pacific Esperanto Congress in 1980, and of the 32nd ELNA congress at Portland, Oregon, held in conjunction with the third Pacific Esperanto Congress in 1984.) The fourth Pacific Esperanto Congress was held 11-20 September, 1988 at the College of Advanced Education, Brisbane, Australia. The fifth Pacific Esperanto Congress was held 17-22 August, 1992 at Qingdao, China.

The 25th annual congress of ELNA was held 24-28 July, 1977 at Georgetown University, Washington DC. Among the Board decisions were the establishment of a Travel Committee (later

Travel Commission, initially Janet Brugos and Lucille Harmon), and accepted with regret the resignation of Armin Doneis as Chief Delegate of UEA in USA. The Board approved President Harmon's suggestion that for the time being ELNA remain as "Peranto" using the Central Office of ELNA for UEA services until such time as a new Chief Delegate is appointed. The Board recommended to the 1977 congress that William and Catherine Schulze and Mark Starr be named Honorary Members of ELNA, which was approved by the congress by acclamation and a standing ovation. Officers elected at this congress: Secretary, Benn Clouser; and Board members Allan C. Boschen, Gerald Cirrincione, and Ken Thomson. These officers will serve through the 1980 congress. **Financial Note:** The annual Treasurer's report indicated total income for the fiscal year of \$31,484, expenditures of \$31,804, and capital of \$23,010, plus value of the book service inventory at \$24,300 retail value.

Dr. Lehmann Wendell died in May, 1977, at the age of 99 years. He was voted an Honorary Member of ELNA at the 1977 congress, and it was noted at the time that he was the oldest living Esperantist in the United States. By profession a dentist, Dr. Wendell first learned Esperanto in 1908 at the behest of his brother. He had taught a number of courses in the Minnesota area, including one at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Wendell was survived by his daughter, Mrs. Warren L. Bash.

The 26th annual congress of ELNA was agreed by the Boards of Directors of the Kanada Esperanto-Asocio and ELNA to be a joint North American congress of Esperanto. It was held 21-25 July, 1978 at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with 100 attendees. Officers elected at this congress: William R. Harmon, President; Ken Thomson, Vice-president; Thomas Goodman, Mary Hammersmith, and Robert Swenson, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1981 congress.

Financial Note: The annual treasurer's report indicated income for the fiscal year of \$46,695, expenditures of \$35,233, with capital of \$34,125.

The congress also elected Bonnie Helmuth the new Chief Delegate of UEA for USA effective as soon as ratified by the UEA Board of Directors, and named Armin Doneis an Honorary Member of ELNA in recognition of his past service as Chief Delegate from 1969 to 1977.

The 27th annual congress of ELNA was held 13-17 July, 1979 at Verducci Hall, San Francisco State University. Elected at this congress: William H. Schulze, Treasurer; Karl Nell (to serve through the 1980 congress), Cornelius McKown, Douglas Swett, and Janet Brugos Young. These officers (except Karl Nell) serve through the 1982 congress.

Financial Note: According to the report of William H. Schulze, Chairman of the ELNA Finance Committee, total receipts in fiscal 1978-79 were \$47,171 and expenditures were \$46,980.

Balance in the general fund at the end of the fiscal year was \$24,645. A statistical report made by Donald J. Harlow, then Director of the Central Office, indicated that ELNA had 615 paid members. Bonnie Helmuth, UEA Chief Delegate at the time, did not make a report to the congress and consequently the number of UEA members is not known.

As the 2nd Pacific Esperanto Congress was held 26-29 July, 1980 at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, B.C., Canada, both ELNA and the Canadian Esperanto Association agreed to form a joint congress of the 3 entities. The formal business of the 28th congress of ELNA was transacted at meetings 27, 28 and 29 July, while the Canadian Esperanto Association held similar meetings in other chambers. At other times all participants came together for the All-Pacific meetings.

Officers of ELNA elected at this congress: Secretary, Benn Clouser; Dr. Julius Manson, W. Campbell Nelson, and John B. Massey. These officers serve through the 1983 congress.

The 29th annual congress of ELNA was held 17-21 July, 1981, at the Church Building and Hotel Tudor, New York City. Officers elected at this congress: Thomas Goldman, President; Ellie Stein, Vice-president; James Cool, Thomas Goodman, and William H. Schulze, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1984 congress. Wm. R. Harmon, then Commissioner for Oversight of the Central Office, reported that the Central Office took over the financial representation of UEA from Chief Delegate Bonnie Helmuth in order to insure a smoother operation. Profit from this representation ran to approximately \$1,250 for the year. All UEA dues, membership fees, UK registrations, lodging and excursion fees formerly handled by the Chief Delegate will now go through the ELNA Central Office.

Janet Brugos, an Esperantist travel agent in Marin County, California, had for several years offered her services to Esperantists as preferred clients. After returning from Japan in 1975, where she had been working with Orient Paradise Tours as an escort, Lucille Harmon started working with Janet at her agency to learn the travel business. Upon Janet's leaving the state in 1980, Lucy established the "Esperanto Vojaĝ-Servo" ("EVS") in 1981, first at Howard Travel in Oakland, California, then later at Travel Service Montclair. EVS has each year created special caravans to the Universala Kongreso, and post-UK excursions to nearby interesting locations. In 1981, EVS arranged a special 3-week group trip to China for 16 U.S. Esperantists led by then ELNA President William R. Harmon. The trip was so successful that EVS arranged a similar trip in October-November of 1982. EVS has continued to provide individualized preferred service to U.S. and Canadian Esperantists for almost 20 years, and its client list for the UK-linked excursions now includes Esperantists from 12 countries.

The 30th annual congress of ELNA was held 17-19 July, 1982 at Eckerd College, St. Petersburg, Florida. Officers elected at this congress: John B. Massey, Treasurer; Ellen Eddy, Joan Gildemeister (served only 1 year), Douglas Swett (only 1 year), Dave Richardson (2 years), and William R. Harmon, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1985 congress. .

At the 1982 congress Douglas Swett was elected to serve the unfilled term of Campbell Nelson, i.e., until the 1983 congress; and Joan Gildemeister was elected to serve the unfilled term of John Massey, who was elected Treasurer. A nominating committee for the 1983 elections was named, consisting of Jim Lieberman (Chairman), Leston Buell, Jim Deer, Cleo Fort, and Michael K. Jones. **Financial Note:** According to the report of Treasurer John Massey, total receipts in fiscal 1981-82 were \$56,765 and expenditures were \$56,220. Balance in the general fund at the end of the fiscal year was \$22,106. A statistical report made by Donald J. Harlow, then Director of the Central Office, indicated that ELNA had 659 paid members. Bonnie Helmuth, UEA Chief Delegate at the time, did not furnish a report, and consequently the number of UEA members at that time is not known.

Germaine Chomette died January 22, 1982. Born Germaine van der Veken in Belgium in the early 1900s, she was an active Esperantist from 1925. She met Charles Chomette at the Universala Kongreso de Esperanto in Antwerp in 1928, and they were married in 1929. Germaine was a member of the Esperanto Club of Los Angeles from its founding in the 1930s, a member of ELNA from 1953, and a member of UEA from 1936. After the death of her husband Charles in 1969, Germaine became the UEA Delegate in Los Angeles and remained in that post until her death. She was survived by her two daughters Dianto and Lilio, both of whom have spoken Esperanto from birth. As was Germaine, Dianto and Lilio are both life members of ELNA.

Florence Curtis, a Sacramento CA Esperantist, celebrated her 100th birthday in June of 1982. She learned Esperanto at the age of 75, and became an indefatigable worker for Esperanto. Florence passed away in 1983.

John Lewine died April 27, 1982. He became an Esperantist in 1920 at the age of 12 years, having by chance found the Rhodes English-Esperanto dictionary and other books on Esperanto in his local public library in New York City. Lewine looked up "Esperanto" in the New York telephone book and found an Esperanto Trading Corporation at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue. He hurried there and asked the owner whether he spoke Esperanto. The owner (whose name John could not remember) received him affably and took him to a meeting of the New York Esperanto Society at the Hotel Endicott on Columbus Avenue and 81st Street. John recalls that the presiding officer was one Mr. Morton, an imposing figure with a white moustache, black eyes and wearing a green tie with a white circle containing an Esperanto star. Lewine met Edmond Privat and other eminent Esperantists at the 1925 Universala Kongreso de Esperanto in Geneva.

John became president of the Yale Esperanto Society (which he founded), and remained a member of the New York society so that he could attend meetings when in New York on holidays. John took postgraduate studies in Paris at the Sorbonne, where he was active in the Esperanto movements in France, Belgium, England and Italy. As an officer with SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces) in London and Paris during WW II, he once took the stump in Hyde Park to extol Esperanto. While in Paris on military service he had the pleasure of attending the first meeting of the Esperanto Club of Paris after liberation from the Nazis. Upon his return to New York, John was instrumental in combining the former two Esperanto associations there (Manhattan and Brooklyn) into the Esperanto Society of Greater New York. John was elected the second president of ELNA in 1953.

Ellen Ann Lewis, an active Boston Esperantist, died in 1982. In her memory the Boston Esperanto Society set up the "Ellen Lewis Fund" to assist worthy students attend the Esperanto classes at San Francisco State University. ELNA managed this fund until it was merged with the "SFSU Fund" in later years.

The 31st annual congress of ELNA was held 22-27 July, 1983 at Verducci Hall, San Francisco State University. Officers elected at this congress: Donald Harlow, Secretary; Charles R.L. Power, Chris Warnken, and Virginia Stewart, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1986 Congress.

On October 19, 1983, a half-hour video production, "The World of Esperanto", was filmed under the aegis of ELNA at Steve Allen's studios in Southern California. This "talking heads" production featured Steve Allen, noted author, composer, musician, comedian, and general "Renaissance Man", discussing Esperanto with William R. Harmon. The script for this production was written by a non-Esperantist, Helen Hughes, with an assist from Lucy and Bill Harmon and Judy Montell, who also served as director and producer of the video. Editing of the program was finished in early 1984, and the video was distributed in TV-station format by ELNA to various (mostly local or public) television stations. Copies were also produced in VHS home video format for sale by the ELNA Central Office. The costs of filming and editing the production was covered by numerous donations from ELNA members.

The first "Senkrokodiliga Semajnfino" ("Decroixification Weekend", a take-off on the term "to crocodile", i.e., to speak one's national language when among Esperanto-speakers) was conceived and

executed by Frank Helmuth and held at his home in Julian CA September 9-11, 1983. Dr. David K. Jordan presided over the hilarious and informal proceedings, writing special material for it. The idea spread, and "Senkroks" started appearing in various other locations including Northern California and New Mexico in later years. The sole rule during these weekends is that nobody is permitted to speak anything but Esperanto, even the beginners, who quickly learn certain key words and phrases (e.g., "kie estas la necesejo?").

The 32nd annual congress of ELNA was held jointly with the third Pacific Esperanto Conference 14-19 July, 1984 at the University of Portland's Mehling Hall in Portland, Oregon. Among other decisions of the ELNA Board of Directors was to add an additional paid full-time staff member at the ELNA central office. The search was initiated by an announcement in the July-August, 1984 issue of ELNA Newsletter. The Esperanto courses at San Francisco State University celebrated the 15th consecutive year the courses have been held there.

Officers elected at the 1984 Congress: Dr. Duncan Charters, President; Ken Thompson, Vice-president; James Cool, William H. Schulze, and David Wolff, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1987 Congress.

The 1984 Universala Kongreso de Esperanto was held shortly after the close of the ELNA congress, in Vancouver BC, Canada. It was the first UK ever held in Canada, and was very lightly attended by 802 registrants.

Mark Starr, Honorary Member of ELNA, long-time union activist and leader (once Vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO), author, and Esperantist for many years, passed away on April 24, 1985 at the age of 90. Mark was the author of numerous books on the U. S. labor movement, and was a member of the delegation that set up UNESCO in 1945.

The 33rd annual congress of ELNA was held 19-25 July, 1985, at MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Officers elected at this congress: John B. Massey, Treasurer; Alberta Casey, Ellen Eddy, and William R. Harmon, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1988 Congress. The JEN Bulletin of the U.S. Esperanto Youth group reappeared in 1985 after a long silence. Gregory Wasson was the editor.

The 34th annual congress of ELNA was held 18-23 July, 1986, at Verducci Hall, San Francisco State University. Officers elected at this congress: Virginia Stewart, Secretary; Dr. Ronald Glossup, Frank Helmuth, and Charles R.L. Power, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1989 Congress. The Congress, recognizing Conrad Fisher's many years of faithful service as Secretary and numerous other accomplishments for Esperanto, unanimously elected him an Honorary Member of ELNA.

The 35th annual congress of ELNA was held 18-22 July, 1987, at Georgetown University, Washington DC. Officers elected at this congress: Ken Thompson, President; Duncan Charters, Vice-president; James Fonseca, William H. Schulze, and David Wolff, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1990 Congress.

Those participating in the 35th ELNA Congress were delighted to receive a fascinating compendium arranged by Dr. E. James Lieberman, Chairman of the Congress Committee. Lieberman was assisted by David Gaines, then President of the Esperanto-Societo de Washington. From

microfilm records at the Library of Congress they obtained copies of news stories in the Washington Herald, Washington Sunday Star, Washington Evening Star, and Washington Post covering the 6th Universala Kongreso de Esperanto over the period of August 13-21, 1910. These articles, greatly detailed, even included sections in Esperanto, and many were carried on the front pages. One particularly interesting clipping from The Sunday Star for August 14, 1910, shows parallel articles in English and Esperanto, titled "Zamenhof Alvenas". An appendix to this compilation reproduced Zamenhof's famous Address to the Sixth Congress", taken from Zamenhof's *Originala Verkaro*.

Long-time Esperantist Charlotte Kohrs conceived of a project called "Children Around The World" in San Diego in 1987. Gathering several like-minded Esperantists, she began talking to grade-school classes about Esperanto and how it could help people communicate with one another, resulting in the exchange of letters and drawings between children of a number of nations. This project grew, gaining wide recognition during the 12 following years. In 1999 Charlotte asked ELNA to undertake the project as she no longer had the strength to continue it properly (Charlotte is 91 years young as this is written!). ELNA accepted the project and assigned it to R. Kent Jones of Chicago, who continues to promulgate the project mainly among teachers. The value of this project was also recognized by a Southern California Esperantist, Alice L. Harris, who bequeathed \$5,000 to it.

Ralph Murphy of Boston and Florida died August 15, 1987. Ralph was a Life Member of both ELNA and UEA, and taught a number of Esperanto classes in both Massachusetts and Florida. He was survived by his wife, Dr. Maria L. Murphy, and two sons.

The 36th annual congress of ELNA was held 15-20 July, 1988, at the Ramada Inn, San Diego, California. Officers elected at this congress: John B. Massey, Treasurer; Ellen Eddy, William R. Harmon, and Nels Nelson, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1991 Congress. **Financial Note:** The treasurer's report indicated that as of the close of fiscal 1988, ELNA had income totaling \$443,043 and expenditures totaling \$83,014, with capital of \$460,416. The surprisingly large income was mainly the result of a large inheritance from Ella Gibson of California, who left her home to ELNA. It was decided to use the bulk of that windfall to establish a Capital Fund, to be invested by a Capital Investment Committee (John Massey was the first chairman), with only the interest being used to support ELNA.

William West Glenny, longtime Esperanto activist from Beverly Hills, California, died March 16, 1989. Glenny was a Colonel in the U.S. Army's American Military Government, Occupied Territory during and just after the second world war, and professionally a patent attorney. Glenny was instrumental in recruiting Steve Allen to star in the "talking heads" production "The World of Esperanto", produced by ELNA in 1983.

The year 1988 also saw the publication of Esperanto - Learning and Using the International Language by David M. Richardson. This work filled a great need in promoting Esperanto to English speakers; it comprised four chapters dealing with the language problem in general, Esperanto as the solution, and Esperanto's background and progress, a short course comprising 10 lessons on 93 pages, and an excellent Esperanto reader comprising a total of 48 stories, poems or excerpts therefrom. The book contains a key to the lesson dialogues, a key to the exercises, a select bibliography, and a 46-page Esperanto-English dictionary containing all the words used in the lessons and exercises plus a number of others. This work proved so popular for individual study and classroom use that a second edition was printed in 1990.

