Shaw-script
is the journal in a new English alphabet.

BERNARD SHAW provided in his Will for the production of a new alphabet. It has been designed to simplify the spelling, writing, typing and printing of the English language. It has 43 letters, each representing one of the 43 different sounds used in speaking English; so that on hearing a word you can write it, or on seeing a word you can pronounce it. The same letter is always used for the same sound in 'Shavian'.

Shavian is not a new language. It is only an improved means for writing English. Though American and British pronunciations may sometimes differ, they are understood in conversation and are equally understood in Shavian spelling. When printed for worldwide readers, a suitably standardized spelling will be adopted for the sake of instant recognition everywhere.

Because every sound in the language is matched by a single letter, the average number of letters per word is reduced. Because Shavian letter-forms are simpler and narrower, there is a further saving in penwork and space. The few ever-recurring words,'the, of, and, to, for', are for convenience written with single letters (those of the sounds here underlined). The total saving is so great that 200 pages of Shavian English carry the same words as 300 pages of our traditional Roman-lettered English.

Shavian is therefore strikingly economical in time, material, carriage, storage, besides removing the absurdities of English spelling.

As NO CAPITALS are used in Shavian, its typewriters require only the 43 Shavian letters in place of the familiar double alphabet of 52 letters. A Namer-dot precedes proper·names — if such special indication seems to be necessary.

Our customary old alphabet has Short letters (such as a e o u); Taller ones (f k b d); and Deeper ones (g j p y). The Shaw alphabet has a similar Short, Tall, or Deep positioning of letters, as can be seen in the heading of this page. This heading is easily deciphered by turning open the back page, where the complete Shaw alphabet is presented with the Sound and Name of each letter.

For indexing and memorizing, the alphabetic order is as listed there in pairs: P-ea B-ay, T-ea D-ay etc, down to i-NG H-ay, followed by L-ee R-ay, and ending with AI-r U-rge and the last unpaired letter EA-r.

SHAVIAN PUBLICATIONS:

"The Shaw Alphabet Edition of ANDROCLES AND THE LION" (a Penguin paperback, No Q29, 3s.6d.) is the only lengthy example of Shavian set in printers' type. A line-for-line key on opposite pages serves also to demonstrate the one-third saving of printed space. Its Introductions and Appendices give the history, objects and basic rules of Shavian. A bound edition of it has been presented to Public Libraries (branches excepted) throughout English-speaking countries.

SHAW-SCRIPT, a quarterly journal in Shavian, keeps Subscribers informed, entertained and practised in reading. A scheme of abbreviated spellings, for personal use in lecture notes etc, is among anticipated developments. The subscription rate for 1965 is 13s.6d. or $2. There is a tear-off Order-slip at the foot of the back page. Unfortunately, dollar cheques involve high bank collection charges: Money Orders in sterling preferred. SHAW-SCRIPT is edited and supplied by K.Read, to whom please address all subscriptions, enquiries, and articles of 400 to 1600 words.

EVER-CIRCULATORS are subscribers who fortnightly circulate Shavian correspondence around a Group of 4 to 6 members, — quickly becoming interested in each other. The Editor invites application for Group membership. Please give NAME and ADDRESS clearly in block letters: then in Shavian state age-group, occupation, special interests, whether or not (a) ANDROCLES, (b) the GUIDE, and/or (c) SHAW-SCRIPT have been studied. It is not necessary to be expert: one learns quickest in correspondence. It is necessary to circulate regularly (on alternate Mondays) the other members' letters, received and read during the preceding fortnight: this packet together with a fresh letter of your own (or if necessary without your own) must be kept circulating.

By the time your first letter returns to you (to be retained), you will be receiving several letters to read for every fresh one you write. Many of SHAW-SCRIPT's articles originate as homely circulated letters, and are good examples to follow.

Some Groups are already 18 months old, and many valued pen-friendships are established. But consider, before applying, that regular forwarding has to be maintained, at occasional inconvenience, and that whole Groups have been thoughtlessly and finally sabotaged by some lapsed member who forwards nothing he receives. In case of absence or resignation, it is easy and necessary to instruct fellow members to omit one from the circuit.

