was the picture conjured up for the Tlingit listeners: "He drags me down to the beach."

Today (about fifty years later) it is not likely that any Tlingit would make quite these mistakes. Even if they have never seen a live sheep, probably they have all seen pictures of them. But the same *kind* of mistakes are still with us today. We meet them in translation of verses, of Bible stories and the choruses that the Tlingits sing. (Over conscientiousness in rendering and "exact" translation leads some to produce masterpieces of literalism, with little real meaning!) They are present, too, when a Tlingit studies for himself the Authorized Version, as some of the Christians are doing. But above all, they are present in the minds of the old folks who don't know enough English to interpret for themselves.

READERS' CORNER

From Professor C. Rabin, Jerusalem:

In your issue of October 1962 under "Translation News" I was glad to find some details about the new Bible edition planned by the Hebrew University Bible Project. I hope you will permit me to rectify some slight misunderstandings.

I am not the chief editor of the Project. The Editorial Board consists of Dr. M. Goshen-Gottstein, Prof. S. Talmon, and myself. I wish it were true that we had "14 top scholars" at our disposal. The number refers to the total of our scientific workers, most of whom are students who work under our guidance. The first volume, the Book of Isaiah, is being edited by Dr. Goshen-Gottstein. I edit the annual publication of the Project *Textus*. In the first volume of this, published in 1960, your readers will find a number of articles dealing with the Aleppo Codex and its claim to be the original Ms of Aaron Ben Asher, whose system of vocalization, etc. is that employed in all our standard Hebrew Bibles. Unfortunately, because of the destruction of part of this venerable manuscript in the Aleppo riots of 1948, we shall not be able to use it as the basis of our edition for the whole Bible. However, from the translator's point of view (as opposed to that of the grammarian or historian of the text) the difference between this codex and other Bible editions is of little import.

For the purpose of including in our apparatus only real variants, we are making a systematic study of the methods employed by each of the ancient Bible translations. We also encourage our scientific workers to undertake these for the M.A. or the doctorate on translators' methods and peculiarities. It is hoped that the material thus collected will in due course be published, and contribute to a better understanding of the processes of Bible translation in ancient times as well as today.