

GUTETO

Vol. 4

DEC 5 1955

No. 3

Nur rekte, kuraĝe
Kaj ne flankiĝante
Ni iru la vojon celitan;

Ĝo guto malgranda
Konstante frapanta
Traboras la monton granitan.

Published
for
F A P A
by

McKee, Box 5475 Met Sta, L.A. 281

H G WELLS IN ESPERANTO

By Alojo

"La Tempo-Vojaĝanto (ĉar estos oportune tiel nomi lin) klarigadis profundan temon al ni."

Thus begins the Esperanto translation of the most famous of all time travel stories — "The Time Machine," by H G Wells. And when, a few paragraphs further on, the Time Traveller asks the famous question, "Can an instantaneous cube exist?", the Esperanto version reads "Ĉu maldaŭra kubo povas ekzisti?"

While this translation is dated, as so very few British-published books are, internal evidence shows it to have been printed later than 1937, by the Esperanto Publishing Co, Ltd, Heronsgate, Rickmansworth (Herts), England. It is Volume IV of La "Epoko" Libro-Klubo and the translation was made by E H Amos. It is bound in blue and white paper, printed in black.

Several short, definatory footnotes have been added, to explain the unusual words "sloth," "crematoria," and "Carlovingian Kings," which occur in Chapters 5 and 7.

Also in this volume is "La Lando de la Blinduloj"—"The Country of The Blind," in the original version.

"The Sleeper Awakes" has been translated into Esperanto, under the title "La Dormanto Vekiĝas." This is the second version of the Wells story, which was prepared by him about 1911, cutting out several thousand words from the first writing which was made in 1899.

The translation is by A Frank Milward, who also contributes a two-page preface. The book was published in 1929, by the Esperanto Publishing Company, Ltd, London, W C 1. It is bound in green cloth, stamped in gold.

Some of the chapter titles are easily recognizable. "La Halo de la Statuo de Atlas," "La Popolo Marsas," "La Fino de la Malnova Reĝino," "La Alveno de la Aeroplanoj." And, as with "La Tempomakulo," footnotes have been added to explain the more unusual usages of words in the story.

"My Graham dies, as all his kind must die, with no certainty of either victory or defeat," said Mr Wells—as "Kvankam li ne povis rigardi ĝin, li subite knosciĝis, ke la tero estas tre proksima."

THE BIRTH OF THE CSEH MOVEMENT

Miss Roan Orloff

From ETA, August, 1942

During World War I, a group of men found themselves in a concentration camp in Siberia. They were prisoners of war, and were being detained by the Soviet Government for the duration. Most of these men came from other countries in Europe, and it was difficult for them to understand the instructions of their captors. An interpreter was needed at every interview. In fact, the soldiers could communicate little even among themselves, due to the diversity of language.

Among the prisoners was a young Catholic priest of Hungary, Father Andrew Cseh. Devout and pious in his work for Christ, he early came to realize the grave necessity for one common means of communication, and he became a fervent adept of Esperanto.

When the prisoners learned that Father Cseh was an Esperantist, they suggested to him that he teach them the international language, so that they might be able to under-

stand each other during their period of internment. His books were in Hungary, but a genius is not to be thwarted in any undertaking. On the spur of the moment he invented a direct method of teaching Esperanto by visual conversation, which proved not only successful, but popular as well.

After the war was over and Father Cseh returned home, together with another Esperanto colleague he perfected the method, for he realized that it had great possibilities. He then traveled through Europe, teaching and spreading Esperanto by means of this new way. It became immensely popular, and soon there were many Cseh-method teachers throughout the continent.

News of this tremendous success reached the ears of the Dutch government. Holland, this tiny country, has been known throughout centuries as a haven for the oppressed, and has always stretched out a helping hand to movements universal in scope. It asked permission to subsidize Father Cseh's newly-invented teaching method, and placed at his disposal a beautiful mansion at The Hague. His Bishop, realizing the importance

of this great work, granted him leave from his Church duties so that he might devote all of his time to the administration of teaching Esperanto by the Cseh method.

In this way the International Cseh Institute of Esperanto was founded. Father Cseh became not only the director of the Institute, but principal of the summer school, which offered courses to teacher candidates, and editor of the well-known monthly magazine "La Praktiko."

No textbook is used in the Cseh method. The blackboard is the only intermediary between the teacher and class, and they copy from the blackboard into their notebooks. The instructor speaks only in Esperanto. By a system of constant but humorous and interesting repetition, the students learn to speak, read and write about the objects in the classroom, progressing gradually to the more difficult constructions, until, without any seeming effort on their part, all of the sixteen rules of grammar have been learned. Forty hours of this conversation and instruction give the pupils a firm and steady foundation in Esperanto.

BASIC ENGLISH AND ESPERANTO

"The first condition for your peace, as for the great international peace, is to make existence completely safe. Let the forces on which law and order are based be supported by the science of keeping danger at a distance."

Under the heading "Basic English," the Chatwood Safe Co Ltd, Shrewsbury, England, presented the above sample of BE in "The Illustrated London News" for March 4, 1944.

The advertisement also stated, "We give the text above in Basic English to encourage the study of this proposed universal language."

Basic is at its best when used in a short, high-sounding phrase such as this. It is when it is attempted to be used in normal, everyday conversation that its limitations become only too apparent.

A literal Esperanto translation of the above paragraph would read:

"La unua kondiĉo por via paco, kiel por la granda internacia paco, estas fari esteco plene sendanĝera. Porneŭ ke la povoj sur kio lego kaj ordas estas bazitaj esti subtenataj per la scienco de tenanta danĝeron ĉe distanco."