David Wolff has provided some insight into the publication by ELNA of Richardson's book. He reports, "In 1985 or 1986 Richardson had written his book, and the Board was looking for ways to get it published and to find the estimated \$18,000 needed. As a relatively new Board member, I volunteered to show people how to raise money. At the next meeting of the convention, I explained the need for the book, the need for funding, donated \$10 out of my pocket and requested that the Board members present also donate. (I really should have warned them first, but I hadn't thought of that.) Then asked the audience for donations. We raised \$357 on the spot."

Wolff continues, "According to the old Esperanto saying 'No good deed ever goes unpunished', the Board then asked me to run the entire project. I consented with some trepidation. I found an editor for the book, who significantly helped the book's organization; found a typesetter, did fund-raising (we originally estimated \$18,000, so I aimed for \$25,000...it was a nice round number); actually raised \$20,000. Due to various delays the project took two years instead of one. ELNA sold out 3,000 copies in a few years and we had to scratch for money to reprint it since we had simply put all of the proceeds into the General Fund and spent it. I later got a proposal passed [by the Board] that 50% of profits from ELNA-published books would go into a Book Fund."

The 37th annual congress of ELNA was held 22-27 July, 1989, at De Paul University, Chicago, Illinois. Elected at this Congress were: Virginia Stewart, Secretary; Prenda Cook, Frank Helmuth, and Jonathan Pool, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1992 Congress.

Financial Note: The treasurer's report showed income of \$87,938 and expenditures of \$82,230 for the fiscal year, with capital of \$474,131.

Elwyn C. Pollock of Morongo Valley, California died June 20, 1989 at age 88. "Elkopo", as he was known to his many friends and samideanoj, was professionally a trombone player. He learned Esperanto in 1936, studying it together with his wife. An avid reader of Esperanto literature, Elkopo translated The Edinburgh Lectures on Mental Science by Thomas Troward into Esperanto and published it himself in 1986. He was active in ELNA, carrying on an extensive correspondence with ELNA officials on many subjects. He also wrote a series of five articles for The North American Esperanto Review in 1954 on music and musicians. Elwyn was survived by his wife, one son and one daughter.

The 38th annual congress of ELNA was held 7-14 July, 1990 at Hotel Reforma, Mexico City, Mexico, with 107 participants from 18 nations. ELNA decided to hold the national congress in Mexico instead of in the U.S.A. for several reasons; first, to demonstrate to the struggling Mexican Esperanto movement a feeling of solidarity and support from their northern neighbors; and second, to provide an opportunity to "internationalize" the congress through participation by European, Asian and African Esperantists headed for the Universala Kongreso de Esperanto in Havana, Cuba, immediately following the close of the ELNA congress. Esperanto Travel Service worked with UEA to make participation in Mexico City an official "pre-UK excursion", and provided a special excursion to Taxco, Puebla and Oaxaca after the ELNA congress for those participants who were not going on to Havana (including most of the U.S. participants, as the U.S. Government effectively forbade such participation to U.S. citizens - see below for more details on this).

Elected at this Congress were: President, Angela Harlow; Vice-president, Grand Goodall; Jonathan Pool, Prenda Cook, and Francis Helmuth, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1993 Congress. It was noted that ELNA now has over 1,000 members, a new record. This will enable

a second Committeeman A in UEA representing ELNA.. Ella Gibson, a long-time California Esperanto activist, was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of ELNA posthumously.

Mary Murray died January 9, 1990. Born just before the turn of the century in Oregon, the daughter of a circuit-riding Mennonite minister, she married Connell Murray in 1917. Following her retirement from teaching, she and her husband went off in 1963 to their first Universala Kongreso de Esperanto in Sofia, Bulgaria, later attending many other U.K.s. For many years Mary wrote, traveled, spoke, and taught as an Esperantist.

An earlier presidential decree gave rise to the provisions of section 515.201 of the Code of Federal Regulations which were still in force at the time the Universala Kongreso of Esperanto was to be held in Havana, Cuba in 1990. Those provisions effectively stated that no U.S. citizen may expend any funds whatever in or for Cuba, thus severely limiting tourism by U.S. citizens in Cuba. Upon learning in 1989 of UEA's decision to hold the UK in Cuba, it was necessary for ELNA to refuse to accept any applications from U.S. citizens for that UK. a special notice was published in the ELNA Newsletter 1989(4) explaining the situation to U.S. Esperantists.¹

Numerous letters were written to U.S. Senators and Representatives complaining of the restriction of freedom, all to no avail. Dr. E. James Lieberman, a noted Washington DC psychiatrist, made a prepared statement on ELNA's behalf to the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives on September 27, 1989, again to no avail. Despite this law, 35 U.S. Esperantists signed up for the Havana UK by sending the fees directly to UEA in Rotterdam; and of those 35, at least 20 courageously defied the ban and made their way to Havana through Canada or Mexico, risking federal prosecution if found out.

The 39th annual congress of ELNA was held 20-25 July, 1991, at Meredith College, Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina. Elected at this Congress were: John B. Massey, Treasurer; William R. Harmon, David Wolff, and Mark Stephens, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1994 Congress.

ELNA's Board of Directors approved in principle the creation of an educational video and started seeking qualified members to take on the planning and creation of the course. Several Esperantist educators were asked, but none had the necessary free time to accept such a complex and demanding chore. After several years of unsuccessful attempts to enlist someone to take on the job, Lucille C. Harmon (who had conceived the half-hour program "The World of Esperanto" starring Steve Allen and brought it to fruition in 1998 with the help of a non-Esperantist producer and director, Judy Montell, and an actress, Helen Hughes) decided to dedicate herself to an attempt to create the projected course.

Lusi found an author to write the script for a direct-method series of 15 half-hour lessons, Prof. Edwin Grobe of Tempe, Arizona, and with his first draft in hand, starting working on ways and means of producing the video using unpaid actors to save money - mainly students at the SFSU courses. She enlisted the help of Judy Montell, the award-winning video film director who produced the Steve Allen video for ELNA and became deeply interested in Esperanto in the process. Lusi also had to find a source of finance - although a few thousand dollars "seed money" remained from the financing of the Steve Allen video, ELNA did not have the resources to commit itself to a project that was estimated

¹ For the text of this notice see Appendix K.

to cost altogether over \$250,000. A wide appeal for funds through ELNA brought forward well over \$100,000 to enable financing of at least the first series of lessons. Funds were also forthcoming from international sources; Fondajo Saliko of UEA, Fondajo Carson of Canada, Fondajo FAME of Germany, and several testamentary gifts from U.S. Esperantists encouraged progress.

The basic theme of the course created by Prof. Grobe was a TV-serial story format, with an Esperantist family, the "Bonvolo Family", comprising characters wearing distinctive and unusual clothing so as to remain "timeless" through the series. It soon developed that the necessity for constant revisions of the script to adapt to available circumstances coupled with bouts of ill health resulted in Prof. Grobe asking to be relieved of the script-writing chore. Lusi thereupon found another author, Prof. Paul Gubbins of England, to take on the continuation of the theme devised by Prof. Grobe. Prof. Gubbins completed twelve of the lesson scripts, and shooting began on a 30-minute advertising video in 1997, the script for which had been written by Prof. Grobe earlier.

Ongoing fund-raising efforts and advance order taking enabled shooting of the first four lessons and editing of the first four in 1998. Sales of the first four lessons, helped by showing the advertising video, started adding some income to the till, and the second four lessons were filmed in 1999, with the third four lessons filmed and the second four edited that year. The third group of four lessons was filmed in 2000, and the final three completed in 2002. Various of the lessons were shown at several Universalaj Kongresoj and ELNA conventions with rave reviews and wide support from educators as well as other Esperantists. Funds are now being sought to finish editing of the last three lessons. Looking back on the project, Lusi Harmon is heard to sigh, "It certainly *was* audacious!"

Ken Thomson, former president of ELNA and longtime Esperanto activist in Texas, died October 30, 1991. Ken was born in Seguin TX December 9, 1938. By profession a physicist, he owned and operated his own firm, Diversitronics, manufacturing integrated computer and auxiliary systems. He was also a charter member and former president of the Houston Astronomical Society, a co-founder of the Gulf Coast Narcolepsy Association, and a member of MENSA.

The first one-week Esperanto course at the University of Hartford was held August 12-17, 1991. The course provided an excellent east coast alternative to the SFSU courses in California for those who could not easily attend them. This popular course continued each year for seven years until the last course in 1997. Humphrey Tonkin, then president of Hartford University, was instrumental in developing and maintaining these courses.

The 40th annual congress of ELNA was held 18-22 July, 1992, at the Foothill Housing Complex of the University of California, Berkeley. Elected at this Congress: Ellen M. Eddy, Secretary; Thomas Eccardt, D.Gary Grady, and Rochelle Grossman, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1995 Congress.

The year 1992 also saw the publication of Prof. David K. Jordan's book Being Colloquial in Esperanto - a Reference Guide for Americans^{1 2}. The work is directed principally to speakers of English who have completed a basic course in Esperanto, either with a teacher or alone, and who seek

1. University Press of America, Latham MD, 1992. The second, revised edition was published by Esperanto League for North America, Inc, El Cerrito CA, 1999, under the changed title Being Colloquial in Esperanto, a Reference Guide.

2. For a list of other books published in the U.S.A. in or about Esperanto, in and after 1952, see Appendix I.

a moderately complete Esperanto reference grammar in English with many examples. The impetus for the book arose mainly from the summer Esperanto workshops at San Francisco State University, at which Dr. Jordan taught during several years. In addition to the detailed and well indexed reference grammar, this book also contains an alphabetical list of words that pose special challenges to an English speaker; the so-called "false friends." The book was so well received that a second edition was published in 1999. The author took the opportunity to correct typographical errors and generally revise the work.

Conrad Fisher, General Secretary of the International Society of Friendship and Good Will and a long-time Esperantist activist, died June 23, 1992 in Meadville PA at the age of 80. Conrad served for 18 consecutive years as Secretary of ELNA. He learned Esperanto in 1925; became a Delegate of UEA in 1933 and was an active philatelist. He was survived by his wife Irene and daughters Marcela, Rose and Margaret.

The 41st annual congress of ELNA was held 17-20 July, 1993, at the University of Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut. Elected at this Congress were: Donald Harlow, President; Sherry Wells, Vice-president; Tom Eccardt, D. Gary Grady, Dorothy Holland and David B. Richardson, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1996 Congress.

William H. Schulze died November 19, 1993 at 85 years of age. Schulze served a total of 19 years as a Board member of ELNA and was Treasurer from 1980 to 1982, serving also on the Finance Committee and later on the Capital Committee for a number of years. He was instrumental in establishing ELNA's first Central Office and Book Service in Burlingame CA in the early 1970's.

Roan Orloff Stone, one of the earliest members and Board members of ELNA, died January 1, 1993, at the age of 86. She was born in Vienna, Austria July 30, 1906, of Russian Jewish parents, moving to the U.S.A. at the age of one year. Roan read about Esperanto in a Yiddish journal at the age of 15. She was one of the nine Bah'a'is who founded the Bah'a'i Esperanto League and translated the famous La Profeto of Kahlil Gibran.¹

James William ("Jim") Deer of Portland, Oregon died March 4, 1994 at 71 years of age. For many years he was president of the Portland Esperanto Society and active in the World Federalists. Jim also singlehandedly kept the ELNA Audio-Visual Service functioning for a number of years after Ken ver Ploeg had originated the service during the 1960s. This service to ELNA members consisted of furnishing at no charge audio tapes of outstanding lectures and presentations in Esperanto. The service continues today under the auspices of the Central Office.

The 42nd annual congress of ELNA was held 15-18 July, 1994, at the Fountain Suites Hotel, Sacramento, California. Officers elected at this Congress were: Douglas Leonard, Treasurer; William R. Harmon, David K. Jordan, and David T. Wolff, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1997 Congress.

The year 1994 saw the birth of a new regional conference at Okemo, Vermont. On the weekend of October 8-9, 1994, a group of 50 Esperantists from northeastern U.S. states and eastern Canada convened at Mount Okemo in Vermont, 90 miles north of Albany, New York, calling the group the "Aŭtuna Renkontiĝo Esperantista" (Autumn Esperantist Meeting), or "ARE." A little over

3. J. Régulo, Stafeto, La Laguna, 1962

half of the attendees were Canadian Esperantists. The presence of the well-known British Esperantist author and poet Marjorie Boulton provided an extra thrill for the group. Dr. Boulton gave three speeches during her attendance. (Other later meetings of "Okemo" may be found in Appendix J.)

The 43rd annual congress of ELNA was held 15-18 July, 1995, at the Fashion Institute of Technology, New York City. Elected at this Congress were: Ellen M. Eddy, Secretary; Thomas Eccardt, Randy Dean, and R. Kent Jones, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1998 Congress.

The excellent work Comprehensive English-Esperanto Dictionary (commonly called the "CEED") by Peter J. Benson of Sykesville MD, was published by ELNA in 1995, following several years of debate by ELNA's Estraro about ways and means of financing the book. The dictionary was an immediate success and has been acclaimed by many as truly the most comprehensive such dictionary ever published. Idiomatic English usages are included, making the work particularly helpful to Esperantists whose native language is other than English.

It is interesting to note that lexicographer Peter J. Benson is not related to lexicographer Dr. William S. Benson, a medical doctor of Newark NJ, who in 1932 published the Universala Esperanto Metodo de Doktoro Benson¹. This magnificent work, long out of print, gave translations of Esperanto words in 41 languages and contained over 11,000 pictures illustrating most of the words. The work also included five full-page tables showing how to pronounce the Esperanto alphabet in 36 languages and five full-page tables of the correlative words in 36 languages. The work was thoroughly indexed.

The 44th annual congress of ELNA was held 13-17 July, 1996, at the Fairlane Holiday Inn, in Detroit/Dearborn, Michigan. Officers elected at this Congress were: David T. Wolff, President; Derek Roff, Vice-president; Steven G. Belant, D. Gary Grady, and Dorothy Holland, Board Members. These officers serve through the 1999 Congress.

Sylvan Zaft of Michigan published an Esperanto-oriented book titled Peter Jameson's Secret Language², intended for young readers and presenting an attractive case for learning the international language Esperanto. The book has been widely distributed in the U.S.A. and has been translated into French.

Adrian Hughes, an early and ardent supporter of ELNA and its treasurer from 1958 to 1960, passed away early in 1997.

The 45th annual congress of ELNA was held 11-14 July, 1997, at the University of San Francisco, San Francisco California. Elected at this Congress were Anna Bennett, Treasurer; Mike Donohoo, Grant Goodall, and Reginald Jaderstrom, Board Members. These officers serve through the 2000 Congress. William R. Harmon had earlier announced his retirement from the ELNA Board of Directors effective with the 1997 election. Harmon was given a special citation by President Wolff and a standing ovation by the Congress, thanking him for 29 years service on the Board, 6 years as President, 3 years as Chairman of the Board, and several years as co-editor of the League's newsletter. Harmon retained the positions of Commissioner for UEA Affairs, Commissioner for Wills and Gifting

1. Benson School of Esperanto, Newark NJ, publisher, 1932

2. Bela Lingvo Press, Farmington MI, 1996.

and Chairman of the Capital Investment Committee ("Just to keep from getting too rusty," Harmon was quoted as saying.).

The 46th annual congress of ELNA was held 24-28 July, 1998, jointly with the Kanada Esperanto-Asocio at the Rodway Inn, Auberge du Parc, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. There were 56 participants from the U.S.A., 39 from Canada, from the Netherlands, and one Bulgarian. The young Esperantists enjoyed a rock concert by "Kajto", a four-person group of Esperantist musicians from the Netherlands, who have performed at a number of Universalaj Kongresoj de Esperanto. Officers elected at this Congress: Ellen M. Eddy (re-elected), Secretary; Michelle Gregory, Orlando E. Raola, and Sylvan J. Zaft, Board Members. These officers will serve through the 2001 Congress.

Financial Note: Treasurer's report indicated for the fiscal year income of \$213,506, expenditures of \$257,581, and capital of \$447,279.

In 1998 the death of Dr. Julius Manson of New York City was noted with great regret. Dr. Manson was instrumental in maintaining the Esperanto Information Center in New York City for a number of years, and taking an active part in relations with the United Nations on behalf of the Esperanto movement.

