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 Al-r U-rge and the last unpaired letter EA-r.
3 SHAVIDIA PUBLICATIONS:

"The Shaw Alphabet Edition of ANDROCLES AND THE LION" (a Penguin paperback, No Q29, 3s.6d.) is the only lengthy example of Shawian 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 Shawian. A bound edition of it has been presented to public libraries (branches excepted) throughout English-speaking countries.

A GUIDE TO SHAVIDIA SPELLING deals with common preliminary difficulties. (3s.6d. or 50¢ post free from K.Read, Abbots Morton, Worcester, England).

SHAW-SCRIPT, a quarterly journal in Shawian, 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 Shawian 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 Shawian 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.
A QUARTERLY IN THE SHAVIAN ALPHABET

SHAW-SCRIPT: 1

AUTUMN: 1963

A Quarterly in the Shavian Alphabet

The page contains text in the Shavian alphabet, which is a stylized form of English developed by W.Y. Poole to represent the sounds of English with different symbols than the Latin alphabet. The text is written in a script that is distinct from standard English handwriting, utilizing the symbols and conventions of the Shavian alphabet.
CONTRIBUTIONS [ 400 1 1400 /1000] CAME IN SÓCC '26-SEC111' A
SÉC1 1: KINGSLY READ, ABBOTS NORTON, WORCESTER, [ENGLAND].
J PULP IT, 1429:2700 T 10700. QPULP ELEPHANT / FEBRUARY 5th. URS
ENQUIRIES CAME TO SÓCC'S: 1 STÉR. EOR, SÉC1 12-251, SÉC1 12-252, SÉC1 12-253.

A GUIDE, 1 STÉR. EOR, SÉC1 12-251, SÉC1 12-252, SÉC1 12-253.

SPELLING is VOWELS, 1 STÉR. EOR, 1 STÉR. EOR, 1 STÉR. EOR.


ALTERNATIVES: 13 12, 13 32, 13 12, 13 32, 13 12, 13 32, 13 12, 13 32.
LETTER FROM AMERICA

WARREN S. SMITH

jis il r Surci, \rac leers! 11 r 12 r 771 yr, \r 8/29 14 Jocs ju Joverser ece \r ole 771, p0 c J \n ir 8/28. 11 r 12 r Jocs 1 C 1751 1. Jocs 1 12 1000. qr so icexce (17 1) Jocs, \n \r Jors, ju Jors 1 771 r 771 Sjrs 1. 11 r 12 r Jors, \n \n jis il r Jursici Surci: 11 r 12 r 771 yr 1. Jursici, 11 r 12 1751 \r 771 yr 12 r 12 r 771 Sjrs 1 771 yr 12 r 12 r 771 Sjrs 1. 11 r 12 r 771 yr 12 r 12 r 771 Sjrs 1.

jis il r Surci: 11 r 12 r 771 yr 1. Surci, 11 r 12 1751 \r 771 yr 12 r 12 r 771 Sjrs 1. 11 r 12 r 771 yr 12 r 12 r 771 Sjrs 1.
THE DESPOILERS

JACK CANTY
6

...
A SHAGGY TALE

ORVILLE L. WELLER

In a land far to the east, a story begins.

Once upon a time, there lived a wise old sage. He had lived many years and seen much. One day, while walking through the forest, he came across a young boy who was lost.

The wise old sage asked the young boy, "What brings you here?"

The boy replied, "I am looking for my way home."

The wise old sage said, "Telling stories is the only way home."

The boy looked at the wise old sage and said, "But how do I start?"

The wise old sage replied, "Begin with a simple tale."

And so the wise old sage began his tale:

"There was once a little boy who lived in a small village. He loved to explore the forest and learn about the creatures that lived there.

One day, while wandering in the forest, he stumbled upon a magical pond. In the pond, there were three frogs:

1. Mr. Lumpy, the green frog who always had a big smile
2. Miss Chirpy, the yellow frog who sang all day long
3. Mr. Grumpy, the red frog who never smiled

The little boy decided to make friends with all three frogs. He taught Mr. Lumpy to jump higher, Miss Chirpy to sing better, and Mr. Grumpy to be more friendly.

As the little boy grew older, he realized that true friends are those who help each other and support each other.

And so he returned home, feeling wise and content.

The end."
לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בתמונה.
VERSE PAGE

CHARITY SHOW

MAVIS MOTTRAM

EVOLUTION

9
THE ROMAN BARGAIN

PATRICIA MILES

[100 CREDITS TO 10'10]

'Ve la ve o treci', suh. Si lae vacucci su j4 lun1 oca o lati-
continental lace o sucrs-steve ced. 'Iovr la Sc r juo.'

11 [新增] qust n2, u, eun' n2 5o n3 — o sivaxa vacg 121
s qu o eva'122 eun', n2 sc 5o 17 treced — j1 st nuaco-
inci o n2 sastirere. [新增] qust sivaxa vaccci su efe r
scal niin vsi evar, r 7 h Ju 272 in zastirere: qust 12 80
11 in 57 Scalir.