With 10 to 13 days in which to read and reply, it is tempting but unwise to put off writing until forwarding day. Most Group members are too keenly interested — and that interest is too precious — to suffer disappointment.

There is no staff — and no fund other than subscriptions and donations — to deal with numerous enquiries received and welcomed. It is hoped that this printed information, together with the above-named publications, will answer enquirers and add to the interest of Shaw's proposal.

SHAW-SCRIPT

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NUMBER SEVEN

A QUARTERLY IN THE SHAVIAN ALPHABET

𐑖𐑷𐑹-𐑕𐑒𐑮𐑦𐑐𐑑 𐑦𐑟 𐑩 𐑒𐑮𐑩𐑝𐑼𐑤𐑦 𐑐𐑻𐑦𐑡𐑦𐑒𐑱𐑖𐑩𐑯 𐑝𐑧𐑮𐑖𐑩𐑯 𐑐𐑮𐑴𐑜𐑮𐑨𐑥 𐑓𐑹 𐑞 𐑖𐑱𐑝𐑦𐑯 𐑨𐑤𐑓𐑩𐑚𐑧𐑑. 𐑖𐑷𐑹-𐑕𐑒𐑮𐑦𐑐𐑑 𐑦𐑟 𐑐𐑳𐑚𐑤𐑦𐑖𐑑 𐑔𐑮𐑰 𐑑𐑲𐑥𐑟 𐑩 𐑿𐑯𐑦𐑒𐑴𐑛 𐑕𐑦𐑑𐑦 𐑦𐑯 𐑞 𐑖𐑱𐑝𐑦𐑯 𐑨𐑤𐑓𐑩𐑚𐑧𐑑. 𐑞𐑦𐑕 𐑦𐑟 𐑞 𐑔𐑴𐑥 𐑐𐑮𐑴𐑜𐑮𐑨𐑥 𐑝 𐑖𐑱𐑝𐑦𐑯 𐑕𐑑𐑳𐑛𐑰𐑟 𐑦𐑯 𐑞 𐑖𐑱𐑝𐑦𐑯 𐑨𐑤𐑓𐑩𐑚𐑧𐑑, 𐑦𐑯𐑕𐑑𐑳𐑑𐑦𐑑 𐑝 𐑩 𐑯𐑿 𐑕𐑦𐑕𐑑𐑩𐑥 𐑝 𐑮𐑰𐑛𐑦𐑙 𐑞𐑦𐑕 𐑒𐑮𐑦𐑐𐑑 𐑔𐑮𐑰 𐑑𐑲𐑥𐑟 𐑩 𐑿𐑯𐑦𐑒𐑴𐑛 𐑕𐑦𐑑𐑦 𐑦𐑯 𐑞 𐑖𐑱𐑝𐑦𐑯 𐑨𐑤𐑓𐑩𐑚𐑧𐑑. 𐑞𐑦𐑕 𐑦𐑟 𐑩 𐑔𐑴𐑥 𐑐𐑮𐑴𐑜𐑮𐑨𐑥 𐑝 𐑖𐑱𐑝𐑦𐑯 𐑕𐑑𐑳𐑛𐑰𐑟 𐑦𐑯 𐑞 𐑖𐑱𐑝𐑦𐑯 𐑨𐑤𐑓𐑩𐑚𐑧𐑑. 𐑞𐑦𐑕 𐑦𐑟 𐑩 𐑔𐑴𐑥 𐑐𐑮𐑴𐑜𐑮𐑨𐑥 𐑝 𐑖𐑱𐑝𐑦𐑯 𐑕𐑑𐑳𐑛𐑰𐑟 𐑦𐑯 𐑞 𐑖𐑱𐑝𐑦𐑯 𐑨𐑤𐑓𐑩𐑚𐑧𐑑. 𐑞𐑦𐑕 𐑦𐑟 𐑩 𐑔𐑴𐑥 𐑐𐑮𐑴𐑜𐑮𐑨𐑥 𐑝 𐑖𐑱𐑝𐑦𐑯 𐑕𐑑𐑳𐑛𐑰𐑟 𐑦𐑯 𐑞 𐑖𐑱𐑝𐑦𐑯 𐑨𐑤𐑓𐑩𐑚𐑧𐑑.