The year 1999 brought another great loss to Esperanto and Esperantists in the United States with the death of Catherine Schulze. Cathy was born Catherine Gigliotti on November 4, 1913 in Connecticut, became an Esperantist in 1939 through a Cseh-method course given by Doris Tappan. With her husband William ("Bill") Schulze (who died in 1993), Cathy began a postal Esperanto course in 1970 which as of the year 2000 is still functioning, although largely replaced now by a similar course offered by e-mail. She presided over the first ELNA Book Service in her home until the first central office of ELNA was created by her and her husband in Burlingame CA.

Possibly her longest-lasting legacy began after she succeeded in convincing the Dean of Humanities and head of the Summer Courses at San Francisco State University to permit Esperanto courses within the summer curriculum. That occurred in 1970, and now after over 30 years the courses are still popular not only in the U.S.A., but in many other lands from which students at various levels come to the courses each year. Among the first instructors of those courses was William Auld from Scotland, one of the most famous authors in Esperanto. Many other famous authors and educators from all over the world have served as instructors of these courses.¹

Many of the obituaries honoring Cathy took up almost the entire issue of *Esperanto USA* (the ELNA organ) in April, 1999. Condolences were expressed by the President of UEA, Kep Enderby; Renato Corsetti, Vice-president of UEA; Michela Lipari, General Secretary of UEA; Kyotaro Deguchi, President of Esperanto Propaganda Association of Oomoto in Japan; William R. Harmon, UEA Chief Delegate, U.S.A.; Atilio Orellana Rojas, Commissioner of UEA for the Americas; Wally and Olga DuTemple of the Canadian Esperanto Association; Spomenka Štimec of Croatia; Prof. Paul Gubbins of England; and many others. Especially heartwarming was the obituary written by Dr. James E. Lieberman, and it is reprinted here as Appendix D.

The 47th annual congress of ELNA was held 23-25 July, 1999, at the Sheraton West Port Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. Elected at this congress were: David Wolff, President; Charles Galvin,

2. See entry under year 1970, and Appendix G.

Vice-President; Jenya Korp and Derek Roff, Board Members, and D. Gary Grady was re-elected as a Board Member. These officers serve through the 2002 Congress.

Financial Note: The treasurer's report indicated for the fiscal year income of \$141,039 and expenditures of \$175,001.

The 48th annual congress of ELNA was held 19-21 May, 2000 at the Ramada Inn, Atlanta, Georgia. Due to the earlier resignations of Charles Galvin and Reginald Jaderstrom, Pres. Wolff named Grant T. Goodall Vice President to serve out the remaining term of Galvin, i.e., through 2002. Donald W. Bushaw of Pullman WA was elected Treasurer, and Peggy Dolter, Dr. Ralph Lewin and Elizabeth Raible were elected to the Board. These last four officers serve through the 2003 Congress.

In January of 2000 the death of Thomas Goldman, longtime ELNA member and editor of an Esperanto-language financial quarterly, was noted with regret. His widow, Teuntje Goldman, shortly thereafter generously established as a memorial to Tom a special fund within ELNA to provide instruction for new Esperantists. In October of 2000 Armin Doneis, an early supporter and officer of ELNA and Chief Delegate of UEA for the U.S.A. for eight years, passed away in Wisconsin. Armin was President of ELNA from 1957 to 1959, Chairman of the Board from 1960 to 1962, and a member of the Board of Directors for a total of nine years. Armin was a dedicated opponent of war and the expenditure of U.S. income taxes for military purposes. A deeply religious man, he had the courage of his convictions and was often in defiance of what he considered immoral laws.

The latest publication by a U.S. Esperantist (as of this writing in 2002) was The Esperanto Language by Dr. Frank Nuessel.¹ This work is a scholarly treatise on the international language and its origins, as well as an overview of Esperanto literature, the "movement", and Esperanto culture. An interesting section deals with "Esperanto artifacts" - philatelic, memorabilia of the international Esperanto congresses, medals, pins, and the like. Dr. Nuessel is an avid collector of such memorabilia. Indices include the sixteen rules of Esperanto, a listing of the world Esperanto congresses, useful addresses, a selected list of reference materials and literature in Esperanto, the Prague Manifesto explaining with the "Esperanto Movement" is and its goals, and a glossary of terms. The book is profusely illustrated, showing many postage stamps and other memorabilia.

The 49th Annual Congress of ELNA was held May 25-28, 2001 at the Peterson Heritage Center, Salt Lake City, Utah, with 62 participants. Elected at this congress were: Secretary, Ellen M. Eddy; Board members, Thomas Alexander, Angela Harlow and Orlando E. Raola. These officers will serve until 2004.

1. LEGAS, NY, Ontario and Toronto, 2000.

The Jubilee 50th ELNA Congress will be held in the city of ELNA's birth, Sacramento, California. The Local Congress Committee Chairman is Prof. Henry Studer of Davis, California. The Congress will be held at the Hawthorne Suites Hotel June 21-24. For a chronological list of all ELNA Congresses, see Appendix L.

The End - (or The Beginning)

AN AFTERWORD

All histories, by definition, deal with the past. As of early 2002, just over the threshold of the new millennium, this work has attempted to present the history of the Esperanto League for North America in as much detail as possible. Any omissions, oversights or other errors that it contains are the sole responsibility of its author, who has done his best to check and verify all of the facts and statistics herein presented. Any suggestions for inclusions or improvement will be most welcome and should be addressed to the author, preferably via e-mail to "billharmon@esperanto.org".

Anyone reading this history will be struck by the large number of individuals and their (most often unpaid) efforts to build and maintain a national structure to promote and protect Esperanto in the United States of America. In a provincially-minded land such as this whose governmental motto might well be "Learn English, Or We'll Send In The Marines", it has been a constant uphill battle. Growth has been slow and hard come by. Yet the League now has deep roots, and hard-working officers and members who are fighting to assure a bright future for the international language Esperanto. We must continue to be "eternal optimists," as were those who came before us.

William R. Harmon



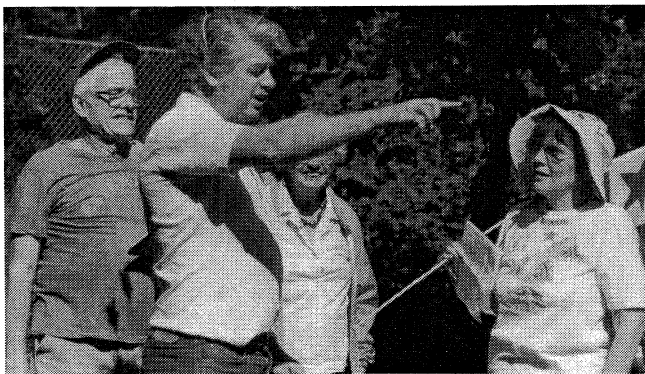
Los Angeles Esperantist Bill Glenny, who recruited Steve Allen for the half-hour video "The World of Esperanto", congratulates Director Judy Montell on a successful shooting at Allen's studios in 1983. Judy went on in the 1990s to direct the 15-lesson video series "Pasporto Al La Tuta Mondo", produced by Lusi Harmon for ELNA.



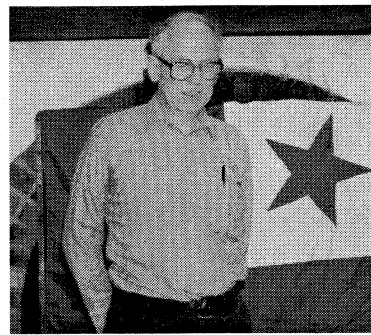
1983 - Pres. Thomas Goldman with new Honorary ELNA Member Roan O. Stone



1983 - Pres. Tom Goldman with former Pres. Frank Helmuth and wife Gloria



A Berkeley Esperanto League skit at an SFSU picnic, ca. 1990 (l to r) Hal Archibald, Don Harlow, Stella Toogood Cope, Lusi Harmon



Former president and editor David M. Richardson speaking at NOREK, 1987



(l to r) Philippe Troper, Hazel Heusser, Cathy Schulze, Bill Schulze, Lusi Harmon, Bill Harmon at a picnic in Sebastopol, California 1981



Cathy Schulze and Jim Lieberman at an Esperanto exhibit at the San Francisco Hilton, 1973



Second ELNA Congress, Princeton NJ, July 9-11, 1954

— AND 46 YEARS LATER —



The actor members of the Bonvolo Familio, central theme of the new 15-lesson
Esperanto video course

(l to r)

Karlo Bonvolo (Stefano Boddington), Helena Bonvolo (Jennifer Korp Bondelid),
Jolanda (Mingchi Chien Carroll), Filisa (Leonora Torres), Georgo (Miko Sloper)

APPENDIX A

Succession of elected officers:¹

President: Gilbert Nickel 53; John Lewine 54, 55, 56; Armin Doneis 57, 58, 59; David B. Richardson 60, 61, 62, 63; Francis Helmuth 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72; Dr. E. James Lieberman 73, 74, 75; William R. Harmon 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81; Thomas Goldman 82, 83, 84; Dr. Duncan Charters 85, 86, 87; Ken Thomson 88, 89, 90; Angela Harlow 91, 92, 93; Don Harlow 94, 95, 96; David T. Wolff 97, 98, 99, 2000, 01, 02.

Vice President: John Lewine 53; James D. Sayers 54, 55, 56; Dirk Brink 57, 58, 59; Charles Peterson 60, 61, 62; Francis Helmuth 63, 64; Mark Starr 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72; Catherine Schulze 73, 74, 75; Bonnie Helmuth 76, 77, 78; Ken Thomson 79, 80, 81; Ellie Stein 82, 83, 84; Ken Thompson 85, 86, 87; Duncan Charters 88, 89, 90; Grant Goodall 91, 92, 93; Sherry Wells 94, 95, 96; Derek Roff 97, 98, 99; Grant Goodall 2000, 01, 02.

Financial Secretary (Position abolished 1954): Kenneth Tompkins 53; Conrad Fisher 54.

General Secretary (Position later renamed Secretary): Louis Dormont 53; Conrad Fisher 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71; Robert E. Bailey 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77; Benn Clouser 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83; Donald Harlow 84, 85, 86; Virginia Stewart 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92; Ellen Eddy 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 2000, 01, 02, 03, 04..

Treasurer: Howard Latham 53; Edward Pharo 54, 55, 56, 57; Adrian Hughes 58, 59, 60; Jay Berry 61, 62; John Futran 63; Robert Bailey 64, 65, 66; Peggy Linker 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75; Dorothy Jones 75, 76, 77, 78, 79; William H. Schulze 80, 81, 82; John Massey 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94; Douglas Leonard 95, 96, 97; Anna Bennett 98, 99, 2000; Donald Bushaw 01; William B. Harris 2001, 02, 03.

Editor²: Sayers 53; Richardson 53, 54, 55; Carlson 56, 57, 58, 59, 60; Broadribb 60, 61, 62, 63; Robert L. Davis 64; Charles R.L. Power Jul 76 - Feb 77; Harold R. Dreyer Mar 77 - Oct 77; Wm. R. Harmon Nov 77 - Aug 78; Catherine Schulze Sep 78 - Aug 87 (with Harmon doing the typography through Aug 85); Charles R.L. Power (one issue, Sep 87); Donald Harlow Sep 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95; Ionel Onet 96, 97, 98, 99, 2000, 01, 02.

Appendix A

¹ To save space, the beginning ciphers "19" are not shown.

² Not an elective office; appointed by the President and serving at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. Included here due to the importance of the position.

Individuals, offices, and years held:¹

Ackerman, Forrest J.: Board 57, 58.
Adams, William G.: Board 53, 54.
Alexander, Thomas: Board 2001, 02, 03, 04.
Bailey, Robert: Secretary 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77; Treasurer 64, 65, 66.
Belant, Steven: Board 98, 99, 2000.
Berry, Jay: Treasurer 62.
Bodine (Sage), Ann: Board 65, 66, 67.
Borden, Howard G.: Board 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.
Boschen, Allan: Board 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.
Bovit, John: Board 53, 54.
Brink, Dirk: Vice President 57, 58, 59; Chairman of the Board 56.
Broadribb, Donald: Editor 61, 62, 63.
Bush, Jarvis: Board 55, 56, 57.
Bushaw, Donald: Treasurer 2001.
Carlson, Ferd R.: Chairman of the Board 53, 54, 55; Editor 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
Casey, Alberta: Board 86, 87, 88.
Charters, Prof. Duncan: President 85, 86, 87; Vice President 88, 89, 90.
Cirrincione, Gerald: Board 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.
Clouser, Benn: Secretary 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.
Cook, Prenda: Board 90, 91, 92.
Cool, James: Board 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87.
David, Robert L.: Editor 64.
Dean, Randy: Board 96, 97, 98.
Deer, James: Board 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73.
Dolter, Peggy: Board 2000, 01, 02, 03.
Doneis Sr., Armin: President 57, 58, 59; Chairman of the Board 60, 61, 62; Board 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 69, 70, 71.
Donohoo, Mike: Board 98, 99, 2000.
Dormont, Louis: General Secretary 53.
Dreyer, Hal: Editor 77.
Eccardt, Thomas: Board 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98.
Eddy, Ellen: Secretary 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 2000, 01, 02, 03, 04; Board 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91.
Estling, Albert: Board 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79.
Fisher, Conrad: Financial Secretary 54; Secretary 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71.
Fonseca, James: Board 88, 89, 90.
Futran, John: Treasurer 62, 63.
Gerson, Margot: Board 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.
Gibson, Mary: Board 59, 60, 61.
Gildemeister, Joan: Board 83.

¹ Terms of elected office are normally three years, beginning and ending with the close of the annual congress. Occasionally officers are appointed or elected to fill out the remainder of the term of a departing officer, resulting in less than a full three-year term. Unless otherwise specifically indicated, for the years shown the term actually began at the close of the congress in July of the preceding year; e.g., "Board 72, 73, 74" means "served as a member of the ELNA Board of Directors from the close of the 1971 congress through the close of the 1974 congress." Mid-term deaths or resignations, of course, will result in exceptions.

Glenny, William W.: Board 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70.
 Glossop, Dr. Ronald: Board 87, 88, 89.
 Goldman, Dr. Thomas a.: President 82, 83, 84; Chairman of the Board 59; Board 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64.
 Goodall, Grant: Vice President 91, 92, 93, 2000, 01, 02; Board 99, 2000..
 Goodman, Thomas: Board 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84.
 Grady, D. Gary: Board 93, 94, 95, 2000, 01, 02.
 Green, Leslie: Board 69, 70, 71.
 Gregory (Zielinski), Michelle: Board 99, 2000, 01.
 Grossman, Rochelle: Board 93, 94, 95.
 Hammersmith, Mary: Board 79, 80, 81.
 Harlow, Angela: President 91, 92, 93; Board 2001, 02, 03, 04.
 Harlow, Donald: President 94, 95, 96; Secretary 84, 85, 86; Editor 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95.
 Harmon, William R.: President 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81; Chairman of the Board 66, 67, 68; Board 59, 60, 61, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97; Editor 77, 78.
 Harris, William B.: Treasurer 2001, 02, 03.
 Helmuth, Bonnie: Vice President 76, 77, 78.
 Helmuth, Francis: President 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72; Vice President 63, 64; Chairman of the Board 73, 74, 75; Board 56, 58, 59, 73, 74, 75, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92.
 Holland, Dorothy: Board 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99.
 Hughes, Adrian: Treasurer 59, 60, 61; Chairman of the Board 57.
 Iggers, George G.: Board 53.
 Jaderstrom, Reginald: Board 98, 99.
 Jahger, Frans: Board 62, 63, 64.
 Jones, Dorothy: Treasurer 75, 76, 77, 78, 79.
 Jones, Kent: Board 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 96, 97, 98
 Jordan, Dr. David K.: Board 95, 96, 97.
 Karlsen, Robert: Board 53.
 Korp, Jennifer: Board 1999, 2000, 01, 02.
 Latham, Howard: Reorg.Comm. 52; Treasurer 53.
 Leonard, Douglas: Treasurer 95, 96, 97.
 Lewin, Dr. Ralph: Board 2000, 01, 02, 03.
 Lewine, John: President 54, 55, 56; Vice President 53; Board 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 73, 74, 75.
 Lieberman, Dr. E. James: President 73, 74, 75; Chairman of the Board 64; Board 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 76, 77, 78, 91, 92, 93.
 Linker, Peggy: Treasurer 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75.
 Manson, Dr. Julius: Board 81, 82, 83.
 Massey, John B.: Treasurer 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94; Board 81, 82.
 McKown, Cornelius: Board 80, 81, 82.
 Nace, Paul: Board 62, 63, 64.
 Nelson, Nels: Board 89, 90, 91.
 Nelson, W. Campbell: Board 81, 82, 83.
 Nickel, Gilbert: President 53; Board 54, 55, 56.
 Onet, Ionel: Editor 1996, 97, 98, 99, 2000, 01, 02.
 Orloff (Stone), Roan: Board 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65.
 Pease, Ray M.: Board 54, 55, 56.
 Peterson, Charles: Vice President 60, 61, 62.

