A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Our Association has now carried on its activities through two complete years of war, and any doubts that may have been felt in the autumn of 1939 as to its stability under this severe test have been dissipated. Unless totally unforeseen adverse circumstances arise, there is every reason to hope that the work will be maintained and even extended. In fact, there has recently been a notable revival in sales and correspondence course enrolments, in addition to an influx of new members on a scale not experienced for some time past. This undoubted points to a growing appreciation of Esperanto as an essential means of cementing the peace to which we are all looking forward. In the name of the Association as a whole we extend a sincere welcome to our new friends, hoping for their lasting help in advancing the movement now and in the happier future.

Owing to further official restrictions in the paper supply for this Journal (in common with all other periodicals) it will unfortunately not be possible to maintain henceforth the full 16-page numbers, which have hitherto appeared in accordance with the announcement published in the issue for March 1940. Every effort will however be made to keep up a minimum of 12 pages (as in the current issue), and caution in the matter of pages is thus doubly essential for we are unlikely to receive a more generous allowance of paper for a long time, however large our membership may become.

But whatever may happen as regards the Journal, the general position is very promising, and it is with every confidence that on behalf of the Council we wish all members and friends “A Very Happy New Year!”.

ROBERT ROBERTSON, Acting President
BERNARD LONG, Honorary Secretary

NOVJARA ALVOKO

Ofte oni ĝifas pro novjaraj decidoj. Tamen estas fakto, ke kun la nova jaro venas la seno, kiun inspiras al nova penado—la freŝa vento, kiu portas novon sinfiedicion al idealoj.


Ni Britaj Esperantistoj povas fariĉi, ke malgraŭ ĉia malhelpo kaj minacaj cirkonstancoj ni ĵas konservis la movadon; kaj ĉe ni ĝi estas nun en stato pli pli estontaj kaj antaŭe. Tamen nin frontas granda problemo: ni devas ne nur konservi la lingvon, sed ankaŭ ĝin plenforte disvastigi.

Jen do estu nia novjara decido: per tuta forto progresi Esperanton en 1942. Malfacilaĵoj nin ĉirkaŭas, sed iumaniere ĉiu povas helpi, kaj la sukceso dependas de la entuziasmo kaj laboro de ĉiu individua Esperantisto.


(2) La kvinŝilinga "Popular Correspondence Course". Tiun kurson kompensas la promilitan mankon de kursoj ordinara. Ĉi-konscentiĝi ĝi rekomendu al homo, kiu jam interesigas, kaj
bezonas ion definitivan por fari. Efekta, la kurso
plenigas tiirulate mankon longe sentitan. Notu, ke
la kiuindiga kioto pagas por la lernnbro, du
vortaretaj, kaj apartaj notoj kun ekzeroj en dek
ses lecionoj. Se en Januaro dju BEAano varbus eĉ
nun unu kursanons, kia estus la progreso!
Cu mi petas tro multe? Mi kredas, ke ne.
Skribu al B.E.A. por aligiloj. Decidu kaj agu
samtenpe!
Jen do mia celo por la venmontaj monatoj: pli-
vigigti la progran laboron per Esperanto, kun la
devizo: 
Nova Jaro—Nova Tasko—Nova Optimismo!

FRANK L. AMES

ON TRANSLATION

Beginners are apt to think that translation is easy,
but original writing difficult. This is not so;
the truth is generally the opposite. When you
know a language well enough to "think in it",
with no other language in the mind (and until you
do this you do not really know it), it is easy to
express yourself in it—supposing, of course,
that you really have something to say. But idiomatic
translation from any language into any other
is always difficult. There are many pitfalls, and to
avoid them entirely one must be pretty brilliant.

Another common mistake is to suppose that it is
extraordinarily difficult to translate scientific or
technical matter, or even good literary prose;
but that to translate phrases of every-day life is quite
simple. Here also the reverse is the truth. A
technical work may be fairly straightforward, if the
translator himself understands it. Even stiff prose
by a good writer may not be insuperably difficult, if
(and in fact because) the words in the original have
definite meaning and are rightly used, and the
thoughts of the writer are clearly expressed.*
On the other hand, a simple book for children, or
one full of every-day idiomatic talk, may present
real difficulties. If it is in dialect, or has its own
vocabulary (e.g., Uncle Remus, James Joyce, much
of Wodehouse), it may be impossible to translate it
without serious loss, or even at all, into any other
language.

After the early stages, the learner should soak
himself in Esperanto (or whatever language he is
studying) by much reading without translation, and
(if correct and fluent speakers are available) by
much listening, till he lives as it were in Esperanto-
land, and thinks in the language, forgetting for the
moment every other. Then, and only then, can he hope to use it naturally and fluently. Until he
and sometimes even contradictory. It may be helpful to study one of these phrases.

Some years ago the writer sent half a dozen
approximately simple phrases to a dozen expert
Esperantists for translation and comment. In
every case the replies received were widely divergent,
and sometimes even contradictory. It may be
helpful to study one of these phrases.

