La Redakcio Komentas

N! ŝuldas al niaj legantoj klarigon pri la iom groteska aranĝo de la bildoj, kiuj akompanis la artikolon “Bela Somerset” en nia januaro numero. Nia intenco estis, ke la teksto kaj bildoj okupu paĝojn 4 kaj 5, tiel ke ĉe unu malfermo oni vidos la tuton—la tabelo de enhavo en paĝo 16 atestas pri tiu intenco. Bedaŭrinde niaj presistoj trovis lastmomente, ke tio estas teknike nebla. La malfrueco de la poŝto pro Kristnasko kaj la neĝa vetero ne permesis, ke ili konsultu nin pri nova aranĝo, kaj ili decidis rearanĝi la pagojn tiel, kiel ili do aperis. Ŝangante la paĝnumerojn ili forgesis pri la tabelo, kiu sekve estas malkorekta.

Adiaŭ!

En nia movado ofte aperas novaj gazetoj, kaj malaperas malnovaj. Al tio ni kutimiĝis. Tamen, kun vera ĉagreno ni ricevis en decembro duoblan numeron de NIA GAZETO, en kiu ĝia fondinto-direktoro kaj ĉefredaktoro Georges Avril anoncis, ke tiu numero estas la lasta. Li klarigis per siaj “Lastaj Vortoj,” ke li ne povas plu disponigi la tempon, kiun postulas la gvidado de la gazeto flankde lia profesia laboro.

Kiel ĉefredaktoro de L’ÉCLAIREUR DE NICE ET DU SÜD-EST Avril gvidis la Esperantan NIA GAZETO kiel monatan eldonon de la sama eldonejo. Dum ses jaroj ĝi aperis, kaj ni ĉiam salutis ĝian alvenon, ĉar inter la multaj gazetoj de nia movado ĝi enhavis la unikan gamon de la gazeto flankde lia profesia laboro, ke ĝi ĉiam klarigis la tempon, kiun postulas la gvidado de la gazeto flankde lia profesia laboro.


Niaj lokoj en nia mondo por bona sendependaj gazetoj pli ellegas?

Bonvenon!

Unuiĝu Instruistoj! estas la devizo de la Brita Societo de Esperantistaj Instruistoj, pri kies fondo ni aperigas raporton en la nuna numero. Estas ĝenerale akceptate, ke la fina triumfo de Esperanto estas ligita kun ĝia instruado en la infanaj lernejoj, kaj tial la Esperantistaj instruistoj estas la avangardo de nia paca armeo. Ili jam havas viglan organon internacian, nome TAGE, sed necesas estas ankaŭ naciaj societoj por prizorgi la lokajn teritoriojn. La britaj instruistoj starigis valoran ekzemplon, kaj ni deziras plenopli sukceson al ilia societo.

Pioniro

Kun granda ĝojo ni legis en FRANCA ESPERANTISTO, ke la bone konata franca pioniro de Esperanto, Ernest Archdeacon, prezidanto de SFPE, estas nomita Oficisto de la Honorlegio, pro siaj servoj al aviano kaj al Esperanto. Ni kore gratulas nian samideanon kaj la tutan Esperantistaron de Francujo pri tiu honorigo, kaj ni presigas en alia paĝo detalajn artikolon kun biografio de Archdeacon.
TEACHERS UNITE!

It is now eight years since the Education Committee of the B.E.A. began its work of advancing the cause of Esperanto in educational circles. Among its activities has been the arranging of meetings for teachers, which have become almost an annual event.

On January 7th the latest of these took place at University College, London, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Nowell Smith, M.A.; and the Society of British Esperantist Teachers was launched, with an initial membership of 40. This is an encouraging beginning, and by the time that the provisional Committee meets on February 4th, it is hoped that the number will have trebled.

About 200 teachers and others connected with education are members of the B.E.A. A great many more teachers are known to be Esperantists, but are as yet outside the movement. If all these could be enrolled in the new Teachers' Society, it would be quite a formidable body and could do a good deal to influence the teachers' organisations in this country, as well as public opinion.

The subscription for the new Society has been fixed at a minimum of 1/-, which may be paid to the B.E.A. on behalf of the Society, or direct to the hon. secretary. This sum is intentionally low for two reasons: first that no one may be deterred from joining, secondly that as the Society will inevitably cooperate with the T.A.G.E. (the International Teachers' Association), it is hoped that many of its members will also become members of the international organisation.