Pharo, Edward: Treasurer 54, 55, 56, 57.
 Pollock, Elwyn C.: Reorg.Comm. 52; Board 58, 59, 60.
 Pool, Jonathan: Board 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 90, 91, 92.
 Power, Charles R.L.: Board 74, 75, 76, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89; Editor 76, 77.
 Raible, Elizabeth: Board 2000, 01, 02, 03.
 Raola, Orlando: Board 99, 2000, 01, 02, 03, 04..
 Regal, Julie: Board 66, 67, 68.
 Richardson, David B.: President 60, 61, 62, 63; Board 53, 57, 58, 59, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 83, 84, 94, 95, 96; Editor 53, 54, 55.
 Roff, Derek: Board 94, 95, 96, 99, 2000, 01, 02.
 Runser, Robert: Board 64.
 Sayers, James D.: Reorg.Comm. 52; Vice President 54, 55, 56; Editor 53.
 Schulze, Catherine L.: Vice President 73, 74, 75; Board 61, 62, 63; Editor 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87.
 Schulze, William H.: Treasurer 80, 81, 82; Board 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93.
 Simpson, William P.: Board 68, 69, 70.
 Starr, Mark: Vice President 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72; Board 67.
 Stein, Eleanor: Vice President 82, 83, 84.
 Stephens, Mark: Board 92, 93, 94..
 Stewart, Virginia: Secretary 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92; Board 84, 85, 86.
 Swenson, Robert: Board 79, 80, 81.
 Swett, Douglas: Board 80, 81, 82, 83.
 Thomson, Ken: President 88, 89, 90; Vice President 79, 80, 81, 85, 86, 87; Board 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.
 Tomkins, Kenneth: Financial Secretary 53.
 Turner, Glenn: Reorg.Comm. 52.
 Vallon, Doris: Board 73, 74, 75.
 VerPloeg, H. K.: Board 59, 60, 61.
 Wagner, George: Board 54.
 Walker, Martha: Board 61, 62, 63.
 Warnken, Chris: Board 84, 85, 86.
 Wells, Sherry: Vice President 94, 95, 96; Board 91, 92, 93.
 Whitteker, Anne: Board 76, 77, 78.
 Wolff, David: President 97, 98, 99, 2000, 01, 02; Board 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.
 Wolff, Helene: Board 53.
 Young, Janet Brugos: Board 80, 81, 82.
 Zaft, Sylvan: Board 99, 2000, 01.
 Zetterlund, Elvira: Board 53.

ELNA AND EANA: FOUNDING AND UNFOUNDING

by David B. Richardson

(Translated from the Esperanto original by William R. Harmon)

(David B. Richardson, who was a member and supporter of EANA and who for many years played an important role in ELNA, also as its president for a number of years, is today best known as the author of the popular Esperanto - Learning and Using the International Language. In this article he clarifies the forces which brought about the split-up of the old Esperanto Association of North America and the founding of ELNA.

The organized Esperanto movement in the United States began in 1905 with the founding, in Boston, of Amerika Esperanto-Asocio. In 1908 AEA merged with several other "national" groups in the USA and Canada to form one organization, Esperanto-Asocio de Norda Ameriko. For about 40 years EANA functioned as a central support organization, whose sole constitutional aim was to further the study and use of Esperanto.

In 1944 EANA needed a new editor for its official organ *Amerika Esperantisto*. In the issue for March-April, the then president, Dr. Cecil Stockard, announced the installation of George Alan Connor in that position. Connor was a shop teacher in the public schools of New York, who knew well the printing and publicist arts.

As a youth, Connor had traveled a bit through the world, including a visit to the Soviet Union at a time when that still young "great experiment" had tickled the interest of many in the West. His experiences there so negatively impressed him, however, that his political viewpoint became colored by a lifelong and ardent anti-Communism.

It is interesting that Dr. Stockard found it desirable to include in his announcement a precise declaration, signed by Mr. Connor, with the title NEITHER FOR NOR AGAINST ANYONE OR ANYTHING OTHER THAN ESPERANTO. "The aim and policy of *Amerika Esperantisto*, it stated, "will be to further the cause of Esperanto, and in everything else a severe neutrality will be observed." In July, Dr. Stockard (a Florida oculist) visited Mr. and Mrs. Connor in New York. Stockard later reported in AE that in conversations with Connor "the most important point is, that EANA and AE exist only to promote Esperanto and to speed up its official recognition as a world interlanguage. This point is worth emphasizing."

Because of the war, EANA did not hold a convention between 1942 and 1946. In 1945

there was a mail balloting for new officers. The candidates (only one for each office) were named by a committee of the Board of Directors, "in the absence of a nominating committee." Through that election Mr. Connor became also General Secretary of EANA.

He took office with great energy. For a short time he organized an efficient office in his New York apartment; recruited a team of talented volunteer helpers; edited, partly himself wrote, and published the important informational textbook *Esperanto: the World Inter-language*; set up a supporting foundation to finance serious advertising of Esperanto; tripled the number of members; and in the meantime published, more or less regularly, a pleasing and interesting review.

It is necessary to note that the Esperanto movement was just coming out of a terribly stagnant period: the economic crisis of the thirties almost killed it financially, while the increase of nationalism across the sea, and of isolationism at home, presented the most infertile ground for sowing international idealism. That Esperanto lived through this period is due in great part to the stubbornness of individuals with strong wills throughout the country who taught and propagandized the language, sold books, arranged radio interviews, etc., each more of less on its own initiative.

Now in 1947 Mr. Connor thought that to truly promote Esperanto, EANA would have to not only play a supporting and coordinating role in the movement, but that it should firmly guide it. Already in the first issue of AE for that year he alluded to the necessity of a "strong Central Office" - with capitals - "and an efficient organization." In the following issue he pleaded for "undivided support and loyalty to EANA", for the first time calling it the "one official" organization in North America, and complaining that "individualistic 'institutions', 'foundations', 'book services' etc. were dissipating our resources and promoting disharmony."

In the third issue of that year he dedicated a separate article to complaining about a regional Esperanto group on the Pacific coast which, with its own bulletin and book service, "in reality is an attempt to split our North American movement." He asserted that the "official movement cannot permit a split in the territory of EANA", and urged "all loyal and responsible Esperantists...to support the Central Office, buy its books

through the Central Office, send its news to AE, and ignore private enterprises which would profit from the labors and dedication of your official organization - EANA."

Thus started the conflict between Mr. Connor and the "strong individuals" who were, to some degree, the traditional promoters of Esperanto in North America.

In all of 1947 AE did not appear. Members received "compensatorily" copies of *Esperanto: the World Interlanguage*. AE reappeared in 1949 with repeated pleas for "organizational discipline" instead of the "irresponsible anarchy" of independent enterprises. From 1950 on, the table of contents carried a regular warning that EANA, as the "legal institution" of Esperanto in North America, "is not responsible" for projects and publications which he had not "authorized."

Also in 1950 AE for the first time suggested that political neutrality, which was obligatory to EANA by its By-Laws, was not absolute. In an article with the title "Internal idea and 'Neutrality'" President William Solzbacher discussed growing criticisms that EANA had forsaken both. "When Esperanto is used to spread obvious lies or to undermine the democratic constitution and the liberty of our land," he wrote, alluding to the Iron Curtain countries which had published anti-US propaganda in Esperanto, "our 'neutrality' absolutely does not oblige us to tolerate that without protest."

In the meanwhile a significant number of members, discontented that Mr. Connor - according to them - wanted to "dictatorize" everything and everyone in the Esperanto movement, initiated campaigns to expel him from the post of General Secretary in the next year's election. That initiative failed amidst complaints that changed in the balloting rules certified a result favorable to Connor and his companions.

In AE for September-October 1951 EANA neatly and definitively rejected its neutrality. In an article titled "We Choose Liberty", Connor asserted (without any proofs) that "Communists - are trying to penetrate the 'neutral' Esperanto organizations to ... communize them through the well known method of 'boring from within.' Warning of 'tricksters among us' who cause 'difficulties...through ruse and 'red' activity', he declared, that EANA cannot be neutral "between good and evil, democracy

and absolutism, liberty and slavery, America and the Soviet Union.”

Several articles of that sort (including especially vitriolic attacks on Teo Jung, the respected publisher of *Heroldo de Esperanto*) appeared in AE from that time, more or less subtly suggesting a link between the supposed plot to Communize the Esperanto movement and a growing group of members who insisted on the expulsion of Connor and reorganization of EANA.

Whether among that opposition there was even one true Communist is doubtful, and Connor accused no one directly, but wrote and spoke in circumlocutions about “the comrades”, “Communist convictions”, and about “personally ambitious and/or extremely radical individuals” etc.

Early in 1952 Connor insisted in the pages of AE that “members of EANA be in accord with generally accepted principles of North America (which) do not include Communist enslavement” and somewhat vaguely rebutted someone’s complaint that “we cannot refuse membership to Communists.” The explanation was that in that year leaders of the opposition found themselves effectively expelled from EANA, when their membership dues were simply refused and sent back.

Members of the opposition now list every hope of reorganizing EANA from within, and set up a group to start planning a new association, which culminated in the founding of Esperanto-Ligo por Norda Ameriko before the end of that year.

ELNA rapidly was established with a growing membership and a regularly appearing review, with a corresponding decrease in membership and finances of EANA. When ELNA made a plea to UEA for recognition as the official national association for North America, in parallel with EANA, the UEA Committee made ready to consider it during the World Congress in Haarlem, Netherlands, in 1954. Mr. Connor was a member of that Committee. Members of EANA attended the session.

The decision of the Committee was that EANA try in good faith to restore unity in the North American movement until the end of the year; and in case of failure, the Committee reconsider the request of ELNA in Bologna, Italy in 1955.

On returning from the convention Mr. & Mrs. Connor reported in AE about pre- and post-convention excursions, about the beautiful sunshine and gay atmosphere, about speeches and the cost of sandwiches in Haarlem; but not a word about the Committee decision. No efforts to restore unity were made, and at the UK in Bologna in 1955 ELNA was recognized as the official national association in parallel with EANA.

AE for July-October 1955 answered that by a long attack on UEA and its “current potentate” (Dr. Ivo Lapenna), accusing them of “absolutism,” “support of the left flank of the movement”, about various intrigues, unconstitutional activities, etc. Even more venomous attacks on UEA and Lapenna appeared in later issues. As a result of those

attacks, the Committee voted to expel Mr. Connor from UEA. That extremely rare, almost unprecedented action was appealed and confirmed by a large majority at the UK in Copenhagen in 1956.

The Committee also discussed whether to expel EANA as well, but that question was decided by the Board of EANA itself by a voluntary exit.

AE continued to appear after that with even more articles rehashing the themes of Communist intrigues with and without the country, until 1958, when the publishing of AE became irregular and 1959, when it did not appear at all. In that year a group of Esperantists from both sides formed to study possibilities of reunification of the two organizations. The ELNA convention in St. Louis approved the effort, only insisting that “political and religious neutrality and internal democracy” govern a newly reunited association. AE (reappearing irregularly in 1960) called the effort “a ruse of radical tricksters” and declared that “unity lies in non-radical Esperantists” joining EANA, and the “rebellious elements (in ELNA) return to SAT and non-left-wing parties under the red flag from whence they originated.”

After May of 1961 a new interruption in the publishing of AE occurred. When it reappeared in September of 1963, it had a new address in Portland (Oregon). The review appeared more and more irregularly. The last issue appeared in 1967, after which EANA itself for all practical purposes ceased to exist.

George Alan Connor died in 1973.

[La du sekvantaj leteroj, de longtempaj esperantistoj kaj Honoraj Membroj de ELNA (Armin P. Doneis Sr. kaj Roan Orloff Stone) rilatas ankaŭ al la artikolo de David Richardson en la nuna numero.]

Antaŭ 52 jaroj [i.e., en nnnn] la Kongreso de la Esperanto-Asocio de Norda Ameriko okazis en Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mi vigle helpis kun la aranĝoj, kaj dum tiu kongreso oni elektis min kasisto de EANA. Post la kongreso la tiama sekretario, J. J. Sussmuth, invitis min veni al la centra oficejo en Fort Lee, NJ, por esti lia helpanto. Dum tiu etapo mi bone observis la glatan funkciadon de EANA kaj ties centra oficejo, kaj ankaŭ intime konatiĝis kun la gesamideanoj en Novjorko.

Kelkajn jarojn poste s-ro Sussmuth emeritiĝis, kaj oni elektis s-ro G. Alan Connor sekretario de EANA. S-ro Connor estis tre kompetenta esperantisto, kaj vigla administranto, sed li jam dekomence pruviĝis diktatoreca, kaj ne volis toleri alies proponojn. Nur li mem havis la kompetentecon, kapablon kaj rajton fari kian ajn decidon. Do la demokrateca spirito en EANA forfuĝis.. Fakte, por sekurigi sian decid-rajton pri kia ajn politiko en EANA, s-ro Connor eksigis multajn gesamideanojn el EANA per simpla neakcepto de ties kotiz-pagoj je la jarkomenco. Do multaj fideluloj staris ekster la usona movado, enrigardante tra la fendoj.

Sekve, en 1952 la elpuŝitoj kunvenis en St. Louis kaj Madison, Wisconsin, por fondi la Esperanto-Ligon por Norda Ameriko, por daŭrigi la nacian kunlaboron, for de la Connor-influo. Inter tiuj kiuj helpis gvidi la laboron de la Ligo en la fruaj jaroj estis: Louis Dormont, Lewis Maury, Glenn Turner, Ferd Carlson, Mark Starr, John Lewine, D. E. Parrish, Charles Chomette, Roan Orloff, Frank kaj Bonnie Helmuth, Tom Goldman, Joseph Leahy, Joseph Scherer, Isaac Horowitz, Fred A. Hamann, Ralph Bonesper, Conrad Fisher, Hyman Ledeen, David Richardson, George Falgier, Adrian Hughes, Albert C. Runkel, Ray Pease, Philip Hahn, Oristo-Goldner, Julie Regal, Annin Doneis, E. G. Dodge, kaj multaj aliaj fideluloj.

Post la fondo de la Ligo, EANA grade forvelkis. ELNA ekfloris kaj prosperis en sia fruktodona grandskala kunlaboro disvastigi kaj utiligi Esperanton en tre kontentiga kaj gratulinda maniero. Mi antaŭdiras brilan estontecon por nia Ligo, fare de nia diligenta kolegaro, kaj de la novaj adeptoj allogataj en iam keskantaj nombroj.

Armin F. Doneis Sr.

Bedaŭrinde mi ne ĉeestis la fondon de ELNA. Mi bone memoras tiun malagrablan tempon fare de Connor. Multaj el ni ne ŝatis lian agmanieron. Mi ne uzas la vorton diktatoreco, sed ja estis pli ol diktatoreco, estis ja tiraneco - li estis la Saddam Hussein de Esperantujo en Usono. Komencis esti flustroj pri disigo de EANA; multaj el ni ne ŝatis liajn farojn. Mi bone memoras, en la lastaj du kongresoj de EANA, mi pledis por unueco. Car mi ne ŝatas malamikecon, kaj mi volis, ke estu unu centra oficejo forta, al kiu ĉiuj membroj povus tumi sin. Sed la flustroj pri disigo daŭris.

La sekvanta okazo estis, ke mi ricevis anoncon pri la fondo de ELNA, kaj ke la unua kongreso okazos en Middleton, Wisconsin, kie loĝis Glenn Turner, tre, tre afabia kaj sindediĉa esperantisto. La fondo de ELNA okazis kvazaŭ sekrete. Mi tuj aliĝis al ELNA.