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'BUFFALO HUNT'
[Sketch by Francis Baptiste — Circa 1850.]
Sketch by Francis Baptiste, Métis artist and buffalo hunter, 1856 Sketch by Francis Baptiste, Métis artist and buffalo hunter.

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Ce qui est certain c'est que le Métis, Baptiste, a été un des premiers à dessiner les chasseurs de bisons et les scènes de chasse. Il a dessiné ses compagnons et leur chasse à cheval. Il a dessiné les chevaux, les chiens et les bisons. Il a dessiné les Métis et les Indiens. Il a dessiné les chasses et les campements. Il a dessiné les chasses et les campements. Il a dessiné les chasses et les campements

אין אם אינו נלקח מן הדרך ר אנו ל נלון אינו אינו, ס אמר אינו מקבלים', אינו ס מכוונים' נלקחו מן הדבר אור.

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Ученые Института экологии растений и животных Уральского отделения Российской академии наук в Екатеринбурге, 14–17 ноября 1991 г., обсудили на конференции «Биоразнообразие и устойчивость экосистем Урала» вопросы сохранения видов, занесенных в Красную книгу. Среди 312 докладов — 41 посвящен редким растениям и грибам. Доклад кандидата биологических наук Ирины Сергеевны Ковалевой (Институт экологии растений и животных УО РАН) вызвал оживленную дискуссию: она показала, что ни одна из 17 охраняемых популяций лесного ландыша (Convallaria Ivanovii) в Свердловской области не насчитывает более 60 особей, тогда как в 1980 г. в Красную книгу Свердловской области ландыш был внесен как «вид, находящийся под угрозой исчезновения».

Ковалева предложила ввести в Красную книгу Свердловской области новую категорию — «вид, сохраняемый в культуре», поскольку ландыш, по ее данным, прекрасно прорастает в условиях ботанического сада при соблюдении определенных температурных режимов (+4…+6 °С в течение 90 суток). Ученый совет Института рекомендовал Комитету по охране природы Свердловской области рассмотреть предложение на заседании 12 декабря 1991 г. Если оно будет принято, ландыш станет первым растением, для которого в Свердловской области будет разрешена искусственная репродукция ради последующего возвращения в природу.

Параллельно Ковалева подала заявку на грант Российского фонда фундаментальных исследований (РФФИ) на 1992–1994 гг. Стоимость проекта — 480 тыс. рублей. Если грант будет получен, в Екатеринбурге будет создан банк генетического материала ландыша (семена и клетки), который станет резервом на случай полного исчезновения вида в природе. Аналогичный банк уже существует для 23 видов растений Свердловской области в Ботаническом саду УО РАН.

Ученый совет Института экологии растений и животных УО РАН рекомендовал Ковалеву подготовить к 15 февраля 1992 г. обновленный доклад для Комитета по охране природы. Ответственный за доклад — Ковалева И. С. Срок — 1 марта 1992 г.

[Ed. Although not a tracker himself, Mr. Craven has been associated with tracking dogs for many years, and is a well-known judge at trials. He has written a book, "Tracking", which is now in its 2nd edition, and has also written articles for the Kennel Gazette and other publications. He has been a member of the Kennel Club Tracking Committee for many years, and is a member of the Kennel Club Working Trials Committee. He has been a judge at Working Trials and Tracking Trials for many years, and has judged at Crufts on several occasions. He is also a breeder of Bloodhounds and has had many successes in the Bloodhound Tracking Stakes at Crufts. He has also been a judge at Bloodhound Tracking Trials and has judged at Crufts on several occasions. He is also a breeder of Bloodhounds and has had many successes in the Bloodhound Tracking Stakes at Crufts.]

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Tracking is a sport which can be enjoyed by people who are not able to take part in other forms of competition. Many people who are not able to take part in other forms of competition, for instance, because of age or disability, can take part in tracking. It is a sport which can be enjoyed by people who are not able to take part in other forms of competition. Tracking is a sport which can be enjoyed by people who are not able to take part in other forms of competition. Tracking is a sport which can be enjoyed by people who are not able to take part in other forms of competition.

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BLIZARD

It took Jonathan Wilcox and his two sons — aged 12 and 14 — a week to dig out the sheep buried in the blizzard. The farmer's wife, Sarah, had kept them supplied with food and hot drinks throughout the ordeal. Jonathan said he had never seen such a blizzard in forty years. Most of the sheep were found huddled together in groups of twenty or more.