The Committee, which will function for a year, and will draw up a provisional constitution, is representative of different types of schools and teachers' organisations, as follows:—Miss Margaret Jay (Chairman), Mr. May, Miss Nixon (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Osmotherly, Mr. R. F. Parker, Miss P. Strapps, Miss Walters. Mr. Nowell Smith, to whose active support and wide experience the Education Committee already owes so much, has accepted the position of President of the Society for the first year.

As soon as possible a bulletin will be sent out containing a list of members, so that those living in the same locality may get in touch with one another. As the funds will be limited, much of the effectiveness of the Society will depend on the initiative and cooperation of the members.

One of the chief needs of teachers of Esperanto in schools is addresses for correspondence. It is not generally known that T.A.G.E. has a correspondence office which may be used, without fee, by all teachers, though an international coupon, or double postcard (3d.) must be sent for an individual reply. Addresses are published in the INTERNACIA PEDAGOGIA REVUO, and the name of the Secretary is:—S-ro K. H. Sportel, Nieuw-Scheemda, Nederlando.

An attraction to pupils learning Esperanto is the prospect of a holiday abroad. For the first time an international holiday for school children on a large scale was organised by La Juna Vivo at Groet in Holland during August, 1938. A film of this happy holiday was shown during the Teachers' Meeting at University College by Mr. John Holland, of Leighton Buzzard. Mr. Holland has presented this copy of the film to the B.E.A. and several bookings were made by teachers anxious to show it in school and at club meetings. So successful was the enterprise that a Tutmonda Junularorganizo has been founded with the object of arranging a holiday annually. In 1939 this will be near Brussels.

The Bulletin of the new Teachers' Society will be a means of making known to its members the many such opportunities available both for themselves and for their pupils.

As soon as practicable it is suggested that Vice-Presidents should be appointed in areas where the number of members justifies this, so that they may act as local conveners and so initiate and co-ordinate activity in the district.

One of the most striking developments in the history of Esperanto in this country is the work of Mr. M. C. Butler in the schools. During the last three years he has visited 413, with an attendance at his demonstration of some 53,108 pupils and 2,248 teachers.

The Council of the League of Nations Union has recently urged its Executive to press for the teaching of an international language in schools; there is much interest in and support of Esperanto among educational authorities at home and abroad, notably in France and Holland.

On the whole it may be said that the
HIGH HONOUR FOR FRENCH ESPERANTIST
Ernest Archdeacon made Officer of the Legion of Honour

Of all the recent advances made by Esperanto, those achieved in France during the past two years are the most outstanding. The conference, "L’Esperanto dans la Vie Moderne" was a successful step with very important results, redounding greatly to the credit not only of the French Esperantists, but also to that of the many leading men in French public life who supported it. We may assure ourselves that such recognition would not have been attained without able leadership and presentation of the case for Esperanto.

Among the leaders of our movement in France M. Ernest Archdeacon occupies a special place; and his many friends and admirers throughout the Esperanto world will certainly share the pleasure of our French colleagues over the honour bestowed upon him in November last, when he was made Officier de la Légion d’Honneur, for his work in connection with Aviation and Esperanto.

Through good times and bad M. Archdeacon has given constant encouragement and help to the French Esperanto movement, and his elevation from the rank of Chevalier to Officier of the Légion d’Honneur is not only a well merited reward for services in the cause of progress, but also sets a seal of recognition on the advance of Esperanto, with which he has been actively associated for over thirty years. Those of us who have the great pleasure of knowing M. Archdeacon personally will realise that it is this implicit recognition of Esperanto which will give him the greatest pleasure.

However, M. Archdeacon is not merely an Esperantist—he is essentially a pioneer in the truest sense, whose life has also been linked up with two of the most revolutionary aspects of modern progress, namely, automobilism and aviation. In his early twenties he took part in ballooning, and only just escaped death in the tragedy of the "Arago" in 1887. Having completed a flight in the "Arago" from Paris to the mouth of the Seine, accompanied by Lhoste and Maugut, he strongly opposed the rash suggestion of his companions that they should try to reach the coast of England. Lacking maps and instruments he considered the project extremely foolhardy. Unfortunately his counsel was unheeded, and Lhoste and Maugut ascended again without him—never to be heard of again.

Interest in the possibilities of powered road transport was then awakening, and M. Archdeacon assisted Serpollet to make his three-wheeled steam car, in which the two men made a journey from Paris to Lyons in 1890—which took eleven days! Six years later he was a co-founder of the Automobile Club de France. About that time he also founded the Aero Club de France, of which he was the first President.

By then, however, his attention had reverted to flying, this time in connection with heavier-than-air machines. Santos-Dumont and Henri Farman were considerably encouraged and assisted by him in their early experiments. In 1904 he contributed 25,000 francs to the 50,000 francs trophy, known as the Archdeacon-Deutsch Cup, for award to the first person to complete the flight of a closed circuit of one kilometer, which was won by Henri Farman.