Nu, post la fondo de ELNA, ni skribis al la UEA kaj petis membrigon. La UEA ne volis havi DU membro-asociojn en la sama lando. Komence ili hezitis. Sed ELNA skribis al la UEA informojn pri la stato de Esperanto en Usono, kaj skribis al ili pri la veraj kaŭzoj de la disigo. Post iom pli da esploro, la UEA akceptis ELNA-n kiel membron kaj rifuzis membrecon al EANA.

Mi devas rakonti al vi pri tio, kion Connor provis fari al ELNA rilate al nia dua kongreso en Trenton. Gilbert Nickel aranĝis, ke la kongreso okazu ĉe la universitato Princeton. Du semajnojn antaŭ la kongreso, ĉiuj kongresantoj ricevis anoncon, ke la kongreso okazos en hotelo anstataŭe. Kiam ni atingis la hotelon, dum la unua malfirma kunsido, ni informiĝis, ke Connor skribis al la prezidanto de Princeton, dirante ke ELNA estas komunista organizaĵo.

Roan Orloff Stone

APPENDIX C:**HISTORY OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF E.L.N.A.**

2/1/72 through 2/28/77: Charles R.L. Power, Director; office in San Mateo CA, with PO Box in Burlingame.

2/22/77 through 5/8/78: Harold R. Dreyer, Director.

5/1/77: Office and book service moved to the Papermill building at 5712 Hollis St. in Emeryville.
Move performed by Charles R.L. Power, Hal Dreyer, and Wm. R. Harmon (hereinafter WRH).

5/8/78 through 5/28/78: WRH maintained the office evenings and weekends until a new director could be named.

5/30/78 through 6/9/78: Marta Evans, Temporary Director, assisted by WRH.

6/7/78 through 8/15/78: Jonathan Cole, Temporary Director, assisted by WRH.

July, 1978: Plan to install Mikulas Nevan, imported from the Netherlands, as director for an agreed-upon period of six months did not come to fruition. Nevan immediately moved to Portland, Oregon.

8/16/78 through 9/15/78: Grant Goodall, Temporary Director, assisted by WRH.

9/16/78 through 9/30/78: W. R. Harmon maintained the office evenings and weekends until a new director could be named

10/1/78 through 4/16/79: Dr. Jack Lesh, Director.

4/16/79 through 2/28/83: Donald R. Harlow, Director.

5/28/79 through 8/24/79: Jonathan Cole, Vice director.

2/28/83 through 11/30/85: Gregory V. Wasson, Director.

12/1/85 through 1/31/87: Brian C. McCullough, Director.

2/1/87 through 11/1/90: Mark C. Stephens, Director.

9/1/87 through 4/1/88: Hal Dreyer, Vice director.

4/28/88 through 7/30/88: Reginald Jaderstrom, Vice Director.

8/15/88 through 1/20/89: Robert Smales, Vice Director.

2/1/89 to 3/1/2002: Ionel Onet, Vice Director.

12/1/90 through 9/30/93: Michael Donohoo, Director.

8/1/93 through 8/15/2000: Michael ("Miko") Sloper, Director.

7/15/2000 to present: Joel Brozovsky, Director.

2/1/2002 to present: Donald Harlow, Vice-Director.

Remembering Catherine Schulze

It wasn't long after Catherine Schulze died that I realized that there are too few mothers in the Esperanto movement. Cathy herself worried about how few young women there were among the students she had taught over the years. On reflection I'd say that there are too few recruiters and teachers like Cathy: a model of intelligent, gentle perseverance, indefatigable, supportive, upbeat, modest. In a word, attractive, *alloga*. Together with her late husband, Bill, who died in 1993, Cathy did more than anyone to keep Esperanto *vigla* in the United States - no mean feat in a place where most people are content to let English solve the world's language problems.

Cathy died at 85, seven years after my mother's passing at the same age. The two had several enjoyable meetings. My mother had learned several languages beside her native English and Yiddish - the Jewish lingua franca that my parents generally reserved for private communication in front of the children. They had mixed feelings about my enthusiasm for Esperanto after my first trip to Europe in 1954. They thought it would pass: I was only 19. But as an Army brat who attended five different schools before settling in Oakland - in Cathy's orbit - I was ready for a stable link to diverse elements in a changeable world. And soon I met Cathy, alma mater to so many, who helped me get beyond the question, "If Esperanto is so good, why hasn't it been adopted yet?" If the world isn't ready for something, does that mean it's a bad idea?

Some thirty years later I spent a week at the Esperanto summer course at San Francisco State University, Cathy's wonderful project begun in 1970. One day I brought my mother to the advanced class to see and hear the 50 students and three outstanding teachers from farflung places. She was impressed, but noticed that after all those years my accent still needed work!

Cathy was cosmopolitan, too, at home in all parts of the world where people spoke her languages, though her education after high school was "only" secretarial. Behind Bill's Germanic name is her maiden name, Gigliotti, Connecticut Italian. She was a teacher most of her life but not, as I had thought, a school teacher who turned to Esperanto. Rather, she studied the language in New York, and qualified as a teacher of the direct (Cseh) method. Cathy was soft spoken - especially compared with her husband, Bill - had no airs, no political ambition, and did not sound cosmopolitan (my mother was not impressed with her accent, either!). She was astute, straightforward, low-key and conciliatory but also strong-willed and tenacious when she cared strongly about something or someone. Cathy thought more about practical learning than about theory, enjoyed literature more than linguistics, people more than politics. Though she never led the U. S. Esperanto movement from the front, she impelled it from the center. She declined most offers to preside but used her influence to persuade others to do that while she plugged away at the details. Her file cabinets are filled with correspondence of 50 years, with the great names in the Esperanto world and her humblest students. She never found the time to sort through it - always being more interested in addressing the present than in looking back, whether that meant recruiting one promising new member of a club or worrying about whether there would be enough students next summer for the SFSU course.

It has been written that it takes 200 years for a new scientific or philosophical idea to take hold with the public. What would Cathy say to that? She might just smile and correct another postal lesson, plan another meeting, write another letter. Two centuries ahead is too far away; a busy person has things at hand to address. The play of ideas must go on - not according to some script, but with freedom to improvise and time to practice.

Both idealistic and practical, Cathy had a lot in common with Ludovic Zamenhof: their labors were Herculean, their guidance was Orphic. He and she neither wanted nor feared conventional power; models of tolerance, they were passionate about their work, unfazed by an indifferent majority outside and immune to bluster and selfishness within the Esperanto movement. In the universal babble of babes they found an answer to the Babel of grownups; in the wisdom of poets and the joy of music heard through the din of guns and bombs they stood convinced of the power of love over hate.

I was part of the happy group with Cathy in Iceland, UK 1977: the 20-hour days, the National Theatre production in Esperanto, a visit with the President, the fish and mutton, the ball. And in China, 1986: Tien an men Square, the Great Wall, being part of a racial minority in a vast empire opening its old gates to speakers of a new language. These wonderful celebrations rewarded the countless hours of work. Thanks to support from Cathy and Bill the Esperantic Studies Foundation also brought observers to that Congress (including James Fallows, who wrote about the Congress in *Atlantic Monthly*). The Schuizes' long-term support for ESF reflected their commitment to making Esperanto known and respected outside the movement itself. They were convinced of the need to interest diverse professional, academic and political audiences in the issues raised by Esperanto, and to help the Esperanto movement engage effectively with those audiences.

Cathy's head wasn't turned by honorary memberships in ELNA and UEA, a poetic salute from William Auld, a William and Catherine Schuize scholarship fund. She went on working, always her own secretary, just beginning to appreciate the computer when the fatal illness struck. Generous in spirit and in support of other goals, frugal and cautious in everyday living, having a quiet sense of humor, sensitive but hardly sentimental, she was completely trusted by all who knew her. Thousands of students and friends will remember her thoughtful typewritten letters, and her hand-corrected Esperanto lessons.

Childless in the conventional sense, Cathy was a foster mother to me and many others. During her active years she entertained visitors from all around the world. At the end she chose hospice care and was kept comfortable by a good doctor and caring nurses. She was cheered by cards, letters, and calls and was visited at home by her nephew, Frank Lanzone, and a few close friends. She wanted no funeral or memorial service, but I think she would have been pleased by the obituary in the San Francisco *Chronicle* (February 24, 1999) that described her as "one of the nation's most ardent advocates for Esperanto." A humble woman, she makes us humble.

E. James LIEBERMAN, M.D. (Washington DC)



Cathy at the "flower boat" on Lake Xochimilco, Mexico, named for her 1990



Flowers for Cathy at SFSU on graduation of 1997 class



Cathy, hard at work, as usual - c. 1980



July, 1975 - Cathy in a pensive mood at the TKEK in San Francisco

APPENDIX E:

UEA REPRESENTATION IN USA:

The title of "Chief Delegate, U.S.A." was not used by UEA until 1932.

In 1912, **CLIFFORD M. BALKAN** and **JOHN M. WOOD** of Tacoma, Washington were shown as "Secretary, Western U.S.A.";

ANDREW SNIDER VINZENT: 1923 through 1932, "Chief Delegate, Western U.S. Territory"; in 1929 **BERTHOLD SCHMIDT**, a New York City attorney, was named "Chief Delegate, Eastern U.S. Territory";

DONALD E. PARRISH: In 1929, Parrish (of Buffalo, New York) was named "Territorial Secretary" for the U.S.A.". In 1932 he was named Chief Delegate, U.S.A., in which post he served until his tragic death June 6, 1969;

ARMIN F. DONEIS, Chief Delegate, U.S.A., July 1969 - July, 1977;

BONNIE HELMUTH, Chief Delegate, U.S.A., July 1978 - 1986;

WILLIAM R. HARMON, Chief Delegate, U.S.A., 1987 to present (as of publication in 2002).
Represented ELNA as Committeeman A in UEA from 1977 to the present date.

APPENDIX F:

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE U.S.A.

The first official Esperanto youth organization after the creation of ELNA was **JEN (Junulara Esperantistaro Nordamerika)**, established in 1963. The first board members of JEN were: Richard P. Kollin, Secretary; Allan E. Fineberg, Editor; Stanley Cohen, Treasurer; John F. Kooistra, Commissioner for University Students; Humphrey Tonkin, Commissioner for External Affairs; Jonathan Pool, Commissioner for Recruitment.

In 1964, the officers were Ann Bodine, Secretary; Allan E. Fineberg, Editor; Stanley F. Cohen, Treasurer; Humphrey R. Tonkin, Commissioner for External Affairs; Richard P. Kollin, Jonathan R. Pool, John F. Kooistra, board members.

In 1965/66, the officers were Stanley F. Cohen, Treasurer; Ann Bodine, Secretary; Humphrey Tonkin, Commissioner for External Affairs; Richard P. Kollin, Jonathan R. Pool, Robert Davis, board members.

In 1967, the officers were Julie Crandall, Francis Lanzzone, Jr. (Treasurer), Arthur Morse (Secretary), Jonathan Pool (Editor), Robert Rothenmeyer.

In 1968/69, the officers were Peter Benson, Bruce Landon, Jonathan Pool (Editor), Humphrey Tonkin, Julie Tonkin, (Secretary).

In 1993/94, the officers were Mark Armantrout, Daniel Cuthbert, Randy Dean, Thomas Gray, Jacob Schwartz, Nathan Treadway and Joseph Truong.

In 1995/97, the officers were Daniel Cuthbert, Sybil Harlow, Matthew Horton, Theresa V. Makin, Jed Metzler, Guy Menahem and Nathan Treadway.

For the years 1970-1997, Joseph Truong has gathered information on historic dates for the youth movement in the U.S.A. as follows:

1970: Wave of activism under Junularo Esperantista de Nordameriko (JEN).

1974: ELNA Newsletter for May-June reports that JEN has "returned" and is looking to print a newsletter.

1983: a group of young German Esperantists visit San Francisco on a government grant in October. More young Germans visited in 1984 and 1986.

1984: a letter calling for the revival of JEN is sent out, spurred by the visit of the 20 young German Esperantists.

1985: a group of about 15 young U.S. Esperantists visit West Germany on an exchange program.

1986: a wave of activism under Usona Esperantista Junularo (USEJ) starts, with main core in San Francisco. Two U.S. Esperantists participate in the 42nd International Youth Congress of Esperanto in Neurim, Israel, to present JSEJ to TEJO (Tutmonda Esperantista Junulara Organizo, a division of UEA) and ask to become an affiliate of TEJO in the U.S.A. By October, USEJ has been accepted as the national affiliate of the World Organization of Young Esperantists in the United States, becoming TEJO's 26th national organization.

1988: USEJ is "liquidated" at the national congress of ELNA.

1991: Angela Harlow, then president of ELNA, sends out a letter to a handful of interested young Esperantists about the possibility of restarting the youth movement.

1992: Angela Harlow, then president of ELNA, appoints David Gaines as ELNA's Commissioner for Youth Affairs.

David Gaines sends out a letter in April of 1992 to young U.S. Esperantists, asking them to think of restarting the organization again. Several U.S. Esperantists participate in that year's 48th International Youth Congress of Esperanto in Montréal, Canada. a wave of activism starts under the name Usona Societo por Esperantista Junularo (USEJ) based in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Information on the current movement to revive USEJ appears in the fourth issue of ELNA Update.

1993: An article on the re-creation of USEJ appears in the March Novjorka Prismo, listing about 120 ELNA young ELNA members. Several young people attend the ELNA national congress in West Hartford CT, and at least four young U.S. Esperantists take part in the 49th International Youth Congress of Esperanto in Vraca, Bulgaria, The first issue of ktp!, the organization's newsletter, appears in November, 1993.

1994: a knowledge quiz organized by USEJ to commemorate WorldCup '94 is held in Kontakto (the magazine of TEJO), with thirty entries from around the world.

The first USEJ event, the North American Youth Camp, is organized in late August, 1994 by Brian Krueger in Pottersville NY. It has 13 participants from four nations; U.S.A., Canada, Belgium, Argentina.

1995: The first USEJ weekend is held in Lancaster PA in March, 1995. Named "JES 95" (Junulara Esperantista Semajnfino), it has about 21 participants from across northeastern U.S.A. and Argentina.

A rather successful Youth Program is held at the ELNA national congress in New York City, with 15 participants in the various events.

The Florida Esperanto League, led by high school student Guy Menahem, holds a statewide congress in April, 1995 in Belleair FL with 16 participants.

1996: Second JES held in March in Philadelphia, with 9 participants from the mid-Atlantic.

Second NAJT is held, organized by Daniel Cuthbert and Normand Fleury, in Pottersville NY with 15 participants from four countries; U.S.A., Canada, Czech Republic, Germany.

1997: Third JES held in August in New Hampshire, with four participants from three countries: U.S.A., Canada, Japan.



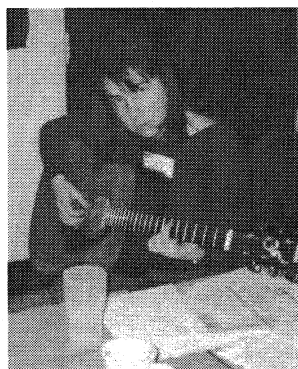
ELNA Youth Organization "USEJ" members
strolling in downtown Boston



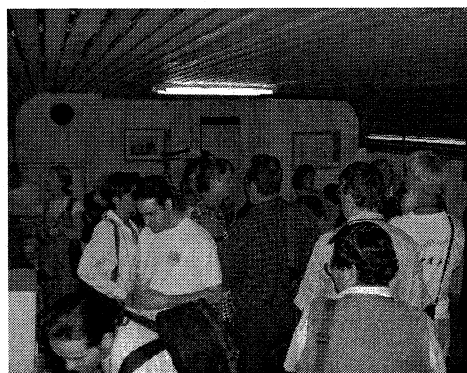
A regular coffee shop meeting of Boston young
Esperantists



Youth group from the Northeast Esperanto Weekend meeting, Boston
enjoying lunch at a Buddhist restaurant with ELNA Pres. David Wolff



Amanda Higley plays "La Espero"



All-American Esperanto Congress in Mexico City, 2001
Young Esperantists from several countries at an Internet Cafe

APPENDIX G: HISTORIO DE LA ESPERANTO-KURSOJ ĈE SAN FRANCISCO ŜTATA UNIVERSITATO

Catherine ("Cathy") L. Schulze and her husband William ("Bill") H. Schulze conceived the idea, in the late 1960s, of starting a high-level official Esperanto teaching program at San Francisco State University, which would have two main goals: The training of instructors and raising the level of language capability of U.S. Esperantists. After a long period of negotiation and persuasion of the SFSU authorities, the courses began in 1970 with two instructors, two levels of instruction, and 52 students. As a comparison, the courses in the year 2000, the last year of instruction at SFSU, had 66 students in four levels with three instructors. During the course of the 31 years of this series, various of the instructors created a separate methods course for teachers.