*The work of a poor writer, of course, may be almost
untranslatable, because his ideas are vague or badly expressed. How can one translate words that on analysis are found to
mean nothing? Should one imitate the writer’s faults and lilligens,
or should one try to put into good and intelligible form what
one thinks he meant to say?

First we will consult the greatest living authority
on Zamenhofan usage. "The difficulty" writes
William Bailey "lies in the ambiguous nature of the
question. Logically it might be answered by
It is a name, or by various definitions, such as
It is two (or more) words, one inherited from parents,
the other(s) given in tajpismo; It is that which serves
to distinguish me from my neighbours; and so on.
But Zamenhof sweeps all this rigmarole away by
by giving the form

To translate the national forms, he generally uses
tia and tia. For example: Kia estas via (li, ŝia)
omo? (F.K. 203/11; Fab I 34/10; EL 3/15;
Fab I 32/31). Kia estas la nomo de tiu, kiu ?
de la dramo? (G.D. 7/19; Ham. 89/35).
Tia estas mia (šia) nomo (El 3/15; F.K. 155/25).
Once he uses Kiel: Kiel estas via nomo? (Rabisto
84/32). Note also his use of kio in Kio estas via
okupu? (Gen. 46/33, 47/3)." So far Mr. Bailey.

Let us examine various proposed forms.
Note first that logically the answer to Kio is a
noun (-o); to Kiam an adjective (-a); and to
Kiel an adverb (-e or some other).
(1) Kio vi estas? Kio estas vi = What are you?
(Ans: "Mi estas homo (traŭlo, tapiisino, Ĝi
neniu")

(2) Kiu vi estas? Kiu estas vi = What are you?
Of all the people in the world, which one are you?
(Ans: "Mi estas megan Brown").

(3) Kia vi estas? Kia estas vi = What kind of a
person are you? What are you like?
(Ans: "Mi estas alta (riĉa, Angla... )")

N.B.—In 1, 2, 3, both forms are equally correct,
but the first avoids a hiatus between two vowels.
(4) Kio vi estas via nomo? Kio vi nomo estas?
What is your name? (Ans: "Mi nomo estas (la
duvo de la esprimo) Megan Brown"). Or some
definition, such as those humorously suggested by
Mr. Bailey above.

(5) Kiu nomevi estas via? Kiu nomevi estas nomo?
— Of all existing names, which one is yours? Which
is your name?
(Ans: (pointing): "Tiu nomo (M.B.")
"Mia nome estas M.B.")

Similarly (6): Kian nomon vi havas? (Ans:
"Mi havas la nomon Megan Brown").

(12) Kiel oni (vi) nomas al vi? (8) Per
kini vortoj oni (vi) nomas vi? Possible, but
lengthy.
(9) Kio vi estas nomo? Kio estas via nomo?
— What kind of a name have you got? What is your name like?
(Ans: "Mi nomo estas bela (duvorta, mallonga")

Similarly (10): Kian nomon vi havas? (Ans:
"Mi havas nomon belan").

(11) Diru al mi via nomon. (Ans: "Mia nomo
estas megan Brown"). Beyond criticism, unless on
account of the imperative form.

(13) Kiel oni (vi) nomas vi? How (in what
manner) are you named? Logically, the reply
to this is an adverb: "Oni (mi) nomas min Angle
(kolero, ofte)")

Similarly (14) Kiel vi nomiĝas? (Ans: "Mi
nomiĝas... ").
(15) Kiel vi estas nomata?"
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(16) Kio vi nomas vin ? (=Vi nomas vin kio ?). Ans : "Mi nomas min Megano ". This form is of course possible, kio and Megano being predicative nominatives.

Cp. Mat. 16, 13-15, where A.V. and the Greek have an illogical accusative (Whom do men say that I am ? = R.V. Who do men say ... ?), while the Esperanto N.T. has the doubtfully justifiable form Kiu vi diras, ke mi estas ? (= Kiu mi estas laŭ via diro ?). More logical would be Kiu vi nomas min ? But here kiu and vi (like kio and vi ten lines above) look uncomfortably like two subjects of nomas, which probably explains why these forms are seldom met.

In conversation, say at a registry office, one might get an abbreviated form. (17) Diru vian nomon !

(18) Vian nomon ? (19) Oni nomas vin — ? (20) Vi nomiĝas — ? (21) Via nomo (estas) P Or even (22) Nomo P

It would appear from this that 2, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, are available, and that 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, are also possible (though perhaps lengthy or vague) ; while 1, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, are doubtful, or have another meaning.

Nevertheless, 12 and 13 are perhaps the forms most frequently met (Cp. F.K. 157/22 : Kiel la felicis homo sin nomas ?). And they are easily justified as an ellipsis of the adverb jene, thus : "Mi nomiĝas jene : M.B.". "Oni nomas min jene : M.B."