Already his attention had been attracted to the language problem, and soon his energy was devoted to Esperanto, which he has consistently upheld and assisted.

His life has throughout been rich in effort and practical help towards achievements in modern progress, and what could be more fitting than the recognition which has been accorded to him for his work in promoting Aviation and Esperanto?

E. D. D.

BERN CONGRESS
Please note reduced prices of certain of the excursions notified on page 11 of our January issue.

Excursion No. 7 New Price 13/-
Excursion No. 8 New Price 9/-
Excursion No. 11 New Price 9/-

VIOLET C. NIXON, Hon. Secretary.
193, Woodlands Park Road, Bournville, Birmingham.
For the Esperanto Student

What Shall I Read?

By VIJCJO VERDA

During my short period as a teacher of Esperanto and during my several months' employment at the office of the B.E.A. I have come up against the problem of providing easy reading matter to a large number of enthusiastic pupils. This has given me cause to do quite a little research work amongst the available easy reading material which is in the B.E.A. current book list. I think the result may be helpful to new students and to other teachers as well as to Esperantists who have friends who are learning Esperanto, so I am giving here the general lines I follow when I am giving advice to a student.

It all depends on the student and the method as well as the grade reached whether one advises the simplest or more advanced readers. Some people prefer to reach the end of perhaps a second textbook before touching a reader. And then they sometimes want to take up a book that is an Esperanto classic and read it without effort. Others want to get on with simple reading as soon as they have had one lesson or so. Most people, however, are quite willing to take an ordinary course and then follow it up with rational reading. I am writing for these particularly, but not ignoring the others.

One of the best types of book for a beginner is the graded reader that is specially written for the beginner. Of these we have at least two good ones; El la Nèbulo and a series of booklets called Unuaj Paŝoj en Nova Mondo (see B.E.A. Booklist). Both are in the very simplest Esperanto and both in quite good style. Another book which is really a textbook, but which can be used very well as a first reader is Tra la Jaro. Then I can recommend that adults do NOT despise Esperanto for Infanoj which contains ideal material for a beginner who wants to see good examples of the correct usage of certain affixes and prepositions.

I am afraid that I cannot recommend some of the so-called—and sometimes so titled—"easy readers" as being the best for beginners. Often they are definitely not so.

After the first stages of reading have been passed, the variation from pupil to pupil becomes more marked. The quick-learning students show a lot more progress than the people to whom learning does not come so easily. Some pupils have to follow up one of these mentioned above with another book of the same grade, whilst others can step well ahead and take a book written in quite ordinary Esperanto.

But quite a good second step is Verda Koro by Baghy, which is a graded second reader in irreproachable Esperanto with helpful word lists at the back. Baghy certainly provides an excellent "studilo" here. The field for this second stage is not quite so richly sown with reading material. I might mention that volumes I, II, and III of Juna Vivo are full of simple material, chiefly in short pieces. I think that for the English student one might recommend the two books by John Merchant, Tri Angloj Aliande, a good humorous story with a definitely English style, and Kompatinda Klem, which is very similar but rather more advanced.

Now in the third stage the field is far more extended and a lot depends on opinions. Really reliable authors should now be sought out, as it is at about this stage that the real language sense is born. The work up to now has been mostly concerned with learning the formation of the phrases and the uses of the affixes, etc. But as the reading becomes more fluent the language sense comes into play and it is then more important to read only the best material.

Of course there is Fundamenta Krestomatio, which no Esperantist must miss out of his early reading (even later it is helpful—please note), and Lingvaj Respondoj, two "lego-lernolibroj".

It is difficult to make general recommendations at this stage as much depends on the pupils' progress and tastes. However I feel that worthy of mention are the following books which I myself have read: Esperanta Legolibroto (Migliorini), Karto Mistera (chiefly because the gripping story makes one want to get on), Verema Raporto,
Veterano, Elektitaj Humoraj Rakontoj, and La Tuta Esperanto. Others of course are available and if I have not mentioned them it is not necessarily because I think they are not worthy of recommendation, but most likely because I have not read them myself.

So I have roughly divided the available easy readers into three main classes:

A:
- Ella Nebulo
- Esperanto por Junjaj Vivo
- Tra la Jaro
- Unuij Paço

B:
- Verda Koro
- Volumes
- Tri Angioj
- Kompatinja

C:
- Fundamenta
- Krestomatio
- Lingvaj Respondoj
- Legolibeto
- Veterano
- Elektitaj Rakontoj
- Tuta Esperanto

I suggest that the student should take one from the first list, and if that proves quite easy, one from the second, and, unless there is difficulty, proceed to the third list. If any book should be rather difficult, take another from the same list.