Cathy Schulze received high praise for instigating and maintaining the courses, even from the then Mayor of San Francisco, Frank Jordan, who issued an official proclamation in 1994, citing the valuable role of Esperanto in furthering understanding among peoples, and praising Cathy's long efforts to that end; and mentioning that the courses had contributed much to education generally as a model of high-quality foreign language instruction. Mayor Jordan then named July 27, 1994, the "Day of International Friendship in San Francisco."

During the 31 years of the courses, about 1,700 students from all continents experienced the guidance of a truly international roster of eminent Esperanto figures. Following is a list of those instructors, many of whom taught during several years of the courses:

William Auld (Scotland)	Dr. So Gilsu (Kuk-Jae University, Korea)
Prof. Duncan Charters (Principia College, USA)	Reginald Jaderstrom (Hawaii)
Prof. David Jordan (Univ. of Calif., San Diego CA)	Dr. Ilona Koutny (Technical Univ., Hungary)
Tatsuo Hugimoto (Japan)	Joachim Werdin (Poland)
Probal Dasgupto (India)	Boris Kolker (Russia)
Yoshimi Umeda (Japan)	Mark Fettes (Canada)
Prof. James Cool (Wilmington College)	Spomenka Štimec (Croatia)
Nikola Rašić (Zagreb University)	Atilio Orellana Rojas (Argentina)
Claude Piron (Geneva University, Switzerland)	Setsuko Umeda (Asst. Instructor) (Japan)
Edmund Brent (Univ. of Quebec)	Dr. Derek Roff (Albuquerque NM)
Prof. Grant Goodall (Univ. of Texas)	Katalin Smideliusz (Hungary)
Dr. Amri Wandel (Jerusalem University)	Hisashi Kitagawa (Japan)
Vera Payne (W. Australia University)	Dorothy Stermer (Asst. Instructor) (USA)
Fabrizio Pennacchietti (Univ. of Torino)	Trevor Steele (Australia)
Charles R.L. Power (Washington DC)	Alexander Shlafer (Russia)
Prof. John Wells (London University)	Kanae Hirose (Asst. Instructor) (Japan)
Dr. Audrey Childs-Mee (IEI, Netherlands)	Joel Brozovski (USA)
Stefan MacGill (Hungary)	Maria Hopkins (Asst. Instructor) (Canada)
Jovan Zarković (Yugoslavia)	Dennis Keefe (France)
Michel Duc Goninaz (Aix-en-Provence University)	Reza Kheir-khah (Asst. Instructor) (Iran)
	Chien Ming-chi (Asst. Instructor) (China).

The three-week study does not include only class work. In the evenings and during weekends, entertaining and instructive occasions take place, including lectures, singing, dancing, conversational circles, picnics, and excursions in the area of San Francisco. An important part of these courses each year are the friendship and inspiration which enrich the lives of the participants. Four educational funds of the Esperanto League for North America (ELNA), a number of individuals, and various clubs and organizations provide financial support to worthy students. a group called "Esperanto Past-students of San Francisco" (in Esperanto ESSF, "Esperantaj Studintoj de San Francisko") not only adds financial support for scholarship grants, but also for the cost of the daily class bulletins and for various other things which smooth the functioning of the classes.

After 31 years, the hopes of Cathy and Bill Schulze have become realized. The future promises only growth and improvement for Esperanto and for the courses, which from the year 2001 will take place in a different academic venue (in 2001 at the University of San Francisco, in 2002 at the School for International Training at Brattleboro, Vermont).

Ellen Eddy
ELNA Commissioner, NASK Fund

n.b.: "NASK" is the acronym for "Nord-Amerikaj Someraj Kursoj", North American Summer Courses. in English.

Reprint of article by Prof. David M. Jordan (UCSD) published in *Esperanto USA*, May, 1999

"California is instituting bilingual programs, and our teachers need to learn foreign languages; why should California teachers have to go to the east coast to study Esperanto when we could have a program right here?"

This reasonable question, addressed by Cathy Schulze to the San Francisco State University Dean of Humanities, resulted in the first annual three-week SFSU summer Esperanto workshop, featuring the famed author, poet, and teacher William Auld, who had just published his new Esperanto textbook, and attracting teachers and others from across the country to meet both Auld and each other. Some came to gain the means to try teaching Esperanto to their school classes. Others -far more- came merely to improve their own knowledge. Auld returned year after year for several years until the program matured and diversified, with multiple instructors, multiple tracks, and students from all walks of life coming from around the world to participate.

It was my privilege to succeed Auld in 1978, to teach at SFSU several times in the decade that followed, and to see the program increase in attendance, effectiveness, and prestige year after year. As I did so, I came to appreciate many features that make SFSU different from other intensive summer language programs, including Esperanto programs. Let me enumerate some of the ways:

1. Beginners have never been the majority of the students, yet advanced participants eagerly help the beginners to make startlingly rapid progress.
2. The university provides housing that allows participants to live together, and students spontaneously make use of this to use as much Esperanto as possible outside the classroom. Rarely does one hear the tired phrase, "ne krokodilu"; people simply speak as seems comfortable to them, and it keeps coming out Esperanto most of the time, often even from people who didn't speak a word a week before.
3. Because the advanced students often tended to return year after year, it was desirable from the beginning to change topics in the advanced classes each year (which, of course, encouraged even more students to come back year after year). Many of the themes over the years have been quite innovative. In 1987, before the Universal Convention in Beijing, one of the courses was devoted mostly to studying China through Esperanto. Another year, the advanced class was called "Creative Writing in Esperanto." a colleague pointed out that in most other languages one would not attempt anything so ambitious, but Esperanto being Esperanto, it hadn't occurred to us that it might be over our collective head, and indeed some of the compositions of that summer eventually found their way into literary anthologies. (Jim Cool's memorable translation of "Jabberwocky" is certainly one of the best in any language.)
4. The program has sought to change teachers constantly. The "team" has never been exactly the same twice, so far as I know, and few instructors have taught more than a couple of times. This has allowed repeat students contact with some of the most noted figures in the Esperanto-speaking world. In most years each instructor has taught some of the time at each level in order to maximize this contact. The instructors are not particularly well paid as these things go, and I wonder sometimes how SFSU is able to attract them, but as a couple of them told me recently, "There is a good deal of prestige to teaching at SFSU. It is one of the most respected Esperanto programs in the world."
5. The ethos at the SFSU workshop is a carefully cultivated blend of good cheer and hard work. Humor, laughter, and a sense of merry romp pervade all, and yet the students expect to learn and demand to be taught. If this is exhausting for the instructors (and it is!), it is also inspiring. SFSU's level of joy in learning, one is often told, is rarely achieved in other Esperanto programs. Naturally, some very close friendships have derived from participation at the SFSU workshop.
6. Each year the makeup of the student body seems to become more international, a reflection of the Esperanto community itself, and a demonstration both of the need for Esperanto and of its effectiveness at meeting that need.
7. Finally, the summer workshop offers regular university credit, one semester-course worth of it.

The late Cathy Schulze, as the original proponent of the workshop, gave generously of her time and her money to make it happen. Never a teacher in the program herself, she was often a paying student in the early years, and always the organizing genius behind the scenes, identifying potential instructors; recruiting students; advising the university about the needs of the program; helping potential students with visas, or travel, or fellowships; smoothing occasionally ruffled feathers; encouraging here; suggesting there. Always the diplomat, ever the hostess, and often even paying the bill.

This summer will be the thirtieth consecutive year for the SFSU summer workshop. Cathy's absence will be felt, of course. Yet, following her vision, once again old friends and friends-to-be from around the globe will gather at SFSU to enjoy a world without walls, where the future always looks a little brighter than one realized.

Dr. David M. Jordan, University of California, San Diego



San Francisco State University Esperanto Students - 1993



July, 1998 - Third Middle-Level Group of Esperanto Students
San Francisco State University

On June 30, 1947, the U. S. Department of the Army issued Army Field Manual FM 30-101, "The Maneuver Enemy". It was reissued in January, 1953 to include earlier changes and two appendices that appeared in 1947, one giving references to other Field Manuals and another containing a brief exposition on Esperanto as a language, with a vocabulary and various tables, including a table of proper names.

The reader may ask, "Why Esperanto?" Perhaps the best answer is given in the foreword to Field Manual 30-101-1 as follows: "Esperanto has been adopted as the official language of Aggressor, the Maneuver Enemy. It may be modified by local usage or supplanted by the language of the local area. The primary benefit of using a different language is its contribution to the realistic intelligence play in training exercises. Where personnel are available with a proficiency in a foreign language, intelligence documents may be prepared in that particular language and injected into the exercise. This Esperanto Supplement has been compiled for use where trained linguists are not available. Users may modify these materials as deemed necessary to provide the desired settings for situations to accomplish training objectives."

In the Introduction to the Esperanto grammar section of FM 30-101-1, the following general statement about Esperanto is made: "a. Esperanto is not an artificial or dead language. It is a living and current media [sic] of international oral and written communication. Its basic rules of grammar are such that it will remain a live language because it can assimilate new words that are constantly being developed in existing world languages.

b. Esperanto was originally developed in 1887 by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, a Russian physician who was seeking a common denominator for the different nationalities of the world to use as a means of communicating with each other. This new language took the name of the pseudonym (Dr. Esperanto--one who hopes) under which Dr. Zamenhof wrote.

c. The newborn language was accepted reluctantly and its growth was slow until early in the 20th century. During the Third Assembly of the League of Nations in 1922 the Esperanto language was adopted as the International Auxiliary Language. This act gave the language the much-needed impetus and it is now published in 39 languages ranging from Afrikaans to Yiddish with the notable exception of Chinese. It is pointed out that Esperanto is not a language that was invented by Aggressor for use of the military forces, but rather it was adopted by Aggressor because of its international flavor. It is therefore consistent with the neutral or international identification implied by Aggressor.

d. Although Esperanto has been adopted as the official Aggressor language, it is not intended to prohibit the oral or written use of any foreign language or dialect by prisoners of war, casualties or other Aggressor personnel, or in the preparation of documents for use in intelligence training."

Shortly after the issuance of FM 30-101, the Army issued FM 30-102, "Handbook on Aggressor Military Forces"; FM 30-103, "Aggressor Order of Battle"; and FM 30-104, "Aggressor Army Representation, Operations and Equipment."

The Army adapted Esperanto to its particular needs and uses. Among the changes were the elimination of the letter h, leaving the other 27 Esperanto letters intact including the supersigned letters. In the vocabulary presented in FM 30-101 appears the following paragraph:

4. References

The following is a list of reference books for the use of those members of the U.S. Armed Forces and Allied Forces who may desire more complete explanation of the rules of Aggressor grammar or a more complete vocabulary than that which follows:

Esperanto (The Universal Language), compiled by J. D. O'Connor

The English-Esperanto Dictionary, by Joseph Rhodes

The "Edinburgh" Esperanto Pocket Dictionary, Esperanto-English, English-Esperanto, by Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd.

Esperanto-English Dictionary, compiled by Edward a. Millidge.

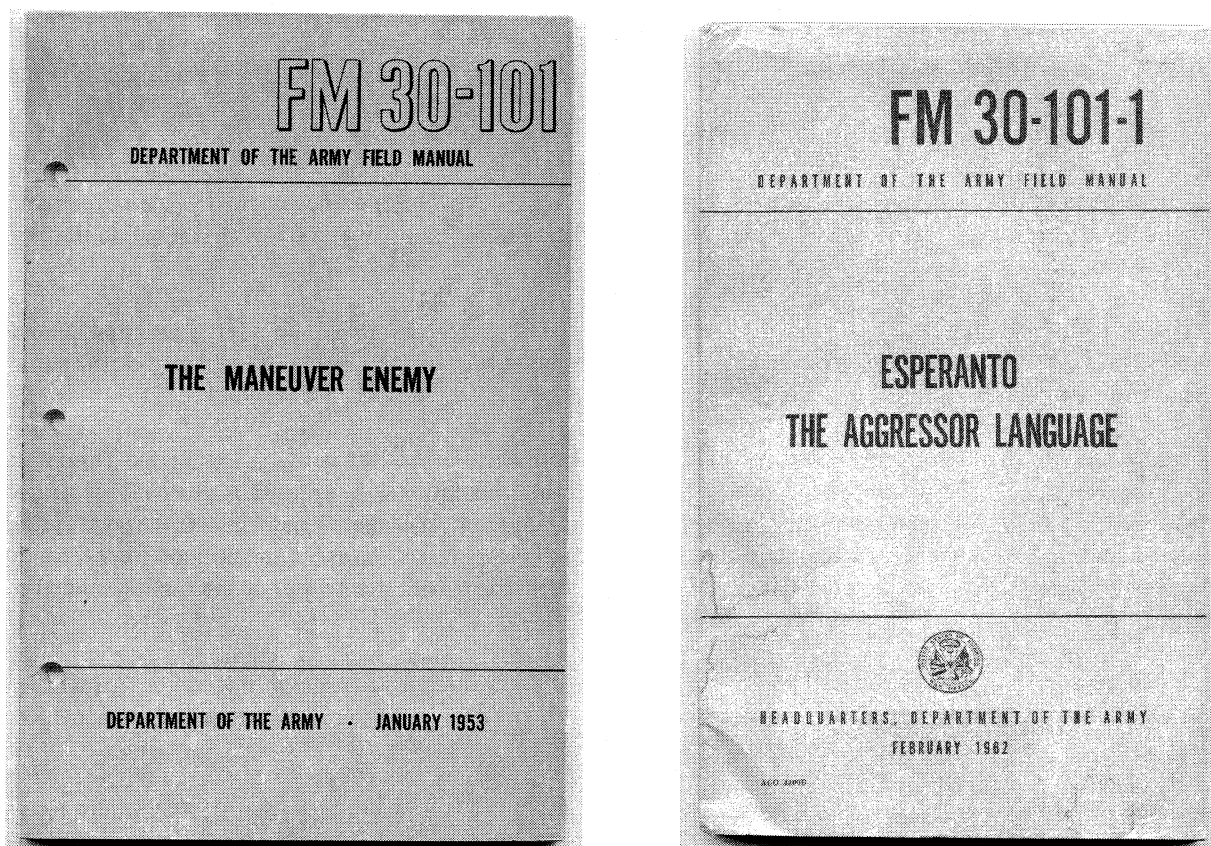
The Standard English-Esperanto Dictionary, by Fulcher & Long.

Esperanto Grammar and Commentary, compiled by Maj. Gen. George Cox.

A much more complete Esperanto dictionary and grammar were published in 1959 as FM 30-101A, superseded by FM 30-101-1 in February of 1962.

The development and implementation of the "Aggressor" maneuver was headquartered at the Army General School at Fort Riley, Kansas. When questioned by an editor of the JEN News Digest in mid-1968, a spokesman at Army training headquarters in Fort Monroe, Virginia, said "The Esperanto field manual was rescinded by Circular 310-42 on September 8, 1967, and we have no knowledge of any

current use of Esperanto in field maneuvers.” An unnamed Pentagon source suggested that the elimination of Esperanto was simply part of the phasing out of AGGRESSOR, the Army’s war game program in which the most realistic possible enemy was created. Esperanto was chosen as the enemy’s language to avoid offending any foreign country. AGGRESSOR began in 1945 and gained importance after the Korean War. “We don’t need a make-believe enemy any more,” mused one high-ranking Pentagon officer. “We’re getting all our training in Vietnam.”¹



Two of the Department of the Army Field Manuals for “The Maneuver Enemy”

¹ Junularo Esperantista de Nord-Ameriko (JEN) *News Digest*, No. 11, July 1968, Millers Falls MA. Note that the reference to 1945 is incorrect; AGGRESSOR actually began with publication of the first Field Manual in 1947. As of this writing it is still unknown to the author precisely who among the Esperantist community in the United States assisted the Army in implementing the Aggressor Maneuver materials. As this training was still going on fully during the time of ELNA’s existence, it would be an excellent addition to this history to have the names of those Esperantists who assisted the U.S. Army. 1947 though might have been in planning earlier.