'BUON GIORNO, SIGNORE' — uiv o sucrs-steve, c [新增]
Ie-ecuere jud-foce j4 Sistri, uivncc2 j leso poss, leon stiri
sc, r Ju 1432 j ecrs, Sistri u77. r 0 Jesc Sive Sue j
jene. Sivaxa vacucci su ib 1 lezrs.

11 [新增] qust o ib Sistri — qant, j 5 — j2 saphi j 1 joc
6 in 1 dyi, c iriyi in 1 jodri-eces sucrs.

7 [新增] qust 276 Sistri: 1 qust, 0/22, 0/22, 0/22. [新增]
'Sistri', renq in Jesc 14 en jesc Sistri/eu, c r iere, c t r
scu in 13010. 14 [新增] Jesc suj Jesc sastirere ku
7 772, c j1 17 piq 121 in 13010. T 112 1 8451
Sistri 17. [新增] qust, 0/22, 0/22, 0/22, 0/22. [新增]
jene in 1 jodri-eces sucrs. 64 qust, 276 Sistri: 1 qust,
0/22, 0/22, 0/22. 0/22, 0/22. 0/22, 0/22. 0/22, 0/22.
7 [新增] qust 276 Sistri: 1 qust, 0/22, 0/22. 0/22, 0/22.

Sivaxa vacucci, qunid d'pipe j0 0 8 7 14 7 14 i
escu ni 0 Jesc, re lika 1 dext 0 d'pipe 1 0 Jesc. 64 Jesc
11 [新增] jesc 1/41 jesc 1 077, c 57 2a 102 57 jesc 11 771
1 0 ej. 14 [新增] jesc 1452 j escu 1 015 15, 0/22 0
What's in a Name!

Hugh Casson

...
15

In 1812, the Introduction of the 1812/13 edition of the book "SAGUARO, BLUE PALO VERDE" was published.

The copyright statement reads:

"COPYRIGHT 1866 BY S. H. SUGAR, BLUE PALO VERDE."
NOTES AND EXTRACTS:

Mr. L. SHILLING, LONDON, S.E.2, September 17: "...I see sevabes...alpcic...i2c 250...ct-p-ct, I see sevabes...stne...20...cov.../s".

Mr. VICTOR A. GUALA, LITTLE FALLS, N.J., September 17: "...I see 1 visors...I go...I see...".

Mr. R.V. Ruddy, VICTORIA, B.C., September 17: "...I see...I see 1 visors...I go...I see...I see...".

Mr. J.E. COHEN, JOHANNESBURG, September 19: "...I see...I see...I see...I see...I see...I see...I see...I see...".

COMMENTS AND ENQUIRIES TO: K. READ, ABBOTS MORTON, WORCESTER, ENG.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TALL letters</th>
<th>DEEP letters</th>
<th>SHORT letters</th>
<th>Vowels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-ea</td>
<td>B-ay</td>
<td>C-Lee</td>
<td>E-ase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-ea</td>
<td>D-ay</td>
<td>S-M-e</td>
<td>A-ce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-ey</td>
<td>G-ay</td>
<td>I-t</td>
<td>I-ce</td>
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<tr>
<td>F-ee</td>
<td>V-ie</td>
<td>E-gg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TH-aw</td>
<td>TH-ey</td>
<td>A-go 2</td>
<td>U-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-ee</td>
<td>Z-oo</td>
<td>(h)O-t</td>
<td>O-we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SH-e</td>
<td>ZH-ay 1</td>
<td>(f)O-t</td>
<td>OO-ze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH-eer</td>
<td>J-ay</td>
<td>OU-t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y-e 4</td>
<td>W-ay</td>
<td>A-re 3</td>
<td>AW-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-NG</td>
<td>H-ay</td>
<td>AI-r 3</td>
<td>U-rge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EV-er 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. \(\text{ZH-ay}\) has the sound of \(S\) in **vision**, \(J\) in French Je, \(G\) in rouge.

2. \(\text{A-go}\) 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 \(\text{R-ay}\); and these two letters are joined as Compound \(\text{O}\) in writing and printing. **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 \(\text{ARE} \text{N}, \text{OR} \text{R}, \text{AIR} \text{R}, \text{EARTH} \text{R}\); or \(\text{FAR} \text{FOUR} \text{FARE} \text{FIR} \text{FEAR}\).

4. A Compound of \(\text{Y-e} \text{and} \text{OO-ze}, \text{H}, \text{serves in} \text{YOU}, \text{Use, FEW}\).

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  
**From:** Mr Mrs Miss Abbots Morton  
**Address:** Worcester, Eng.  
**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 1964 SHAW-SCRIPT Nos 1 to 4 if still in print  
  - 8s.6d. 1.25
- for . . . copies of GUIDE to Shavian Spelling, each . . .  
  - 3s.6d. 0.50
- for . . . copies of explanatory COVER-SHEET, 6 for . . .  
  - 2s.0d. 0.30
- Balance, as DONATION in aid of the Shavian Movement . . .