I suggest that the student should take one from the first list, and if that proves quite easy, one from the second, and, unless there is difficulty, proceed to the third list. If any book should be rather difficult, take another from the same list.

General advice is: Don’t be afraid to use a dictionary but don’t overdo it. If the word appears to be important look it up; if not, do as you do in English—pass it over. Don’t struggle through any book that doesn’t interest you. It may be good training for the character but it is a waste of time as regards language learning. As soon as the interest is gone drop the book and take another. Read aloud as much as you can. Read a lot of fairly simple matter aloud so that you can get the flow of the speech without having to puzzle out the meaning at the same time.

Even to really good Esperantists I still say that the best way to keep in good trim is to read, read, and read.

R.S.A. Examinations, 1939

The Esperanto examinations of the Royal Society of Arts will take place this year on Friday, May 19th (Elementary Stage), 7–9 p.m., and Monday, May 22nd (Intermediate Stage), 7–10 p.m. It is of the greatest importance to secure a good entry.

Fees: Stage II. (Intermediate), 4/-; Stage I. (Elementary), 2/6. A local fee (usually 1/-) may be charged in addition. London Candidates: 5/- Intermediate, 3/6 Elementary. It is not necessary to pass in Stage I before entering for Stage II. A candidate may enter for both Stages.

Entries must be sent in through a recognised Local Centre.

Outside London.—Entries must reach Local Secretaries not later than Wednesday, March 29th. Late entries, with an additional fee of 1/- per entry, will be received up to April 13th.

London.—All London examinations are controlled by the Education Committee of the L.C.C. Entry forms may be obtained from the Education Officer (G.P.1), County Hall, London, S.E.1, and must be returned to him by April 1st. Late entries will be accepted up to April 22nd, subject to an additional fee of 2/–. An effort will be made for candidates to sit at their own centres.

A Syllabus giving full details of Local Centres may be obtained for 4½d. post free, and a copy of the examination papers set in 1938, with the requirements for 1939, may be obtained for 4½d. post free (ask for Examination Pamphlet No. VI.) from the Examinations Officer, Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

Do not address correspondence on these examinations to the B.E.A.

Examinations in 1938.—Intermediate: 1st Class, 12; 2nd Class, 12; Fail, 4. Elementary: Passed with credit, 15; Passed, 11; Fail, 3. Total: 57.

34th Scottish Congress

Edinburgh, May 19th-22nd, 1939

Matters are now well in hand and an interesting programme is being arranged. The Congress will be held under distinguished patronage. A good attendance of Esperantists from all parts of Scotland is expected, and Esperantists across the Border should not lose this opportunity of making, or renewing, acquaintance with the Scottish capital. Congress Secretary and Treasurer: G. W. Hare, 96 Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh.

Both on account of the eminence of its authors, and the value of its contents, this book is one of outstanding importance, and the fact that a second edition is needed so soon is a matter for congratulation. It is not only the most important, it is in fact the only work of the kind in our literature.

The authors aim at giving a clear and full account of the Esperanto language in theory and in practice, following in general the usage of the best writers, throwing light on points that are doubtful or obscure, and giving us a guide to the past evolution, present tendencies, and probable future development of the language.

In THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST for February, 1936, appeared a detailed review of the first edition, which (we suggest) the student may consult with advantage. In this attention was called to several points open to criticism, and a hope was expressed that these would be amended in a new edition.

A careful comparison shows that though (owing to thinner paper) the present edition appears smaller than the first, it is really a hundred pages larger; see, for example, the important additions under the headings La rolo de Esperanta vortfarado, voĉoj, aspektoj, apozicio, suplementoj, objektaj, and adjektoj. A number of minor inaccuracies have been corrected, and some useless or doubtful paragraphs have been omitted. In numerous cases clarity is increased by better paragraphing and other typographical improvements. Difficulties of reference due to unusual arrangement are compensated by a very full index. All this is very much to the good.