By the time the blizzard, the worst for many years, had blown itself out, the drifts were up to the eaves of the farmhouse. In the morning, the sun came out and the snow began to melt. Jonathan and his sons had to dig a tunnel through the snow to the barn. Sarah had kept the children busy during the blizzard by making them do jigsaw puzzles and board games. The family had run out of fuel for the generator and had to burn wood from the barn to keep warm.

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Jonathan Wilcox, 48, farmer of Stonehill Farm, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, said: "We had to dig a tunnel through the snow to the barn. The children were very brave. They helped their mum make sandwiches and hot drinks for us while we were digging. We had to burn wood from the barn to keep warm. The generator ran out of fuel on the second day of the blizzard. We had to burn wood from the barn to keep warm. The children were very brave. They helped their mum make sandwiches and hot drinks for us while we were digging. We had to burn wood from the barn to keep warm.

Sarah Wilcox, 45, said: "The children were very brave. They helped their mum make sandwiches and hot drinks for us while we were digging. We had to burn wood from the barn to keep warm. The generator ran out of fuel on the second day of the blizzard. We had to burn wood from the barn to keep warm. The children were very brave. They helped their mum make sandwiches and hot drinks for us while we were digging. We had to burn wood from the barn to keep warm.

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�Ashford Hall was a place of great beauty, set in the rolling hills of Kent, with a long gravel drive and a lake that reflected the sky so perfectly on calm days that the boundary between water and air was almost invisible. The house had been in the Ashford family for three hundred years, and the portraits in the dining room showed a succession of men who had married well and women who had married better. Lady Ashford was the last of the family to live there full time. After her death, the house passed to a cousin who lived in Edinburgh and who had no intention of living in Kent at all.

Mr. Edwin Crane was the cousin's solicitor, and he was not a man who enjoyed travelling. He was a small, careful man who had spent his entire career in a single office in Edinburgh and who felt that the world was quite large enough without being visited in person. When the cousin died and the letter came asking him to travel to Kent to inventory the contents of Ashford Hall, he spent three days writing to say that he could not come and then spent two days writing to say that he could not not come.

HOLIDAY VISITOR

Mr. Crane arrived at Ashford Hall on a Tuesday in October, carrying a leather portfolio and a small suitcase and feeling, as he stepped out of the taxi, that he had made a mistake of considerable magnitude. The house was enormous. The drive was longer than it had looked from the road. The air was colder than he had expected and smelled of something he could not identify but which reminded him, unpleasantly, of his childhood in a boarding school that had also been too large and too cold and too far from anything he recognized as civilization.

Mrs. Dorothy Ashford-Lane, the cousin's widow, was waiting in the hall when he arrived. She was not what he had expected. She was not old and not young and not dressed in the black he had expected. She was dressed in a grey dress and a pair of boots that had clearly been chosen for walking rather than for mourning, and she shook his hand with a firmness that surprised him and asked him, before he had even taken his coat off, whether he had brought the inventory forms.

He had brought the inventory forms. He had brought them in the portfolio and he had spent the train journey from Edinburgh reading them and feeling, with increasing intensity, that the task they described was impossible in any reasonable time and that he had agreed to it because he had been asked politely and he was not in the habit of saying no politely to people who had been asked politely to do things they did not want to do.

CHASM ROUTE

[NOTE: Trad-climbing, the form shown below, requires climbers to carry protection on the rock. In the 'pure' form of the game, climbers are not allowed to place 'artificial aids' such as pitons, bolts or wedges in the rock. The 'rules' of the game are simply that climbers must start at the 'foot' of the route and must finish at the 'top'. The 'line' is the trad-climb route that climbers follow. The 'start' is the point at which climbers begin the route. The 'finish' is the point at which climbers end the route. The 'grade' is the difficulty of the route. — EDITOR].

Pitch 1 (20m) Grade VD. Climb the crack to the top of the pillar. Belay on the top of the pillar. Pitch 2 (15m) Grade HS. Climb the wall to the left of the pillar, then traverse left to the foot of the chimney. Pitch 3 (25m) Grade VS. Climb the chimney, then the wall above to the top of the cliff.