Perhaps 9 might be similarly explained as an ellipsis of the adjective jena, thus : "Mia nomo estas la jena : M.B.". But it may be better to reserve 9 for the meaning given above, and to use some other form for a simple request for a name without query as to its qualities. And it seems to the writer that 14, if used at all, must be regarded as idiomatic.

The student may care to experiment in translating "What is the shape of a banana?" or "What is the colour of a tomato?"

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

One of our members, a registered osteopath in Hans, sends us the following experience.—Ed.

People often ask "What is the use of Esperanto ? Is it practical?" Here is an answer from life.

Early in November, 1939, an Austrian refugee was brought to us for treatment. He lived for a time in Czechoslovakia, and after many adventures and much suffering managed to reach England via Roumania and Poland. He was in much pain, and was able to go into his case more thoroughly. He had wandered about Europe vainly, seeking relief from his pain. His languages were German and a little Czech—and his partly forgotten Esperanto. Though neither of us was perfect in the use of Esperanto, it bridged the gap.

In all modesty, may I add that three weeks later, after long disablement, he was happy and pain-free, doing work on the land that had formerly been quite beyond him.

Later on he was interned. But he is still happy and well, and using Esperanto.

ESPERANTO AND THE

B.B.C. FORCES PROGRAMME

In the item "Anniversaries" at 11.0 on 15 Dec. the B.B.C. broadcast the following :—

"December the 15th is the anniversary of the birthday of Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, the author of the international language Esperanto.

Zamenhof was born in Bialystok, on the 15th of December, 1859. From early childhood he was inspired by the idea of an international language. After twenty years of inexhaustible self-sacrifice to this work he finally published the International Auxiliary Language known as Esperanto, in 1887.

Esperanto (the name means "one who hopes") has since made much progress and has a great number of adherents in all countries of the world. There are still many thousands of people in this country who are supporting Esperanto, and who believe that one day it will be a great help to world reconstruction and international understanding.

We thank the B.B.C. for this recognition of an important anniversary. We thank also several B.E.A. members, with whom, we believe, the suggestion originated.

The Bases of a World Commonwealth.—C. B. Fawcett, 167 pp. 7/6 net. Watts and Co., London. Starting from a geographical basis, Prof. Fawcett, of University College, London, concludes that a democratic World Union is the only effective counter to the establishment of a World Empire by force, and the only chance of survival for our civilization. Of special interest for us is the 4th chapter, dealing with language (pp. 63-79). Prof. Fawcett’s study of this question has convinced him of the necessity of a common auxiliary language alluring to Latin and other kinds of lingua franca, he concludes that only an artificial language can be perfectly neutral. There have been hundreds of attempts to devise such a language, but only one—Esperanto—has proved effective. Esperanto should be adopted because : (1) it is neutral; (2) it is regular and systematic, therefore capable of precise and accurate statement ; (3) its origin and structure make it easier to learn than any national language ; (4) such a language is needed. Easily taught in all elementary schools, it can be effective as a general means of intercourse, without giving any advantage over the foreigner to those using their own native tongue while conversing with him. It is a second language for all and the mother tongue of none.

T. J. GUERITTE
CAN YOU WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS?

A prize competition for all readers

On another page you will have read about our recent successful advertising. We reproduce below two of the advertisements which have given good results, but we recognize that these might be improved. Suppose you try your hand at producing an advertisement. You may help the movement very considerably, and at the same time win a prize for yourself.

ESPERANTO

is a neutral, simple, international language already in wide use throughout the world. It develops international friendship, and its widespread use will help to promote better understanding. Prepare yourself now; a complete correspondence course, including textbook and correction of exercises, costs only 5/-.

Full particulars free from

THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION, Dept. P.64, Esperanto House, Herongate, Rickmansworth, Herts.

ESPERANTO

Esperanto is a neutral, easily-learned, international auxiliary language already in wide use throughout the world. It develops international friendship, and its widespread use will help to promote better understanding. Prepare yourself now; a complete correspondence course, including textbook and correction of exercises, costs only 5/-.

Full particulars free from


Conditions

1. All advertisements should be suitable for a two-inch single column space, i.e., approximately the size of those reproduced herewith.
2. Entries should be sent to The British Esperanto Association, Esperanto House, Rickmansworth, Herts, and should reach the office not later than January 31st.
3. Competitors may send as many entries as they desire, but each entry must be accompanied by a donation of at least 6d. to the Advertising Fund.
4. The two best entries will each be awarded a prize of £2.
5. The B.E.A. reserves the right to use any entry, either in the original form or suitably amended.
6. The decision of the judges must be accepted as final.
The Petition.—The launching of the petition for the introduction of Esperanto into the schools has met with an enthusiastic reception throughout the country. At the time of writing over four thousand signatures have actually been received in the office, but the most striking fact is that we are still being asked for far more forms than are coming in, and it seems likely that many more thousands will have been received before the closing date. Perhaps the most interesting feature is that of the signatures so far received there are more than five hundred from teachers, in addition to many from university professors and lecturers. The others come from all spheres of life, ranging from a well-known peer and many workers. A reasonably detailed analysis will be given when the figures are complete; meanwhile here are replies to some queries which have been raised.

