

Phonetic Alphabets

In the last 2 decades 350 nationalities have adopted phonetic alphabets which an individual can learn in one day and immediately read and write his own language or dialect. It is rapidly abolishing the illiteracy, ignorance and poverty of people in Asia.

The Russian Soviet Republics, under the guidance of Lenin and Stalin adopted the phonetic alphabet as a means to immediately overcoming illiteracy of the Russian people, who had been kept in ignorance by their highly cultivated, literary educational leaders.

By the phonetic alphabet 30,000 new books per annum are being printed phonetically, teaching the Russian people all the arts and sciences, modern technology, chemistry, agriculture, animal industry, increasing their production over 400 per cent within a few years in spite of previous ignorance and poverty. What the phonetic alphabet is doing for Russia it is doing for the people of India also and for the Philippines and Africa and of South America.

The American press has an opportunity now of informing the American people of the supreme importance of the phonetic alphabet as a mechanism for overcoming ignorance and poverty and creating enlightenment and abundance. The global alphabet, devised by an humble servant of the American people, is an improvement on all other phonetic alphabets by extreme care in the forms employed in the 33 letters used. Such forms beginning and ending on a central writing line are stenographic. With the global alphabet a Russian could write his own language three or four times as fast with a pen as he can now by printing his letters with a pen, the global alphabet letters consisting of only one or two strokes of the pen. Such letters are more legible than the English letters, the Roman letters or the Russian letters. American children 8 to 10 years of age can learn the global alphabet in one day, some of them in one hour. It will enable American children to write their own language intelligibly and legibly and five times as fast. The global alphabet requires only half the paper to write on or to print on.

ROBERT L. OWEN
Washington, Jan. 10.

constitutional right of
s are made legal, then
can be sent to each base
ness of his home State,
t home to be counted.
tial candidates' names
t vote a straight ballot
home. Anyone in the
the head of the ticket
presumed to vote for
ticket. Why should a
sted for a soldier, sailor,
one really question the
to vote for his choice,
sire of Congressmen to
easure they believe they
ity of servicemen will
o be determined that
o vote. Then why not
d discussions of consti-
tutes to peacetime elec-
obstacles in the way of
ote?
1 States has a better
s Governors than the
ho is giving his or her

I. R. MURPHY,
e (1st cl.), United
eserve.

Washington Post]

ll that comes out of
without provision for
be an advertisement
re that their Congress
a finger in enabling
this year's great de-
tate to be so accused
f Congress. It would
eglect with hypocrisy
ballot will give the
oting opportunity as
esident declared that
g a fraud upon the
ut too harsh a word
State of New York.
in New York State
war ballot commen-
ted pages. Clearly
air mail. It would
o would the other
n the dates of most
summer and early
hance at all of the
scattered over the
are subject to con-
tion, receiving State
out and return by
recommendation to
nd facilitate voting
amount to a denial
Let that be clearly

uspices is the only
r voting. All that
to do is to set up
y are no longer
as they would have
cas-Green-Worley
entailed is that
would prepare and
simplified uniform
collect the exe-
for their distribu-
als of the voter's
d under State law
assured that their
e infringed by this
ss. The inclusion
servicemen voting
is the irreducible
ss should do. The
their obligation to
hope, repeat with
men and women in
gress will do noth-

ing to protect their franchise where State procedures fail. I refuse to say to the soldiers and sailors overseas that the Constitution of the United States, which is strong enough to put them in uniform and place them under the fire of the enemy, which enables us to remove them from the civil courts and subject them to military law, is too weak to empower the Congress of the United States to protect our fighting men against the loss of their right to vote.

Global Alphabet

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1944

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am submitting to the Congress a recent letter by Hon. Robert L. Owen, one of Oklahoma's most distinguished sons and former Senator, with further explanation of his global alphabet. Senator Owen, who for so many years in the United States Senate crusaded for many reforms, is now battling for world literacy through the adoption of a global alphabet, based on phonetic characters that are capable of representing in a written form all of the sounds of the languages of the world.