APPENDIX I

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF BOOKS IN OR ABOUT ESPERANTO PUBLISHED IN THE U.S.A. 1952 AND LATER (other than those specifically mentioned in the text):

- 1955: Amerika Esperanto-Kantaro by David B. Richardson. ELNA (for the San Diego ELNA congress).
- 1956: Esperanto for Americans by Stanley a. Klukowski (2nd ed.), Esperanto Institute of America, Middleton WI
- 1959: Esperanto, the World Interlanguage by George A. and Doris T. Connor (2nd ed., originally published 1948), Thomas Yosoloff, S. Brunswick NJ.
- 1960: Introduction to Esperanto (4th ed.) by H. E. Dillinger. Privately published, Placerville CA. (1st ed. 1950).
- 1963: Bonvolu Esti Mia Amiko by Ella Gibson. Esperanto Press, Oakville Ont. Canada
- 1965: Esperanto Kantaro, compiled by Local Congress Committee for the 1965 ELNA Congress, Portland OR
Tiaj ni estas by Sandor J. Bako. Al-Ba Eldonejo, Los Angeles CA.
- 1967: Esperanto Pacific Kantlibro, compiled by Esperanto-klubo de Los Angeles, San Marino CA.
- 1969: Esperanto and International Language Problems - a Research Bibliography by Prof. Humphrey Tonkin, (republished 1972 and 1977), Esperantic Studies Foundation, Washington DC.
Wanted: a World Language by Dr. Mario Pei. Public Affairs Pamphlet #434. PAC Washington DC.
- 1971: International Languages Activity Book, Hawaiian English Program, Dept. of Education, Honolulu HI.
International Languages Handbook, Hawaiian English Program, Dept. of Education, Honolulu, HI.
- 1972: Winnie-La-Pu - Translated from the original English (Winnie-the-Pooh) into Esperanto by Ivy Kellerman Reed and Ralph A. Lewin, edited by Humphrey Tonkin. First ed., 1972, E. P. Dutton & Co., New York; published simultaneously in Canada by Clarke, Irwin & Company Ltd., Toronto and Vancouver.
The ABC's of Esperanto by Channing L. Bete Co., Greenfield MA. a "Scriptographic" Booklet.
About Esperanto by Channing L. Bete Co., Greenfield MA. a "Scriptographic" Booklet.
Vizitu Usonon - Ekkonu Nin!. ELNA, El Cerrito CA
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- 1974: La Psika Basballudisto by Charles F. Post. The Weatherside Press, Pacific Grove CA.
- 1977: Esperanto Language as a Literary Medium by M. G. Hagler (written for doctoral dissertation), University Microfilms, Ann Arbor MI.
- 1978: Catalog of the George Alan Connor Collection, Special Collections Division, University of Oregon Library, Portland OR.
Selected Papers on Esperanto by Prof. David K. Jordan. (published for use in the Esperanto courses at San Francisco State University). Privately published by author.
- 1979: Introducing Reading at Two by Allan C. Boschen. Bershire Esperanto Society, Pittsfield MA.
- 1984: Ni Parolu Esperanton Kune by Charlotte Kohrs, "La Tigro", San Diego CA
La Lisao by Qu Yüan, translated into Esperanto by "Licius" (unk. pseud.), Esperanto Association of Los Angeles, Los Angeles CA.
- 1985: Dek Fabeloj - Lernolibro por Grupa Legado aŭ Hejma Studado by Charlotte Kohrs and Dorothy Kruger, illustrations by Alan Henderson. Children Around the World, San Diego CA. Reprinted 1986 and 1996.
Lidia - The Life of Lidia Zamenhof by Wendy Heller. George Arnold, Oxford.
- 1986: La Edinburgh Prelegoj Pri Mensa Scienco de Thomas Troward; translated from the original English by Elwyn C. ("elkopo") Pollock; privately printed, Morongo Valley CA.

- 1987: Venis Vespero by Fanya Bergstein. Translated from the original by Amri Wandel, original story by Hans C. Andersen. Illustrations by Haim Hausman. Personally published by Amri Wandel, Stanford CA.
- 1988: Kantu Esperante kun Janico kaj Johano, by Janice & John Atkinson, with audio cassette. Children Around the World, San Diego.
La Koro Sutro by Lou Harrison. CD produced in Esperanto. New Albion Records, San Francisco CA.
Esperanto Handbook for Teachers, published by ELNA, El Cerrito CA.
- 1989: Handbook for New Members of ELNA, Mark Stephens, ed., 1st ed. (reissued 1991, 1995, 1996), ELNA Central Office, El Cerrito CA.
Biblioteka Terminaro, co-edited by Douglas A. Portman. Eldonejo de Akademioj Revuoj, Beijing, China.
La Bela Planedo by Charlotte Kohrs. Infanoj ĉirkaŭ la mondo, San Diego CA. 1st edition.
- 1990: 4*(4*4) rumanaj poemoj, translated from the original Romanian by Ionel Oneț. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- 1991: Ni Esploru la Mondon by Charlotte Kohrs. Infanoj Ĉirkaŭ la Mondo, San Diego CA. 2 editions 1991.
Pensoj el la Biblio / Thoughts from the Bible by Stanley J. Drake. Bilingual. International Society of Friendship and Good Will, Gastonia NC.
Sur la linio by Georgo Kamaĉo. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- 1992: La Ŝalmisto de Hamelin, translated from the original English (The Pied Piper of Hamelin) by David Crowell. Illustrations by Edward Nofziger. AIMS International Books, Inc., Cincinnati OH.
La Bela Planedo by Charlotte Kohrs. Infanoj Ĉirkaŭ la Mondo, San Diego CA, 2nd edition.
Despre o anume speranță by Ionel Oneț. Folder in the Romanian language about Esperanto. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
La seĝo dektria by George E. Wagner. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA. 2nd edition.
Eta Arizona Vortaro / Little Arizona Dictionary (Vol. 1) by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Eldonejo-Arizona-Stelo, Tempe AZ.
Teach Yourself Esperanto Dictionary by Jonathan C. Wells. NTC Publishing Group, Lincolnwood IL.
Esperanto by John Cresswell and John Hartley (includes 2 cassettes). NTC Publishing Group, Lincolnwood IL.
La nekredebla paradokso / The Incredible Paradox by Vinson Brown. Translated by Darlene Evans from the original English. Bilingual. Naturegraph Publishers, Happy Camp CA.
- 1993: Primii pași în esperanto by Ionel Oneț. Introduction to Esperanto for Romanian-speakers. Eldonajo Bero, Berkeley CA.
La dektri horloĝoj by James Thurber, translated from the original English (*The Thirteen Clocks*) by Ralph Lewin. Illustrations by Ronald Searle. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
Wordlist for "Gerda Malaperis", compiled by Claude Piron. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA. Reprinted 1998.
Kompreni by Gonçalo Neves. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
Henriko Vikenburgo kaj la vultur-minejo, by Prof. Edwin Grobe. From the series "Pages from Arizona History." Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.
Londono-ponto alvenas Arizonon by Prof. Edwin Grobe (from the series "Pages from Arizona History"). Arizono-Stelo, Tempe AZ.
Patro Kino by Prof. Edwin Grobe (from the series "Pages from Arizona History"). Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.
Perdita orminejo en Superstiĉa Montaro by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ..
Tragedio apud Hilao-rivero by Prof. Edwin Grobe (from the series "Pages from Arizona History"). Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.
The Esperanto Book by Donald J. Harlow. Privately published, Pinole CA. [Note: Although this valuable book has long been out of print, it may now be found on the internet at <http://www.webcom.com/~donh/esperanto>.]
Esperanto - Language, Literature and Community by Pierre Janton, translated from the original French into English by Prof. Humphrey Tonkin, Jane Edwards and Karen Johnson-Weiner. An explanation of why Esperanto has prevailed over English. State University of New York, Albany NY.
Kemia kaj scienc-teknika vortaro by Doug Portman and Donald Rogers. Trilingual - Esperanto, English, German. Privately published by Doug Portman, Naperville IL.

- 1994: ABC en Esperanto by Charlotte Kohrs, ill. by James Faughnan. Infanoj Ĉirkaŭ la Mondo, San Diego CA.
Kvar Teatraĵoj by Ruth Culbert. ELNA, Emeryville CA.
Beginner's Esperanto by J. F. Conroy. Hippocrene Books, Inc., New York.
Aforismoj kaj tekstoj de Constantin Brâncuși, translated from the original Romanian by Ionel Oneț. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
ABC de esperanto by Ionel Oneț. Romanian-language booklet about Esperanto. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA
Unuminutaj noveloj by István Örkény, ed. by István Ertl. Translated from the original Hungarian. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
Antaŭparolo de "Kromvelo" by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
Dia Kolero by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
Dek Demandoj - Lernolibro por Infanoj 7-14 by Charlotte Kohrs. Infanoj Ĉirkaŭ la Mondo, San Diego CA.
La F-vorta Nepo by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
Gerŝvino en Preĝejo by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
Helpa Mano by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
Hohokamaj fantomoj by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
La Korea Saketaso by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ
Malvizito al Tulumo by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
Necesejaj Rakontoj/Bathroom Tales by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
Notoj pri nuntempa Usonindiana muziko, by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
Oklahomaj Kontrabandistoj by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
Perua venĝo by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
La ŝtonadoranto / The Stone Worshiper by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Bilingual. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ
Spertante la mondon pere de Esperanto / Experiencing the World Through Esperanto by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Bilingual. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
Navahoaj ĉifroparolantoj de Arizono by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo Tempe AZ.
Internacia Vortaro de Mikroba Genetiko / Dictionary of Microbial Genetics, Dr. Ralph a. Lewin, coordinating editor. Chinese Esperanto Publishing House, Beijing.
- 1995: Flugu kun Petro by Charlotte Kohrs, with audio cassette. Children Around the World, San Diego CA.
La Tri Ursoj, adapted by Hanna Hutchinson from the English original (The Three Bears), translated by David Crowell, illustrated by Edward Nofziger. Another Language Press, Cincinnati OH.
L'ekzaktio de l'ombro by Gellu Naum, translated from the original Romanian by Sasha Vlad. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
Mia indiana knabeco by Chief Luther Standing Bear, translated from the English original (*My Indian Boyhood*) by William R. Harmon. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
10 jarojn poste, by J. P. Humphreys. Comic book format. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
Patro mia laca - L'avantaĝo de l'vertebroj by Gellu Naum, Two long surrealist poems translated from the original Romanian by Sasha Vlad and Ionel Oneț. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
Murdo en la preĝejo by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
Indian-ostara hejmenrevenigo en Arizono / Osteo-repatriation on Arizona Reservations by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Bilingual. Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.
Manlibro de la Estraro kaj la Komisionoj de ELNA, compiled by Prenda Cook, Ellen Eddy, Angela Harlow and Sherry Wells (looseleaf), ELNA, El Cerrito CA.
"Review of Umberto Eco, *La ricerca della lingua perfetta*", by Prof. Frank Nuessel, in Language Problems and Language Planning 19 (1), Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado pri la Monda Lingvo-problemo (CED), UEA, Rotterdam, Netherlands.
- 1996: 365 Tagoj el la Biblio, compiled by Jerald T. Veit. Kristana Inform-centro, Milwaukee WI
Amerika Skizlibro by Petro Braun. Published by the author, Edinburg TX. (Printed in Denmark)
Important Esperanto Research With References - Facts to Promote the International Language by Wesley E. Arnold. Published by the author, Warren MI.
Nia Ameriko by José Martí, translated from the original Spanish by Orlando E. Raola. Pensema Publishing Company, Berkeley CA.
El la plumo de romana reĝino by Carmen Sylva, translated from the original Romanian. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.

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- Rakontoj prapatraj pri nia lando antaŭ multaj jarcentoj kiam okazemis aferoj mirindaj by David K. Jordan. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- Kanto de telegrafistoj by Josip Velebit. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- La lasta floro by James Thurber. Translated from the English original (*The Last Flower*) by Liland B. Ros'. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- Matenmanĝo ĉe la cirko by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
- Peter Jameson's Secret Language by Sylvan Zaft. Bela Lingvo Press, Farmington MI.
- 1997: The Esperanto Language in Elementary Schools, edited by R. Kent Jones. Privately published by R. Kent Jones, Chicago IL.
- Amara vivo by M. Mandrik. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- 1998: Vagabonde by Peter E. Browne. Published by the author, Edinburg TX. (Printed in Denmark)
- Usono nigre-blanke by Ionel Oneț. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- Spite la vivon! by Mișu Beraru. (2nd edition) Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- Paĝoj bizaraj by Urmuz. Translated by Ionel Oneț from the original Romanian. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- Legendo pri la dorm-valeto by Washington Irving, translated from the original English (The Legend of Sleepy Hollow) by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
- La murdoj de kadavrejo-strato, Edgar Allan Poe, translated by Prof. Edwin Grobe from the original English (The Murders in the Rue Morgue). Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.
- Tri noveloj by Nathaniel Hawthorne, translated by Prof. Edwin Grobe from the original English. Three obscure short stories, beautifully translated. Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.
- Tri noveloj by Edgar Allan Poe, translated by Prof. Edwin Grobe from the original English. Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.
- The Best of Alberta Casey in Esperanto, CD with 30 songs previously released on tape or LPS. Berta Records, San Diego CA.
- Mia Kontrabandulo by Louisa May Alcott, translated by Prof. Edwin Grobe from the original English (My Contraband) Prof. Grobe accomplishes a difficult feat: rendering Southern U.S. dialects of English into Esperanto with grace and dignity. Arizona-Stelo, Tempe AZ.
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- 1999: Historietoj de la Siuoj by Chief Luther Standing Bear. Translated from the original English (Stories of the Sioux) by William R. Harmon. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- Marionetoj by Carmel Mallia. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- Documente esperanto (Vol. 3), edited by Ionel Oneț and Sasha Vlad; a collection of essays in Romanian about Esperanto. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- Modernaj Robinzonoj by Teodoro Schwartz. (First in a series of reprints of Schwartz's work.) Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.
- Aliaj Tempoj by Edith Wharton, translated from the original English by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.
- Esperanto-English/English-Esperanto Dictionary & Phrasebook by Joseph F. Conroy. Hippocrene Books, Inc., New York
- Deklaro pri sendependeco / Declaration of Independence, by Thomas Jefferson, translated from the original English by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Bilingual on facing pages. Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.
- La Aventuroj de Toĉjo Saŭjero by Mark Twain, (Vols. 1 and 2), translated from the original English (The Adventures of Tom Sawyer) by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
- La Diamanto Tiel Granda Kiel Ric-Hotel, by F. Scott Fitzgerald, translated from the original English (The Diamond As Big As The Ritz. Hotel) by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.
- La Longa Daŭro by Edith Wharton, translated by Prof. Edwin Grobe from the original English (The Long Run). Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.
- Tri ceteraj noveloj by Mark Twain, translated from the original English by Prof. Edwin Grobe; "The Eskimo Maiden's Romance" ("La romanco de la Eskima fraŭlino"), "Cannibalism in the Cars" (Kanibalismo en la vagonoj), and "Luck" ("Ŝanco"). Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ..
- Tri noveloj by Sherwood Anderson, translated by Prof. Edwin Grobe from the original English. Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.
- Tri noveloj by Washington Irving, translated by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.

Tri noveloj by Mark Twain, translated by Prof. Edwin Grobe. "A Dying Man's Confession", "The Story of the Bad Little Boy", and "The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" in very good translations. Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.

La Turno de la Ŝraŭbo by Edgar Allan Poe (3 Vols.), translated from the original English (The Turning of the Screw) by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.

2000: Balado de la rektadorsa homo, by Zlatko Tomićić, translated from the original Croatian by Josip Velebit. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.

Către tinerii mei cititori (esperanto in actualitate), by Ignat Florian Bociort. A masterful plea in Romanian for Esperanto. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.

La Mirinda Sorĉisto de Oz by L. Frank Baum, translated from the original English (The Wonderful Wizard of Oz) by Harold R. Dreyer. Illustrations by W. W. Denslow. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.

Luceafărul - La vesperstel', by Mihai Eminescu; translated from the original Romanian by Jozefo E. Nagy. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.

Indianaj Vizitoj de Hodiaŭa Arizono, by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.

La Falo de Uŝero-domo by Edgar Allan Poe, translated from the original English (The Fall of the House of Usher) by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.