The closing date will be March 31st. This gives ample time to everyone to obtain all possible signatures, but please do not wait until then before sending in your completed forms. Remember that we have to classify them, and it will be a great help if you will send in forms as completed. If those who have already sent in forms require additional ones—in view of the fact that there are still almost three months available for the work—we will gladly send some on request.

We have no desire to harass the Government at a time when its hands are full of work in connection with the successful prosecution—and ending—of the war. But the authorities are already making their plans for action when peace comes back to the world, and if we delay until then we shall "miss the boat". The petition will be presented at an opportune moment in the hope that action will be taken at the right time. After the war the school-leaving age is to be extended by one year, and this is an important point. This period is wholly insufficient for the teaching of a national language, work in Esperanto, with the possibility of continued study afterwards.

There is no reason why men and women in the Forces should not sign the petition. We have confirmation of this from the War Office, and we hope to receive similar confirmation from the Admiralty and the Royal Air Force.

Above all, the work for the petition is bringing Esperanto to the notice of thousands of people, and this is certainly the biggest propaganda effort we have yet made. Do your share; see that all your friends hear of the movement and, if willing, sign the petition. Let us show that we have faith in our beliefs by producing results which astonish ourselves and amaze those outside the movement.

Correspondence Courses are enjoying a record year. These results are largely due to the experimental advertising we have been doing during the last few months, and this seems to indicate that if we can gradually extend this we may before long reach that goal towards which we have been working for so long—a live Association making rapidly increasing progress. A little help to the Advertising Fund now may mean fewer appeals for financial support in the future!

It is interesting to note that among the Correspondence Courses provided for serving soldiers by the Army Council is one in Esperanto.

Books.—Our stock of imported books and other items is steadily dwindling. Will readers please note that the following items in the Book List of September 1941 are no longer available:—Czech Keys; Bakoş; Blua Sango; De Paço al Paço; Esperanta Leglibro; Gaja Knabo; Mr. Tot atenas mil okulojn; Nova Tasko; Romano de San Michele; Trans la Fabuleco; Vagabondo kaj Sinjorino; Verkoj de D-ro Nakamura; Medicina Vortaro; flags on white silk; writing pads; writing paper and envelopes; Millidge Esperanto-English Dictionary.

Subscriptions.—Please help us to save paper and postage, and lighten our work, by paying your subscription promptly. Also renew in the highest practicable category so as to help the international movement as well as the B.E.A. The magazine Esperanto Internacia, although naturally smaller than in normal times, is now the only gazette giving news of the movement from all over the world. It also includes frequent really interesting and well-written articles and stories. Your support may enable it to be still further improved.

C.C.G.

LATE NEWS

Signatures received to Dec. 20th 5267

Progress.—The Popular Correspondence Course continues to meet with the success which it merits. At the time of writing almost five hundred students have enrolled, and a very large proportion are making splendid progress. Many of those who have completed this course have enrolled for the Advanced Course, and as a result the "Standard"
PRI "DEPOST", "DE POST"

La formo "depost" aperis unuafoje (kiom mi scias) en Zamenhofa verko en la jaro 1908, kiam "Marta." presiĝis en "La Revuo". Jen la 16 ekzemploj, cititaj laŭ iliaj lokoj en la aparta volumo de "Marto": 15/31; (43/19; 59/7; 72/18; de post en "La Revuo" depost en la aparta volumo) 104/9; 108/3; 130/11; 148/11; 162/21; 172/19; 178/20; 186/27; 194/12; 207/4; 215/10. La unuvorta formo troviĝas ankaŭ ĉe P.E. 1036; R. de B. 8/22; Fab. I. xxix. 3, 6, 8; xxx. 25. II. Sam. v. 6; I. Reg. viii. 16. II. Reg. viii. 6; xxv. 15. xxii. 22. Psa. cxxix. 1. 2. Jes. viii. 17. xlv. 2. Jer. iii. 24. vii. 25; xxv. 3. Ieh. xxviii. 15; xviii. 35. En kvar aliaj lokoj Zamenhof mem donis la duvorton: I. Kron. xvii. 5, 10. II. Kron. viii. 16. Ijob xx. 4.

Kontraŭ depos! ni povas diri, ke ĝi kondukas al peko kontraŭ la regulo de la akcento; supozeble oni ne volonte dirus depost. Ŝajnas do, ke la Biblia Komitato bone faris, anstataŭigante depost per de post, formo libera de la regulo de la akcento.

Tamen ekzistas alia sufiĉe forta arguemento, kiu sufiĉas ambaŭ formojn, nome, ili ne esprimas la celatan sencon, kiu estas de tiam, de tiu, detempe de tio."