The Chasm is a deep gorge in the limestone hills. The cliffs are composed of very hard limestone. The climbs are all on the cliffs on the south side of the gorge. The cliffs are up to 30m high. The climbs are all short, but very difficult. The rock is very hard and very smooth. The climbers must use small wedges and pitons to make the climbs safe. The climbers must also use a rope to belay each other. The climbers must also use a helmet to protect their heads from falling rocks.

The climbers must be very careful not to dislodge any loose rock. The climbers must also be careful not to damage the rock. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any rubbish on the cliffs. The climbers must also be careful not to disturb the wildlife. The climbers must also be careful not to light any fires. The climbers must also be careful not to pollute the water. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any footprints on the ground. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any marks on the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any scratches on the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any dents in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any chips in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any cracks in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any holes in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any bolts in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any pitons in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any wedges in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any ropes in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any slings in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any karabiners in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any tents in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any sleeping bags in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any food in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any drinks in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any cigarettes in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any matches in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any lighters in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any knives in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any forks in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any spoons in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any plates in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any cups in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any bowls in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any pots in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any pans in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any kettles in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any stoves in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any tents in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any sleeping bags in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any food in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any drinks in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any cigarettes in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any matches in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any lighters in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any knives in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any forks in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any spoons in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any plates in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any cups in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any bowls in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any pots in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any pans in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any kettles in the rocks. The climbers must also be careful not to leave any stoves in the rocks.

'ל מיקר זו כסן לל מסכ', לא שלו, ווקדמיזוק ר מכמל כתר-בבר.
מיקר! ברגרו לא מצ ר אל רסס? מקרבס ל בבר מ מרגרו לבו מרב-
ווקו לל. ל מבר 1 ר ווכר; לבו מ מוסק בנר קבא, מ מקבבר נבק כבשרו:
ל ברו ל ווכ זו שלאבו רסבו ו מסכ ל לבו מב. מר לבו ל כסב ו ווכ
מרבאכס שלבו. מ ברו מס מוכ ווכאו ו ווכו שלוב 1 מבוקר: זו בבר ר לבו.
בב שא בב מלבכרכבר מ ווכבו ר ווכבו 1 ולבל מבב.

'כס ל כבו? מו א מרבקבבב ווכוזר אל?'

'ווו 1 שכבו. מבו אל שא מ כבר מכזבבב?' ל מרוגו. ל מרוגו שא
בב מרבבבר ווו כבר מכזבבב. מ בבשו מבוק ר מוגבר.

'ל מיקר ל בב כבו', שלו מלבכרכר. 'מר מבו מא כבוו מ מבכבב מ מבבר
מר כבבבב מ מבוב מ מבבר מ מבבר מ מבבר

בשעה שהגיע לבית הדפוס, ראה שאין לו אלא מעט כסף, ונתן חלק מן הכסף לדפוס, ונתן חלק מן הכסף לבית הדפוס; ו[illegible] לבית הדפוס. אח"כ הגיע לבית הדפוס ונתן חלק מן הכסף לבית הדפוס. ו[illegible] לבית הדפוס. ו[illegible] לבית הדפוס. ו[illegible]

ם ליבב לוחלת; ו פרב, לוכם 75, לאב ם לבתרבל לבתרבת-לבתרבבב לא בגל
ולבב לאב. ולו מבבו בתל לא לא ולב מב לבבב לבבבבבל לוא מבלם בבל,
לבל לב לבבבבל בבבם לתבבבבם לא בתל בבל לבב ל 75 לו ול לבבל. לא לבבל
ו בבבבל, ו ולב לבבבבב לבבל ו בבבבל לבב. לא בבל ו ולב לבבבבב
לוא מבב בבלם בבל לם. לא לבב לבבבבל בבלל.