Du Noveloj de John Steinbeck, translated from the original English by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.

La Neĝoj de Kilimanĝaro by Ernest Hemingway, translated from the original English (The Snows of Kilimanjaro) by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona Stelo, Tempe AZ.

Spritaĵ Dialogoj por la Konversacikurso, by Prof. Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.

2001: Az én antológiám antologia mea (Mia Antologio) by Jozefo E. Nagy, translated from the original Esperanto poetry. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.

Mi ne estas Mona Lisa by Şigmond Júlia. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.

Rubenaj refrenoj - eseoj honore al kvardek jaroj da Esperanto-somerlernejoj en Barlaston. Edited by Paul Gubbins. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.

Sep manifestoj dada by Tristan Tzara. Eldonejo Bero, Berkeley CA.

La neĝoj de Kilimanĝaro by Ernest Hemingway, translated by Edwin Grobe. Arizona-Stelo-Eldonejo, Tempe AZ.

[NOTE: The invaluable help of ELNA's Book Service Director, Mr. Ionel Onet, is gratefully acknowledged by the author.]

APPENDIX J:**REGIONAL AND STATE CONFERENCES****TKEK: (Tut-Kalifornia Esperanto-Konferenco)**

Feb. 17, 1962 - San Mateo CA (Northern California Esperanto Conference, not yet TKEK)
March ??, 1965 - Solvang CA (first TKEK)
Apr.29 - May 1, 1966 - Asilomar, Pacific Grove CA
April 14-16, 1967 Santa Barbara CA
?? 1968
May 2-4, 1969 - Hotel California, Fresno CA
April 2-4, 1971 - Padre Trail Inn, San Diego CA
April 7-9, 1972 - Claremont Hotel, Berkeley CA
April 13-15, 1973 - Hotel Miramar, Santa Barbara CA
April 5-7, 1974 - Hotel El Conquistador, Tijuana Mexico
April 4-6, 1975 - San Francisco State University, San Francisco CA
April 9-11, 1976 - San Diego CA
April 1-3, 1977 - Asilomar, Pacific Grove CA
March 17-19, 1978 - Motel Motel (sic!), Los Angeles CA
March 23-25, 1979 - Asilomar, Pacific Grove CA
March 28-30, 1980 - Hotel El Encanto, Santa Barbara CA
April 10-12, 1981 - Asilomar, Pacific Grove CA
April 2-4, 1982 - San Diego CA (100 participants)
March 25-27, 1983 - Miramar Hotel, Santa Barbara CA
April 13-15, 1984 - Yosemite Institute, Marin Headlands CA
October 4-6, 1985 - Port Townsend WA
March 21-23, 1986 - Miramar Hotel, Santa Barbara CA
April 17-19, 1987 - Julian CA
March 25-27, 1988 - State Dept. of Education, Sacramento CA
April 14-16, 1989 - Holiday Inn, Emeryville CA
April 6-8, 1990 - Comfort Inn, San Diego
April 5-7, 1991 - Sandman Inn, Santa Barbara CA
April 10-12, 1992 - State Dept. of Education, Sacramento CA
April 2-4, 1993 - Ramada Inn, Anaheim CA
April 8-10, 1994 - Raddison Plaza Hotel, San Jose CA
April 7-9, 1995 - Sandman Inn, Santa Barbara CA
March 29-31, 1996 - San Francisco CA
March 22, 1997 - "Senkrokodiliga Tago" in lieu of TKEK, Marin Headlands CA
April 3-5, 1998 - Sandman Inn, Santa Barbara CA
March 26-28, 1999 - Hallmark Inn, Davis CA
September 22-24, 2000 - Truckee Tahoe Inn, Truckee CA

NOREK: (Nord-Okcidenta Regiona Esperanto-Konferenco)

- 1a: October 1-3, 1982 - Fort Worden State Park, Port Townsend WA
- 2a: October 14-16, 1983 - Fort Worden State Park, Port Townsend WA
- 3a: October 19-21, 1984 - Fort Worden State Park, Port Townsend WA
- 4a: October 4-6, 1985 - Fort Worden State Park, Port Townsend WA
- 5a: October 4-6, 1986 - Fort Worden State Park, Port Townsend WA
- 6a: September 25-27, 1987 - Camp Alexander, BC Canada
- 7a: September 22-25, 1988 - Camp Alexander, BC Canada
- 8a: October 13-15, 1989 - Fort Worden State Park, Port Townsend WA
- 9a: October 26-28, 1990 - Fort Worden State Park, Port Townsend WA
- 10a: September 21-23, 1991 - Issaquah WA
- 11a: September 25-27, 1992 - Fort Worden State Park, Port Townsend WA
- 12a: August 20-22, 1993 - Trinity Western University, Langley BC Canada
- 13a: August 18-20, 1994, Trinity Western University, BC Canada
- 14a: August 18-20, 1995 - Trinity Western University, BC Canada
- 15a: May 31 - June 2, 1996, Queenswood House, Victoria BC Canada
- 16a: May 30-June 1, 1997, at Sidney Hotel, Sidney BC
- 17a: May 29-31, 1998 - Olympia WA
- 18a: May 7-9, 1999 - Dunsmuir Lodge, North Saanich BC Canada
- 19a: Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 2000 - Inn of the Waddling Dog, Saanichton BC Canada
- 20a: Sept. 14-16, 2001 - Sidney-by-the-Sea, B.C., Canada

MIDWEST

- 1966 - Midwestern Esperanto Conference, Springfield IL
- 1966 - Southern California Conference, Covina CA
- April 19-21, 1968 - Midwestern Conference, Indiana University, Bloomington IN
- May 16-17, 1971 - Florida State Esperanto Conference, Tampa FL
- June 25, 1972 - 4th All Ohio Esperanto Conference, Columbus OH
- May 4, 1974 - Ohio State Esperanto Conference, Columbus OH
- October 9-10, 1976 - Midwestern Esperanto Conference, Chicago IL
- June 25-30, 1990 - "2nd Midwestern Conference", Milwaukee WI
- July 8-3, 1991 - Midwestern Conference, West Michigan University, Kalamazoo MI

OKEMO VT

- 1a: Oct. 8-9, 1994
- 2a: Oct. 7-9, 1995
- 3a: Oct. 12-14, 1996
- 4a: Oct. 11-13, 1997 (and later under the name "Internacia Semajnfino Esperantista")
- 5a: Oct. 10-12, 1998
- 6a: Oct. 9-11, 1999
- 7a: Oct. 7-8, 2000

EGI (Esperantista Grupo Intermontara) (originally Intermontara Konferenco)

- 1a: October 10-11, 1981 - Pueblo CO
- 2a: October 9-10, 1982 - Phoenix-Sun City AZ
- 3a: October 7-9, 1983 - Gallup NM
- 4a: October 12-14, 1984 - Colorado Springs CO
- 5a: October 11-13, 1985 - Salt Lake City UT
- 6a: October 10-12, 1986 - Boulder CO
- 7a: September 11-13, 1987 - Bozeman MT
- 8a: October 7-9, 1988 - Tempe AZ
- 9a: September 30 - Oct. 2, 1989 - University Inn, Boise ID

10a: September 14-16, 1990 - Westminster College, Salt Lake City UT

11a: September 6-8, 1991 - Yellowstone Park WY

Tut-Pacifika (Pacifikaj Landoj) Konferenco

1a: January 2-10, 1976 - Queen's College, Melbourne, Australia (200+ participants)

2a: July 26-29, 1980 - University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC Canada

3a: July 14-19, 1984 - University of Portland, Portland OR

4a: September 11-20, 1988 - Brisbane, Australia

5a: August 17-22, 1992 - Huanghai Hotel, Qingdao, China (856 partoprenantoj)

6a: August 22-25, 1996 - (1st Asian Congress of Esperanto) Shanghai, China

7a: August 22-25, 1999 - (2nd Asian Congress of Esperanto), Hanoi, Vietnam

Tut-Amerika Konferenco de Esperanto ("TAKE")

1a: July 26-29, 1980 - San Luis, Argentina

2a: July 17-19, 1982 - Bogotá, Colombia

3a: February 12-17, 1996 - San José, Costa Rica

4a: Jan. 27 - Feb. 3, 1999 - Bogotá, Colombia

5a: April 12-21, 2001 - Hotel Bamer, Mexico City



Students of the San Francisco State University Summer Esperanto Courses, 1994

APPENDIX K

(Notice from The ELNA Newsletter, 1989(4), page 3:

GRAVA ANONCO -- IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT THE 75TH U.K. IN HAVANA, CUBA

Because of the provisions of U.S. law (Code of Federal Regulations 515.201), neither ELNA nor any of its officers or employees nor the UEA Chief Delegate, USA, may receive payment for registration for the 75th U.K. in Cuba in 1990 for transmission to UEA or to Cuba. To avoid any possibility of there being subpoenaable records indicating any intention on the part of a U.S. citizen to unlawfully expend funds in Cuba, ELNA's Central Office will not forward to UEA any registration form for the Havana U.K. but will return such forms to the sender. This is the first--and hopefully the very last!--time that we find ourselves in the position of not being able to help U.S. Esperantists. It is, to put it charitably, a disgusting restriction, and one totally beyond our control. We trust that U.S. Esperantists will understand our frustration in this situation. /s/ Ken Thomson, President, ELNA

/s/ William R. Harmon, UEA Chief Delegate for U.S.A.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DR. E. JAMES LIEBERMAN, REPRESENTING THE ESPERANTO LEAGUE FOR NORTH AMERICA, FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SEPT. 27, 1989

The officers and members of the Esperanto League for North America are concerned with the current restrictions on travel to Cuba for U.S. citizens because the 74th Congress of UEA (World Esperanto Association [Rotterdam]) will take place in Havana in July, 1990. We are contributing to these hearings, therefore, not as experts on Cuba or on foreign policy, but as U.S. citizens who communicate and travel with a particular perspective on international understanding.

The international language Esperanto has been in existence since 1887, just over 100 years. It is used by people around the world for every kind of communication - from pen-pal and face-to face relationships to tourism, from hobbies and technical topics to original and translated literature of diverse cultures. The principal purpose of Esperanto is to foster cross-cultural understanding without prejudice of any kind. The language does not supplant but supplements, and thereby helps preserve ethnic tongues. The ecology of language concerns most speakers of Esperanto, who view the use of a neutral, common second language as a means to prevent the diminution of languages (and cultures) which have little international currency. As a matter of policy UEA and ELNA, its U.S. affiliate, maintain strict neutrality with respect to politics, religion, and ethnicity.

I am a physician practicing in Washington, DC, and Adjunct Professor, Department of Family and Community Development University of Maryland, College Park. Esperanto has been an avocation for me since 1954, when I was a college student traveling in Europe. I have been a member of ELNA since that time, and served as its President from 1972-75. I have attended UEA (world) Congresses in France (1957), the US (Portland, OR, 1972), Iceland (1977), and China (1986).

In recent years at these congresses (where Esperanto is the official language and is used exclusively for all events) attendance averages over 2,000 people from some 50 different countries. The U.S. is represented by about 100-200 participants; among these are official delegates to governing council and committees. For the past six years a U.S. citizen, Humphrey Tonkin, now President of the University of Hartford, has served with great distinction as UEA President.

We make two arguments in favor of lifting restrictions on travel to Cuba. First, we wish to be accorded the respect of our own government - whose watchword is freedom - as citizens capable of making informed decisions about travel. We do, of course, consider both personal and national aspects of our grass-roots diplomacy: we are deeply concerned by the very nature of our interest in Esperanto.

For us to have no choice to attend the 1990 Esperanto Congress in Havana embarrasses us as individuals and as an organization.

Secondly, native speakers of American English are as a group relatively limited in the use of other languages. Those of us who speak Esperanto are a small but not insignificant exception. When Esperanto is used in international settings we meet as equals with representatives of dozens of countries and scores of cultures.

Since Cuba is so close to us geographically, delegates from around the world will be acutely aware of our participation or lack thereof. If our numbers are therefore our voices are suppressed, the situation will undoubtedly make news far beyond the already far-flung community of Esperanto speakers. Even the prospect of this constitutes a needless diplomatic embarrassment for the United States.

We hope that the policy can be changed. For us it is an urgent matter, since planning for participation must take place months in advance. As Americans we are mindful of how our country appears to international observers and we wish to be proud of it. We believe that freedom for us to travel and participate in this meeting serves the best interests of the United States and the most important principles for which it stands.

APPENDIX L

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ELNA CONGRESSES

1. July 2-5, 1953 at the Hotel Lorraine, Madison, Wisconsin
2. July 9-11, 1954, at the Westminster Choir College, Princeton, New Jersey
3. July 8-10, 1955, at the Hotel Manor in San Diego, California
4. August 24-26, 1956, at the University of Wisconsin YMCA, Madison, Wisconsin
5. July 3-7, 1957 at Hotel Hargrave, New York City
6. July 10-13, 1958 at the Hotel San Diego, San Diego, California
7. July 9-12, 1959 at the Hotel Pick-Melbourne, St. Louis, Missouri
8. July 7-10, 1960 at the Willard Hotel in Washington, DC
9. July 6-9, 1961 at the Hotel Doric Mayflower, Seattle, Washington
10. July 6-8, 1962, at the Hamilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois
11. July 4-7, 1963, at the Pick-Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
12. July 1-5, 1964 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York City
13. July 21-25, 1965 at the Hilton Hotel in Portland, Oregon.
14. July 21-24, 1966 at the University of Maryland, in College Park, Maryland.
15. July 6-9, 1967 at the Gateway Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri
16. July 11-14, 1968 at the El Dorado Motor Inn, Covina, California
17. July 17-20, 1969 at North Adams State College, North Adams, Massachusetts
18. July 22-26, 1970, at Verducci Hall, San Francisco State College
19. June 30 - July 4, 1971 at the Hotel Gunter, San Antonio, Texas
20. July 31 - Aug. 1, 1972 at the Hilton Hotel, Portland, Oregon (in conjunction with the Universala Kongreso de Esperanto (29 July - 5 August))
21. December 27-29, 1973, at the Allerton Hotel in Chicago, Illinois
22. June 21-23, 1974 at Whitman College, Spokane, Washington
23. August 15-21, 1975 at the School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont
24. July 22-25, 1976 at Verducci Hall, San Francisco State University
25. July 24-28, 1977 at Georgetown University, Washington DC
26. July 21-25, 1978 at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, (jointly with KEA)
27. July 13-17, 1979 at Verducci Hall, San Francisco State University
28. July 26-29, 1980 at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, B.C., Canada, (jointly with the 2nd Pacific Esperanto Congress and KEA)
29. July 17-21, 1981, at the Church Building and Hotel Tudor, New York City
30. July 17-19, 1982 at Eckerd College, St. Petersburg, Florida
31. July 22-27, 1983 at Verducci Hall, San Francisco State University
32. July 14-19, 1984 at the University of Portland's Mehling Hall in Portland, Oregon. (jointly with the 3rd Pacific Esperanto Conference)
33. July 19-25, 1985, at MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts
34. July 18-23, 1986, at Verducci Hall, San Francisco State University
35. July 18-22, 1987, at Georgetown University, Washington DC
36. July 15-20, 1988, at the Ramada Inn, San Diego, California
37. July 22-27, 1989, at De Paul University, Chicago, Illinois
38. July 7-14, 1990 at Hotel Reforma, Mexico City, Mexico
39. July 20-25, 1991, at Meredith College, Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina
40. July 18-22, 1992, at the Foothill Housing Complex of the University of California, Berkeley
41. July 17-20, 1993, at the University of Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut
42. July 15-18, 1994, at the Fountain Suites Hotel, Sacramento, California
43. July 15-18, 1995, at the Fashion Institute of Technology, New York City
44. July 13-17, 1996, at the Fairlane Holiday Inn, in Detroit/Dearborn, Michigan
45. July 11-14, 1997, at the University of San Francisco, San Francisco California
46. July 24-28, 1998, at the Rodway Inn, Auberge du Parc, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (jointly with Kanada Esperanto-Asocio)
47. July 23-25, 1999, at the Sheraton West Port Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri
48. May 19-21, 2000, at the Ramada Inn, Atlanta, Georgia
49. May 25-28, 2001, at the Chase Peterson Heritage Center, Salt Lake City, Utah
50. June 21-24, 2002, at the Hawthorne Suites Hotel, Sacramento, California