Mi esploris la cititajn lokojn kaj trovis, ke ĉiuj ceteraj:...
**ESPERANTO STILL LIVES**

The following letter, which has been a little shortened, appeared in "The Burnley Express" (5 November).

Your correspondent has evidently been enquiring into Esperanto, and comes to tell us all about it in last Wednesday's issue under the heading "Esperanto Still Lives!" Well, what did he expect it to do? Perish?

The fact that we are now at war doesn't mean that an idea of such importance as an international language can die when it has once been established. only one language can serve the purpose of an international medium, and that language must be simple, practical, and neutral. Now one language only answers that description—Esperanto. How does it? you ask. What test has it had? I can tell you about many successful congresses held in many lands; I can give you a long list of names of eminent people who support the Esperanto movement, or I can tell you of governments who have used it successfully. But then you may say that these are not nice governments—they're not English!

I'll just be content to say that Esperanto has at any rate served me well in various trips abroad. In Paris, on the St. Lazare station, the first thing that caught my eye was the familiar sign "Way out" in Esperanto. I went out, and at the entrance to the station found an information bureau, with clerks speaking many languages, including Esperanto. From the Esperantist clerk I got the information a traveller requires without much difficulty. I could have had the information from the English-speaking official, but I thought it a good opportunity to satisfy myself that all the other clerks, the German, English, Italian, Spanish, etc., would be needless if we were all taught Esperanto. I was satisfied, and still am.

At an Esperanto congress held in Antwerp I conversed with people of many countries without much difficulty. Often, when groups were breaking up, we would ask one another whence we came. The reply would be Spain or Italy or Ireland or Iran, or perhaps just England.

I have never made the practice, as many Esperantists have, of arranging with a local Esperantist to receive me and be my host and guide. I have put Esperanto to the more severe test of meeting complete strangers haphazardly on the street or in the cafes. I certainly have had some agreeable meetings and surprises in this way, and have never had much difficulty with Esperanto.

It is pleasant to recall the sailor ashore at Villefranche from the Chilean battle cruiser; the Japanese visitor in the Alpes Maritimes; and the Norwegians on the terrace at the Casino, Monte Carlo. Not quite so happy were the two Esperantists from the Chilian battle cruiser; the Japanese visitor in the Alpes Maritimes; and the Norwegians on the terrace at the Casino, Monte Carlo. These things just show me that Esperanto is practical and neutral. And it must be simple, because I learned it!

As a working man I have been able to enjoy a certain amount of culture and travel through the knowledge of Esperanto that would otherwise have been impossible. And if you want the same, you can learn Esperanto easily and cheaply, and get any help you require from one of the local societies. If you don't want these luxuries, and incidentally to help world progress, well, that doesn't bother me. I've told you about it, anyway, and it's you who are missing the 'bus.

WM. STANSFIELD

**AERONAUTIKA TERMINARO**

E. D. Durrant. 36 paĝoj kun kovriro, 9p., a phấnko lp.

Ce pluraj temoj la manko de faka terminaro sufle plena kaj fida estas tio tre sentebia, kaj la Esperantistaro determinis emas malajtenti tiun gravan flankon de la movado. La jena volumeto estas inda aldone al nia teknika literaturo. Troviĝas ĝi prekskaŭ 500 terminoj (fiu kun Angla ekvivalento kaj aŭtoritata definio). Notinde estas, ke la difinoj estas bazitaj (kun permeso) sur la Aeronautical Glossary de British Standards Institution. Ofte, por la laiko, la Esperanta termino estas pli simpla kaj klara, ol la nacia.

La terminoj grupiĝas sub jenaj rubrikoj:
- Generala ; Manovrado ; Aerodinamiko (fluidmovoj, flugokaballoj)
- Aerodinamoj ; Surfacoj (Formo, Arango)
- Strukturo (Kondukiloj, Pezoj, Kaj (Energio, Helicio)
- Instrumentoj ; Navigado (Generala, Instrumento, Primotoraj Indikiloj, Lumigoj kaj Signalado)
- Tera Organizo (Generala, Lumigoj, Radiado, Gvidiloj)
- Paraŝutoj ; Motoroj ; Bibliografio

Sekvas tre klare desegnoj.

Ni prenu, ekzemple, kelke da vortoj el la rubriko Manovrado : To bank, bunt, crash, dive, drift, glide, hover, loop, pitch, power-divide, recover, roll, side-slip, soar, spin, spiral, stall, take-off, bank, yaw, zoom (turklini(tr.), bonti, kraj, plongi, drivi, gi, svari, lopi, tangi, flugplongi, horizonta, pollisci, flankgisti, sori, falspirla, spirla, stauli, eflungi, jori, zomi).

Pluaj terminoj (notitaj prekskaŭ hazarde): aerofoilo, baco, deko, dopa, flapi, flugomarkoj, fuselage, ratio, span, span, swingline, stringer, strut, tab, wing (plano, gvidilo, stajo), aperturo, postlako, framo (kp. kadro), fuzeolo, ribaltujo, enverzuro, sparo, flutfirma (flufilia), stringo, strebo, kronlako, alo (kp. flugilo).