The letter printed herein further explains this great work:

JANUARY 19, 1944.

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER,
New Haven, Conn.

GENTLEMEN: The New Haven Journal-Courier's excellent commentary on the global alphabet was received. It is right in referring to the 47 sounds of the English language but this has been fully covered by the global alphabet which uses 33 letters of immutable sounds, which in combination make every sound referred to.

The global alphabet does not contemplate standardizing any language. It only proposes to make visible to the eye the spoken sounds as employed in conversation, which it can do and does so effectively, thereby enabling books of instruction to put the spoken words of any foreign language interlinear with English of identical meaning, thereby enabling any very cheap book costing probably not exceeding 10 cents as a book of instruction for the Englishman to quickly learn the words and pronunciation of any foreign language and to enable anyone speaking a foreign language to immediately read and pronounce the English equivalent to the words of his own language. This is precisely what is done in a very inadequate manner now used by the Army and Navy in teaching American soldiers and sailors to speak a foreign language but they are compelled to use English letters which have multiple meanings and their method requires instruction by an individual teacher using his voice and records recording the sounds of the voice in English. The global alphabet avoids this pitfall and the need for records or the human voice of the instructor.

You say with truth that the present English spelling is a "hodge-podge of the sort that makes the language a nightmare to adult students learning it for the first time." This valid objection is completely met by the global alphabet. The President referred the petition on the global alphabet to the United States Senate, Senate Document 133, to the State Department, which is now study-

ing the matter with a view to determining its claims of perfect efficiency.

Eleven books are now available prepared under the direction of Prof. Mario A. Pei, of Columbia University, and 60 linguists cooperating with him for teaching the principal languages of the world to English students. His book, Languages for War and Peace contain 7 of these books. It is published by S. F. Vanni, of New York. These books could be printed in the global alphabet, which is not only phonetic but stenographic, enabling the people of the world with the pen to write their own language with great speed and ease.

The global alphabet is a revolution and can be employed to abolish illiteracy throughout the world by enabling the world to write every sound of any human language stenographically.

The illiteracy of Russia has been abolished by the phonetic alphabets employed in Russian and in over 200 of its dialects. Illiteracy is being rapidly abolished by the work of Dr. Frank C. Laubach, Ph. D., and his associates operating with the cooperation of over 120 foreign missionary societies in over 80 different nations using the special phonetic alphabets devised by Dr. Laubach. Their production should be increased in like manner.

I send you under separate cover the proof of the truth of these statements. I thank you for your excellent editorial and I agree that my chief obstacle in persuading the world is the apathy, indifference, and possible opposition of literary men who are content with the hodgepodge spelling to which you refer. Our obligation to literary men justifies our thanks to them for what they have done, but they cannot stand in the way of the mechanism already employed by over 350 nationalities which are now spelling and printing books with the phonetic alphabet, alphabets which can be learned in 1 day and in which hundreds of thousands of new books in the phonetic alphabet are now being printed. In Russia this alphabet and the intensive education of the people with it has regenerated Russia, and already has increased its production over 400 percent. When all nations adopt the phonetic system, the production of the world will be correspondingly increased, creating a world of abundance which will result in other nations sending their surplus to America for credits with which to buy the products of New Haven and of America and of other friendly nations.

Prof. Pei's instruction books in teaching foreign languages conversationally employ only about 1,200 words which are sufficient for conversation dealing with social and commercial matters, but this opens the door to all other words required. It must be remembered in phonetic printing the symbols employed are not supposed to be microscopic, but only sufficient to bring to the mind by the symbols and the context the spoken word. This has been proved to be sufficient. Moses wrote Genesis with 22 phonetic letters. It sufficed.

Yours very respectfully,
ROBERT L. OWEN.

Eternal Vigilance—The Price of Liberty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 15, 1944

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address of the gentleman from Massachusetts, Hon. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., minority