Nevertheless, many defects to which attention was called in the review still remain. There is the same fog of occasional theoretical obscurity, and of technical terms some of which are alarmingly polysyllabic, doubtfully necessary, or (like prezenco) definitely undesirable. J is regarded as a consonant, but not ŀ (p. 17). Mispronunciations like ogdek and absoluto (18), though refuted by expert phoneticians, e.g., by Dr. R. J. Lloyd, Professor of Phonetics, in Liverpool University, are still insisted on (Do we in English say stofepipe, bet-socks?). The forms virbovo, virkapro, virĉevalo (162) are clear and correct (By the way, Zamenhof did not, as stated, use the form ĉevalviro), and cannot be misunderstood to mean minolatro, faŭno, centaŭro (which ideas are represented by these words). Jozefa is legitimate as an unassimilated proper name, but the Esperanto noun is Jozefino. An invariable -us after kvasau (435), when logic and Zamenhof’s example plead for -as, -is, -os, or -us as required by the meaning, is a loss to the language. Par. 179 is unnecessary; one may indeed say la mia, if one wishes, but the Zamenhofan model Via pano estas ŝi freŝa, ol mia seems preferable. The Zamenhofan Mi timas, ke li ne falu (395), though unusual, is an exact equivalent of the English obsolescent I fear lest he fall, and should not be banned. Nor are such Zamenhofan forms as la mangado ĝin (an “eksterordinara Zamenhofismo”) (295), unu as an indefinite adjective (204), and the elliptical form Mi deziras trinki (iom) da teo (292) worthy of condemnation. The forms ĉagrena, ekscita, fiksa, aflikta, konfuza (49) convey an active meaning (anta) rather than a passive (ata). The pronoun ci (173) should not be exterminated; it is a useful part of the living language. The singular is not always preferable with oni; in some cases the plural is obviously needed (177). Zamenhof wrote Asirio, Naomi; not Astrujo, Noemi). Mis- does not mean malbon-, and should not be so used (124). I cannot agree that if a number of persons disobey the considered recommendations of the Lingva Komitato, the L.K. had better give way (105): that way lies chaos.

The unhappy word po is wrongly used by many continental writers; as a consequence, they find it to be ambiguous or useless, and then advocate its disuse. Our authors devote a monograph of 3,600 words to the meaning of the word, and a discussion as to when it should be followed by the accusative. To the English student the matter is clear, and can be put in a nutshell: “Po is a preposition, and a very useful one. It means at the rate of, @, and is always
followed by the nominative.’’ This accords with Zamenhof’s invariable practice (with the solitary exception of one sentence written in 1888, when he had not made up his mind). The accusatives after po on pp. 215–7, and in similar cases throughout the book, should be deleted accordingly.

In his later writings Zamenhof definitely (and I think wisely) adopted the English use of capitals for racial names and their derivatives (thus: Anglo, Angla) instead of the French (anglo, angila). Usage here is free. Nevertheless the authors have no ground for suggesting (170) that this change was perhaps made not by Zamenhof but by an editor (The contrary is often the case: editors are prone to delete Zamenhof’s capitals). The capitals in La Biblio are unquestionably Zamenhofan. It is exceedingly unlikely that in Fabeloj de Andersen a French editor changed Zamenhof from a French to an English usage. The appearance of the two remaining volumes now in the press should throw light on this point.

It is fair to say that in most cases in which the authors diverge from orthodox usage this fact is honestly stated. And no objection can be taken to the proposal of various neologisms (whether of real value or not) when the authors clearly give them as merely their own suggestions for consideration. But they are perhaps a little too ready to present Esperanto rather as they would like it to be, than as it actually is in Zamenhof’s own writings, and to forget his words: “La lingvo baldaŭ tute detruigus, se ĉiu volus ĝin ŝiri laŭ sia plaĉo, kaj sem ĝiaj talentojn” (L.R.70), and the Boulogne Declaration: Estas rekomendinde imitadi kiel eble plej multe tiun stilon, kiun trovigu en la verkoj de la kreinto de Esperanto, . . . kiu la plej bone konas ĝian spiriton.

As already said, this work is unique, and of great significance. Even those who do not possess it will be influenced by it, for undoubtedly teachers and writers will consult it as a guide. It is therefore exceedingly desirable that it should be as far above criticism as is possible for such a work. Unfortunately, in its present form it cannot, as the authors hope, be accepted as the pure gospel, and to forget the deep debt of gratitude that we owe to authors and publisher alike for a work of such first-rate importance and brilliant scholarship.

M. C. BUTLER.


Bonega traduko de la elokventa alvoko de la rusa anarkisto, al kio estas aŭdonita interesa biografio. Sed por la nesocialista leganto la vortoj de Kropotkin povas ŝajni nur tiom naivaj, kiom ili estas malaktualaj.

K.R.C.S.


La Militrezistanto.—32-paĝa raportaro pri kontraŭmilita agado tutmonda. Kvaronjara buleno, ĵarabono 18. 2p., ĉe 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex.
30th BRITISH ESPERANTO CONGRESS
Weston-super-Mare—Whitsuntide 1939

Official Bulletin No. 5


Headquarters.—The Corporation of Weston-super-Mare has granted the Town Hall to be used as headquarters (Kongresejo).