Sed la kompilado de tia verko tute ne konsistas el facilama elekti aŭ fabriko de esprimoj lai persona gusto kaj kaprico. Necesas (a) plena scio de la lingvo; (b) plena scio de la fako; (c) familiaro kun ĝis nun ĝisnunaj verkoj en Esperanto pri la fako kaj temoj parencaj; (d) konsento kun kompetentaj fakuloj diversnaciaj. Tiu trege malfacilan laboron S-ro Durrant majstre plemumas. Efekte, li mem proponis surpripze malmultaj
radikojn. Ni tre bedaŭras, ke li ne sekvis la insistan konsilon de la L.K., indikante ĉiun por steleto, por helpo de estontaj vortartojoj. Ni bedaŭras ankaŭ, ke devige mankas la haplologian kunpremon de empena (direkta) sinonimo de maldekstra, se sinonimo necesas), kaj alerojn al emperono, direkterono. Ĉu mekanisto meĥanikisto? Eble la jam oite provitaj ascendi estas preseraro, aŭ haplologia mallongigo de kaj descendi estas necesataj por teknika uzo, La homina uzo de momento, strebo, kun alia signifo ol la kutima, kvankam teorie bedaŭrinda, ŝajne estas neevitebla. Tegstrikta ne tre kontentigas: strikttega (pli ĝusta) estas tro peza; kun strikta tego ŝajnas preferinda.

Kp. flosi, to raft (an object), (iy.). Flotekipaĵo, nian lingvon kaj sian Jarlibron per valora teknika liaj kunlaborantoj, inter kiuj aparte mencinda estas grava laboro kompetente farita, Gratulon ankaŭ al dinamika Fako de National Physical Laboratory. S-ro Ernest 'F. Relf, F.RS. Estro de la Aero-

DE GUSTIBUS
NON EST DISPUTANDUM

Kion ankoraŭ? Ni estas malsataj! Ni volas nur manĝi kaj manĝi unu lingvon post alia! Ni ĉiuj estus poliglotoj!

Eklekron fremdan lingvon, kaj vi satigos por unu jardeko; eklekron unuiĝitajn, kaj vi havos sufiĉe por la tuta vivon sed lernu ĉiujn kaj studu, kion vi povas, kaj vi dikigis tiel, ke vi certe ne bedaŭros esti lerninta kaj ĉiujn lingviston, kaj ni jam estus preseraro, aŭ haplologia mallongigo de kaj descendi estas necesataj por teknika uzo...
Esperanto and Phrenology.—Readers may have noticed that one of the drawings of the human head displayed in the windows of phrenologists bears the words La signo de la lingvo estas tie ĉi, denoting a portion of the head supposed to be the seat of the language faculty. This use of Esperanto for an international conception is most apposite, and it would be interesting to know who introduced it. It is doubtful whether all who exhibit the drawing know that the language used is Esperanto, and readers who consult anyone who displays it might do useful propaganda by talking about the language employed.

Dr. Alexandra Fisher, formerly Head Mistress of the Girls' County School, Bishop Auckland, a pioneer of the teaching of Esperanto in British schools, and an Honorary Adviser of our Education Committee, in the recent Birthday Honour Lists received the O.B.E. for educational work.

Lectures to H.M. Forces.—There are possible openings for unpaid lectures on Esperanto in connection with the official scheme for Adult Education in H.M. Forces. Members of the B.E.A. are accustomed to public speaking (e.g., ministers of religion, teachers, etc.) and fully conversant with the language and the movement, who would like to offer their services in or near their own localities, should write for information to the B.E.A.

Prof. Aimé Cotton.—On the occasion of the seizure of Prof. Cotton of Paris by the Nazis as a hostage, La France Libre (Nov.) prints an article by Prof. J. G. Crowther, from which we translate the following passage: "Scientific workers from all parts of the world who desired to utilize the most powerful magnetic field in the world, came to Cotton's laboratory. One could find there an international team bent on scientific research. Cotton was much interested in Esperanto, and was delighted to have opportunities for conversing in the language."

The language difficulty in Jerusalem.—At the Caxton Hall (29 July) Rev. J. P. Thornton-Duesbury quoted a letter from the Head of St. George's School in Jerusalem. Here a new class had been formed of Jewish boys, refugees from many European countries, numbers of whom could not speak English. Wishing to get a small boy safely in, Mr. Harriman and I drove to the Kremlin; and there, in consultation with Stalin and Molotov, with Litvinov for our interpreter, we reviewed and considered the findings of the day.

But we did not rely entirely on our interpreter. We devised a plan for speeding things up that worked wonders. Before going to the Kremlin we tried to anticipate Stalin's questions, and prepared answers beforehand which were translated into Russian; so that when the questions came, instead of making statements through Litvinov, it was our habit to hand across the table to the Russian Prime Minister a complete answer all typed out in his own language.