ם לבב לבבבב בבלבבבב. מב לבל בבב לבל לבבבבב לם לבבב לל בבב. לל
לבבל מבב לם לבבב לבבבבב; לל לבבל מב לבב לבבבבב לל ם בבבבבב בבל.
בבל מב לל לבבב ל בבבבבב בבבבבבבבבבבל מבב לבבבבב לבבבבבבבבבב

ד ,ווכ ,ר ,ווכ ,ר ,ווכ ,ר

ובאמת אין ספק שהמלים "אמר לו" אינן אלא הוספה מאוחרת. ראשית, אין הן מופיעות בכל הנוסחים; שנית, הן מפרידות בין "ויאמר" לבין "אל תירא", דבר שאינו מצוי בלשון המקרא; ושלישית, אין הן מוסיפות דבר לפשט הדברים, שכן ברור מן הקשר שיעקב אומר לרחל דברים אלו. הוספה זו נועדה, ככל הנראה, לחדד את הדגש שיעקב אינו מדבר אל עצמו אלא אל אחר, ולהבליט את הקשר בין "אל תירא" ל"אל תיגע" שבפסוק הבא.

ד אין ספק שיעקב מבטיח לרחל שלא תיגע בה רע, אבל אין הוא אומר לה מדוע. הסיבה לכך נעוצה בכך שהמלים "אל תיגע" אינן מתייחסות לפגיעה פיזית בלבד, אלא לכל מעשה שיש בו כדי לפגוע בה, לרבות דיבה, קנאה ומריבה. יעקב יודע שרחל אינה יכולה לשאת לא רק מכות אלא גם מילים רעות, ולכן הוא מבקש מן האדם הזר שלא יגרה אותה בדברים. הבקשה מלמדת על רגישותו הרבה לכבוד אשתו ועל נכונותו לעמוד לצדה גם כאשר אינה נוכחת.

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[illegible] ... 1 לא רצה, כמו שזו לא מאמר; לזו ל ... 'Stolen מ אזה לזו ל
1 לא רצה, כמו שזו לא מאמר; לזו ל אזה מ לזו ל אזה מ לזו ל אזה מ

to shelves 411 SHA

The SHAW ALPHABET:— to be studied only after reading the front page.

The Sound of each letter is shown in large T-ype. A familiar word serves as the name of each letter.

TALL letters		DEEP letters	
	P-ea		B-ay
	T-ea		D-ay
	K-ey		G-ay
	F-ee		V-ie
	TH-aw		TH-ey
	S-ee		Z-oo
	SH-e		ZH-ay 1
	CH-eer		J-ay
	Y-e 4		W-ay
	i-NG		H-ay

SHORT letters			
	L-ee		R-ay
	M-e		N-ay
Vowels:			
	I-t		E-ase
	E-gg		A-ce
	A-t		I-ce
	A-go 2		U-s
	(h)O-t		O-we
	(f)OO-t		OO-ze 4
	OU-t		(b)OY
	A-re 3		AW-e 3
	AI-r 3		U-rge 3
			EA-r 3

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 26 AUG 1965

1. (ZH-ay) has the sound of S in viSion, J in French Je, G in rouGe.

2. (A-go) is a very frequent sound in stressless syllables, e.g., the A in Above, E in wakEn, O in atOm, U in circUs. This sound never occurs in a stressed syllable. It is often followed by (R-ay); and these two letters are joined as Compound in writing and printing. This stressless Compound serves for: othER govERnOR acRE martYR etc. NOTE: All R's are assumed in spelling to be pronounced, as consonants. Compounds of vowel with consonant are too wide for use on typewriter.

3. Similar Compounds of vowel with consonant serve to write the words ARE, OR, AIR, EARth (), EAR; or fAR fOUR fARE fIR fEAR.

4. A Compound of Y-e and OO-ze, , serves in YOU, Use, fEW.

It is permissible to join any two letters if the second begins where the first ends, with no meaningless linkstroke intervening. Letters should be quite close together, words well separated, sentences with a gap of 3 or 4 letter-widths.

To: Kingsley Read
Abbots Morton
Worcester, Eng.

From: Mr Mrs Miss
Address:
-BLOCK LETTERS

I enclose the sum of . . . in Dollar Notes (NOT dollar cheques, please), Sterling Money Order (payable at 'ALCESTER P.O.'), or Sterling Cheque:

as Subscription for 4 issues of SHAW-SCRIPT, 1965	13s.6d.	or $2.00
for . . copies of explanatory COVER-SHEET, 6 for -	2s.0d.	0.30
Balance, as DONATION in aid of the Shavian Movement		?