Membership.—The charge for Congress Tickets will be 3/6 each for adults (1/6 for young people under 18) if applied for before March 31st, 1939. After that date 5/—.

A membership form was sent out in every copy of the January B.E., but the Congress Secretary will gladly send further copies to anyone desiring them. The Organising Committee earnestly request all who can possibly do so, to Join at Once.

To Federation and Group Secretaries: Quantities of membership forms will be gladly sent to you, for distribution among your members. Please inform the Congress Secretary as to how many you can use.

Municipal Favour to Congress Members.—With the exception of Bank Holiday periods, most amusements controlled by the Borough will be open free to members during the Congress.

Camping Facilities.—The committee has arranged a good Camping Ground, within easy reach of the Kongresejo for those members who are camping enthusiasts, at the low price of 9d. per day, for each person. All facilities will be available (i.e., water, sanitation, etc.) on the ground, and meals can be obtained if desired in the Guest House to which the ground belongs. Campers will, of course, be expected to bring their own tents and equipment.

Donations and Guarantee Funds.—These are open and assistance to either will be gratefully received.

Official Address for all Congress matters is:—Lionel H. May, Hon. Sec., 30th British Esperanto Congress, 28 The Boulevard, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME
(Subject to Alteration)

Friday, 26th May.
8.0 p.m. “Akceptejo” opens. Esperanto Exhibition on view.
8.0 p.m. “Interkonigaro” Evening, with bright programme.

Saturday, 27th May.
9.30 a.m. “Akceptejo” opens.
3.0 p.m. Meeting of IEL Delegates. All Congress Members invited.
7.0 p.m. Official Reception by His Worship The Mayor of Weston-super-Mare, in The Winter Gardens Pavilion.
8.0 p.m. Congress Ball in the Winter Gardens Pavilion.

Sunday, 28th May.
10.0 a.m. Annual Meeting of the British Esperanto Association in the Town Hall.
1.0 p.m. Congress Lunch at Huntley’s Beach Hotel, Regent St. Tickets 2/9 each.
2.0 p.m. Assembly for Congress Photograph.
3.0 p.m. Congress Religious Service.
8.0 p.m. Grand Public Meeting in Town Hall—“Esperanto and World Peace.”

Monday, 29th May.
9.30 a.m. All day Excursion to some of Somerset’s celebrated beauty spots; visiting the “Rock of Ages” at Burrington Combe, over the Mendip Hills and down through Cheddar Gorge to Cheddar, on to Wookey Hole for Lunch and a visit to the marvellous caves, thence to Wells to see the ancient Cathedral, returning to Weston-super-Mare by a different route via Wedmore. Tickets, including Lunch and admission to Wookey Hole Caves, 6/6 each.
8 p.m. Musical Revue, devised and arranged by the members of the Bristol Esperanto Society, in the Town Hall.

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### You can help to popularise Esperanto!

The London Esperanto Congress was “news” for the journalists and thus awakened the British Public to a realisation of the existence and progress of Esperanto. In normal times, however, we cannot expect the language to feature anything like so prominently in the news columns, and other means must be resorted to for keeping it alive in the public eye.

Many members have consistently taken part in newspaper correspondence, and to render such work more effective a Press Correspondence Panel has been launched, for which members are urgently required. This is a work in which anyone can take part, whether he or she is a member of a local club or is, for various reasons, unable to participate in the more active life of the movement. At the cost of but little effort and occasional postages a very valuable service can be rendered to the movement, a service which I am sure will give pleasure to many.

For further particulars please write to the Honorary Organiser, Mrs. Claudine B. Durrant, 263a, Kings Court, Alexandra Avenue, Harrow, Middx.

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### HUNGARA RADIO—URGÁ ALVOKO

Laŭraporte estas bona ebleco, ke oni enprogramigos Esperanton, se sufiĉe granda bezono montriĝas. Estu la sendaĵoj el Britujo multegaj! Adreso por skribado:— La Direkcio de la Hungara Radio, Budapest, VIII, Sandőr-u. 7. Hungarujo.
Persona Kroniko

FIANĈIĜO

Bailey—Goddard.—Louis Bailey kun f-ino Mary Goddard, ambaŭ fervoraj membroj de la Grupu "Ĉiam Antaŭen" en Leicester.

Tullo—Brown.—Nia Delegito en Edinburgo, s-ro D. R. Tullo, kun f-ino Madge Brown.

Gratulon kaj bondeziroj !