This ingenious jumping of the language barrier between himself and Stalin does credit to Lord Beaverbrook's resourcefulness; but it is a pity that these two statesmen were unable to enjoy a man to man chat.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation.—The General Committee of the F.O.R. has advised its members to learn Esperanto, so that when hostilities cease and communications are restored they may be able to link up with similar groups in other lands. Details from Rev. T. W. Roff, 8 Sherbourne Rd., Bolton, or Rev. W. J. Downes, 7 Hill St., Kingswood, Bristol. Esperantists in touch with a local F.O.R. group might offer help.
RECENT LECTURES

Nov.
5. **Andover.** The Grammar School.
6. **Bolton.** Maria Grey Training College.
7. **Dagenham.** Lymington Boys' School.
8. **Lancaster.** Friends' School.
9. **Lancaster.** Regent Street Polytechnic.
10. **Lancaster.** P.P.U.
11. **Lancaster.** Regent Street Polytechnic.
12. **Dagenham.** Lymington Girls' School.

Dec.
9. **Richmond.** Rotary Club.
10. **Guildford.** Cooperative Hall.
11. **East Dulwich.** Methodist Church, Barry Road.
12. **Hove.** County School for Boys.
13. **Notting Hill.** Demonstration Lesson.

At **Andover** (a second visit) every child present bought a book. The **Dudley** meeting was a talk to the Students' Union of a College evacuated from London. In **Lancaster** books were bought to the value of £4.11s. As a result two classes are now being taught by Mr. J. O'Hare (9 Meadowside):
1. one at the school, one for adults.
2. under Mr. Toms, and are doing excellently. To hear a lesson there would be an education to many language teachers. The adjoining girls' school asked for a lecture, and as a result a weekly class is now held there also, under Miss P. Strapps. **Richmond** Rotary Club invited us at the suggestion of our member Mr. J. H. Gittens: the club had already passed a resolution in favour of Esperanto. If one may judge by the intelligent faces of the students met, the class at **Guildford** under Mr. G. E. Neal (Speedwell, Grosvenor Rd., Godalming) should do well.

**Brighton** and **Hove** gave us two highly interested audiences (270 girls, 200 boys). Many books were bought. Miss E. A. Jones kindly provided hospitality.

LOCAL NEWS

**Birmingham.** —Meetings at 26 Bristol Rd., 3.15, on 10 Jan., 14 Feb., and 14 March.
**Bodmin.** —Mrs. E. Gregory (1 Beaconsfield Terrace) has a class for young people.
**Bristol.** —Local classes have 60 students. A new and appreciated arrangement is a monthly Service in Esperanto.

**Bolton.** —On 5 Dec. Mr. F. Parker gave a lantern lecture to an audience of 60 (among them a class under Rev. T. W. Roff) on Esperanto adventures in Europe.
**Burnley.** —Esperanto Circle: Thursdays, 7.45, at Temperance Rooms, Brown St. Esperanto only spoken. Elementary class on Tuesdays under Mr. Smith.

**Cardiff.** —Meetings on Mondays, 6.30–9.0, at Friends' Meeting-House, 43 Charles St. Class under Mr. E. Haigh.

**Cheltenham.** —Meetings every other Saturday (3.45) at 29 St. George Rd. By all accounts the proceedings are very lively. Visitors welcomed.

**Doncaster.** —The group already reported meets regularly at the Friends' Meeting-House. It consists largely of members of the Upper Forms in the Grammar School and the High School.

**Eastern Federation.** —The Secretary (Miss P. Strapps, 50 Woodlands Road, Ilford) wishes to hear from all Esperantists in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, who do not already get the Federation Bulletin.

**Glasgow.** —Both classes have a good attendance: others, including one at a First-Aid Depot, will start soon.

**Halifax.** —Mrs. Speak teaches two classes: one at the Modern School, one at the Technical College.

**Huddersfield.** —The Class under Mr. Hirst at the Technical College has an average attendance of 29. The group meets on Jan. 2, 4, 22, 31; Feb. 12, 25. Details from Mr. Beaumont, 5 Central Close, Fartown.

**Lancashire and Cheshire.** —Next Federation meeting: 21 Feb., 3.30, Claremont Baptist School, Bolton (8 mins. from bus-station).

**Leicester.** —The group meets at Wycliffe Church, Prebend St., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Mr. G. E. Collis has a class on Tuesdays (6.30) at City Boys' School Evening Institute.

**Letchworth.** —The Annual Report of the local group evidences good work done and increasing interest.

**London Club** (153 Drummond St., N.W.1).—Meetings at 6.30 on Jan. 9th (Social) and Feb. 6th; at 3.0 on Jan. 24th (Tea Dance, 2/-), and Feb. 14th.

**Manchester** (Lower Mosley St. Social Club, 2.30).—31 Jan., Address by Mr. C. Grant-Dixon; 28 Feb., Spertoj en internaciaj kongresoj (E. Sugar).