NASKIĜO

Stuttard.—Al gesinjoraj Mason Stuttard, en Blackpool, la 7an de januaro, filo nomita Roy.

Bonvenon !

FORVOJAĜO

Goodes.—Wilfred M. Goodes, defonda sekretario de la grupo en Romford kaj instruisto de Esperanto en tieaj lernejoj, ricevis postenon de estro de la Angla Lernejo, Rosario, Argentinio. Kun sia sveda edzino li forvojaĝis la 20an de januaro, kaj ili estos for dum kvin jaroj. Is revido !

MORTO

Ballinger.—En Cheltenham la 16an de decembro, post mallonga malsano, George Ballinger, malnova samideano, 75-jara.

Ni kondolencas kun la familianoj.

In the Car

Obviously nothing very spectacular could take place during the Christmas vacation. December 16–21 were spent in the Newcastle district. The N.E. Federation Conference on the 17th was on the usual lines; a notable item was a brilliant reading by Mr. Mawson of Zamenhof's Congress Speech at Geneva; this might have been written for the present time. On Dec. 19th we met 30 girls from Welbeck Rd. S.G. School in Newcastle at the house of Mrs. Rixham, who is already teaching some of them. Next day 150 boys at Whitehall Rd. Central School in Gateshead were a most enthusiastic audience; at their own request the hour's lecture was extended to 2½ hours.

In December, and in the first week in January, visits were arranged and paid to the Education Offices in Ascrington, Bolso, Burnley, Bury, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Durham, Leigh, Nelson, Preston, Rochdale, St. Helens, Sunderland, Warrington and Widnes. Weather prevented a visit to the Offices in Southport and Chorley, as arranged; but they were approached by letter, as also were the Education Offices in Bath, Bridgwater, Gloucester, Taunton, Somerset, Wigan and Yeovil. These efforts should bear fruit later on.

Through the whole period travelling conditions were exceedingly bad; night travelling was often impossible, and this somewhat increased expenses for board and lodging. The car, however, has survived, has been decarbonized, and is now ready and waiting for opportunities for further useful work.

M: C. BUTLER.

At the time of going to press, the deficit on the Motor Car Fund amounts to £1 10s.

Coming Events

FEDERATION CONFERENCES


South-Eastern.—The Annual Meeting will take place at Tonbridge on a Saturday in Feb. Details from S. E. Bellatti, 334 Pickhurst Rise, West Wickham, Kent.


DANCE

London Federation. — Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.1, Feb. 4, 7.45 p.m. (following B.E.A. Council Meeting). Tickets 1 6 from Federation Officials, Groups and B.E.A.

DISERVO

London.—St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, 12 Feb., je 15.30. Kondukos Charles Steel; solkantos f-ino R. A. Sales. Teo-kunveno de la Dua-Dimanĉa Rondo sekvos en Hotelo Great Eastern (kosto 18. 8p.)

Internacia Konkurso de IEL, 1938

FINAJ CIPEROJ

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OFFICIAL NOTICES

December 1938

The British Esperanto Association consists of Fellows, Members, Affiliated Groups, and Federations. The Annual Subscriptions are:—
Fellows, 21/-; Members, 5/-; Junior Members (under 18), 2/6; Life Fellowship, £12. 12s. 6d.; Life Membership, £5. (See prospectus).

President: G. D. Buchanan, F.R.A.S.
Hon. Secretary: Bernard Long, B.A.
Hon. Treasurer: Arthur C. Oliver.
Propaganda Secretary: M. C. Butler, M.R.S.T.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS
Fergusson, Miss M. I. R.  Dumfries.
Smith, Mrs. N. F. St. Leonards-on-Sea.

NEW MEMBERS
Allen, H. C. Kings Lynn.
Bloomfield, T. G. Kings Lynn.
Charlton, F. Bradford.
Cogswell, S. Birmingham, 17.
Gallifant, Miss C. Llanelly.
Hargreaves, J. H. Wath-on-Deearne.
Julian, W. H. St. Austell.
Kroelenbaum, A. Stanmore.
Lambert, J. Paisley.
Lavender, Miss A. G. Timperley.
Miles, Miss N. Fleetwood.
Parkyn, A. Leamington Spa.
Parson, Miss J. K. Banstead.
Pritchard, J. Leeds, 2.
Rendell, S. J. Stoke.
Riley, L. G. Amersham.
Roberts, W. P. Croydon.
Sharp, D. J. Colne.
Thompson, Miss V. M. Amersham.
Wineman, L. Knutsford.

NEW JUNIOR MEMBERS
Bowes, B. K. Bedford.
Henry, T. A. Lockerby.
Smith, R. C. Bristol, 4.
Young, Miss K. Coleshill.

APPLICATION FOR FELLOWSHIP
George Lane Preedy, Caversham, Reading.

NEW LOCAL DELEGATES
Bromley. — Mrs. H. V. Cooper, 14 New Farm Avenue, Bromley.
Colwyn Bay. — W. P. Roberts, Seacliffe, East Parade, Colwyn Bay.
Erith, Kent. — E. R. Penny, 456 Abbey Road, Erith.
Leamington Spa. — L. E. Cresswell, 18 Swadling Street, Leamington Spa.
Lincoln. — J. W. Thompson, 20 Cedar Avenue, Brant Road, Lincoln.
Nottingham. — (F.D. Scouting), Miss N. Wilford, 1 Birklend Avenue, Nottingham.
Pinner, Middlesex. — H. Milson, 37 Devonshire Road, Harrow.
Rochester. — J. V. Bateman, 61 Jackson Avenue, Rochester.
Stafford. — Rev. E. N. Thomas, 18 Tithe Barn Road, Southport.
West Wickham. — (D. & F.D. Bee-keeping), S. E. Bellati, 334 Pickhurst Rise.

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS
November 24th. — General Purposes and Propaganda Committee, Chairman, Mr. M. M. Du Merton.
December 12th. — Council, Chairman, The President.
Executive Committee, Chairman, The President.

DONATIONS TO B.E.A. DURING DEC., 1938
General Funds. — B. P. Megahy, £6. 7s. 6d.; Sino N. F. Smith, £5; W. Boulton, 15/-; J. Smith, 15/-; Brig.-Gen. G. Kyffin-Taylor, 10/-; P. J. Cameron, 6/-; A. Goodacre, 5/9; C. W. T. Reeve, 5/-; Sino G. R. Russell, 5/-.
Motor Car and Propaganda Fund. — B. P. Megahy, £10; North Eastern Federation Conference, £1. 7s. 6d.; C. H. Toms, £1. 7s.; Fino M. Thorpe, £13. 9s.; “Badona Rondiranto,” 10/-; P. Clissold, 10/-; E. G. Mawson, 5/-; C. W. T. Reeve, 5/-; Fino Southwell, 5/-; Walthamstow Group, 5/-; A. MacQuarie, 3/6; H. Rusby, 3/-; D-r D. R. Duncan, 3/-; G. Mell, 1/5; P. E. Kemp, 1/-.

JUBILEE FUND
£ s. d.
Previously acknowledged ..... 1,537 0 5
Sino C. Goldsmith ..... 10 0
Fino E. C. Goldsmith ..... 10 0
J. M. Gentle ..... 5 0
C. W. T. Reeve ..... 5 0

£1,538 10 5

R. B. Wilkinson, Secretary.
EDUCATION

Education in Industry, a survey of schemes for the recruitment, training, and further education of the employees of Cadbury Brothers Ltd. contains numerous references to Esperanto and a photograph of Bournville Esperanto students in Holland. The brochure is obtainable from the Publication Department, Bournville, price Is.

The Educational Value of Esperanto is the title of an article by Mr. A. G. Tucker, Officer d' Académie, in the October number of the Higher Education Journal, published by the National Union of Teachers.

RECRUITMENT.

The Workers' Esperanto Movement (SATEB), 15a Shudehill, Manchester 4.

12 vortoj, 1 šil. (5 resp. kup.) Pluaj vortoj po 1p.

Teacher (Ŭefredaktoro): FRED WADHAM.

Literary Editor (Literatura Redaktoro): MONTAGU C. BUTLER, M.R.S.T.

RESUMÉ REPORTS of the Paris Conference (Esperanto in Modern Life), 1937, and the London Universal Congress, 1938, are obtainable from the B.E.A. at 3d. per dozen, plus postage (4d.)

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES.

Interesaj Respondejoj, Esperantojoj ofte beznas internaciunaj respondejoj kiam ili skribas eksterlanden, sed la alta kosto de tujo ĉe la postoficejo ne estas kontentiga. I.E.L., Herons-gate, Rickmansworth, Herts, preskaŭ ĉiam havas provizon da disponiblej respondejoj kaj tujo ĝi livieros al membroj de BEA po 3p. por ĉiu ekzemplero plus 14p. por la afrianko de la tuta kvanto.

MANSUSCRIPTS should be typewritten, and addressed to THE EDITOR. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for loss or damage, nor does he undertake to return manuscripts unaccompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. He is not necessarily in agreement with views expressed in signed articles, but accepts responsibility for those unsigned. Matter should be received by the 5th of the month.