**Neath.** —Miss Rees has a class for girls. There is also an after-school class at the Girls' School, Seven Sisters.

**Newcastle.** —Meetings every Friday, 8.0, at 66 Jesmond Rd.

**Newport.** —Marguerite Edmonds is teaching five girls at the High School; each of them teaches another group: thus 50 girls are learning and making good progress.

**Reading.** —A class has been held for C.O.'s, in Reading Prison.

**Scottish Federation.** —The next Congress will be held at Kirkcaldy on 13th June, 1942. Congress Sec., T. C. Fraser, 2 Lady Helen St., Kirkcaldy. Isolated Scottish Esperantists may have the bulletin free on application. Classes in Leven and Buckhaven evening schools.

**Shffield.** —Two classes are held: (a) W.E.A. Class, under Mr. C. W. Gardner, Mon., 5.30, at Dick Sheppard Centre, 30a Change Alley; (b) Class at W.E.A. House, 278 Western Bank, Fri., 6.30, under Mr. H. Bramwell.

**Somerset, Gloucester and West Midland Federation.** —This is a temporary affiliation of the W.M. and the S. and G. Federations. The Sec., Miss H. Mayne, Woodbine Cottage, Tarlton, Nr. Crew, would be glad to hear from isolated Esperantists in the district.

**Wakefield.** —Meetings (Fri.) at The Little Chapel, Duke of York St. There is an elementary class, an advanced Study Circle, and a Library.

**Walkhamstow.** —The Club meets (3rd Sun., 11.0–5.0), at Friends' Hall, Greenleaf Road, E.17. Rambles start from Chingford Station (1st Sun., 11.0). Visitors are very welcome. Vera Brittain, who officially inspected the Club Meeting, wrote "It was difficult not to stay the time allocated to the Esperanto Class".

**Weston-super-Mare.** —Classes under Mr. Head on Tuesdays and Sundays.

**Yorkshire Federation.** —Prizes are offered for Essay Competitions. Details from B. B. Beaumont, 5 Central Close, Fartown, Huddersfield.
B.E.A. LIBRARY

The Librarian (36 Penrhyn Rd., Kingston) gratefully acknowledges the following donations: “Kingstona Rondiranto” 5/-; A. G. Tucker 3/-; Miss Baldwin-Smith 1/-; books or photos from Dr. Crowley, Messrs. W. M. Appleby, D. Frome, J. F. Yeomans; Misses A. B. Deans, F. H. Hanbury, M. Tucker; Mrs. E. Gregory.


EDZIĜOJ

Bartlett-Browne.—Je 5 Decembro, Reginald R. J. Bartlett al Eirene M. Browne, filino de nia neforgesebla pioniro Giles L. Browne. (1 St. John’s Avenue, Friern Barnet).

Butler—Childs.—Je 8 Novembro, James W. Butler (Kingston) al Lilian E. E. Childs (Tolworth). (Owl’s Haven, Richings Way, Iver, Bucks).


Rhodes—Rose.—Je 20 Oktobro, Frank E. Rhodes (Keighley) al Edith Rose (Harrogate). (Elderthorpe, Oakworth, Keighley).

NASKIĜO


THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ESPERANTIST TEACHERS

The Society intends, if circumstances permit, to arrange a week’s Conference at Easter, for study, practice, and other activities. All interested are invited to communicate with the Secretary, Miss V. C. Nixon, 183 Woodlands Park Road, Bournville, Birmingham, 30.

Membership of the Society is in three categories:—professional teachers in schools of all kinds, who are Esperantists; accredited teachers of Esperanto, not included in the first category; professional teachers and other educationists, whether Esperantists or not, who are active supporters of the aims of the Society.

Literary Service.—Do you know that the Correspondence Course Tutors of the B.E.A. are at the disposal of any Esperantist who wishes for candid criticism of his MSS? Full details from the B.E.A.

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Will readers kindly note that matter appearing in The British Esperantist does not necessarily reflect any official views of the Association, and that the only contents that can be regarded as in any way committing the Association are:
1. the official matter appearing towards the end of each issue over the signature of the Secretary or Acting Secretary, and
2. other notices, articles, reports, etc., issued in the name of the Council or Executive Committee, or signed by one of the responsible Officers.

BERNARD LONG
Hon. Secretary

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Wanted—En Ohindio Nenio Nova. Offers to B.E.A. with reference RFL.

Member of the B.E.A. desires very much to obtain copies of (a) the textbooks for Intersteno for Esperanto and for English; (b) La Plena Gramatiko. Either new or second-hand. Particulars, price, etc., to A.Z., c/o B.E.A.

Wanted—Copies of Millidge Dictionary in good condition. Offers to B.E.A.
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These donations are acknowledged with grateful thanks.

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London, S.E.24—VD: J. C. Stobie, 50 Stradella Road, Herne Hill.

Parkstone—D: A. J. Hicks, 85 North Road.

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The British Esperantist

Jan./Feb. 1942

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