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Owen's Alphabet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir:
The Cherokee alphabet sponsored by the
venerable Senator Owen from Oklahoma was described in a SUN article.
If used to teach beginners, it would
make English a feasible international If used to teach beginners, it wolld make English a feasible international auxiliary language. The primitive no-tation now employed makes English unfit for global use. However, it has never been shown that Cherokee script is an improvement on the international alphabet now so widely used in French-English and other language texthooks. English and other language textbooks.

IPA can be adapted to English usage.

Pine Plains. JONATHAN HOLDEEN.

## SUN

## Global Alphabet

Senator Owen's Effort to Speed Up Learning of Languages.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIF-Jonathan Holdeen is under a misappre-hension concerning what Senator Owen advocates. The Cherokee syllabary (not alphabet) has nothing to do with Owen's "global alphabet," which is a system of straight and curved lines, hooks and loops, somewhat reminiscent of shorthand symbols, representing not letters but sounds. With a limited number of these phonetic symbols, the Senator claims, it is possible to represent all the sounds of the world's major languages, provided one is not too finicky about merging into a single symbol such slightly divergent sounds as the English t and the French t, which the International Phonetic Alphabet, a tool for scholars and phoneticians, rightly represents by two different symbols. It is the Senator's contention that by

the use of his symbols applied to the the use of his symbols applied to the world's major languages, language learning for purely practical under-standing will be enormously facilitated; standing will be enormously facilitated; that English, which is at present so-difficult for foreigners because of the divergence between sound and spelling will become extremely easy, and will have a splendid chance of being adopted as an international laning adopted as an international lan-guage; and that our own school chil-dren, learning to read and write by the global alphabet method, will not have to spend endless hours learning how to spell.

Having visited the Senator in Wash-

riaving visited the Sepator in Washington only a few days ago, I was shown the manuscript of his forthcoming book, which gives 1,200 basic words and several hundred basic phrases in English, Russian, Chinese, Spanish and Portuguese, all transcribed into "global" characters. The system will later be applied to German, French, Italian and Japanese.

Global characters are easy to learn and to read. They represent, of course, only an approximation to the actual native pronunciation of the various languages, but it is an approximation that is close enough for understanding. To acquire the perfect native-speaker pro-nunciation and intonation there is, of course, no device save that of long practice with native speakers.

MARIO A. PEL.

Columbia University.

r law, and journalism, the papers unite in the comlaw, and journaism, the papers thite in the com-mon purpose of analyzing the backgrounds of coun-tries engaged in the present world conflict, each from a different point of view, but all directed toward increasing the people's understanding and recognition of the problems facing a postwar

An extensive bibliography accompanies the series, to be mailed as a unit, and, in addition, to those who enroll is extended the privilege of writing in for further explanations or com

## A NEW EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR INDIANS IN PERU

THE Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs reports the institution in Peru of a new rural-education program for the country's more than 4,000,000 Indians. The plan is to teach the native population not only reading and writing but methods of improving its living and economic conditions. The Indians will also be taught how "to exercise their rights and duties as citizens of a 120-year-old nation."

The project is already under way with the estab-The project is arready under way with the establishment of ten teacher-training schools. Within a year it is expected that 450 teachers, specialists in rural and Indian education, will go into the field to staff 65 rural schools, as the first step in giving the Indianation. Nine such schools, in the life of the nation. Nine such schools, in the departments of Junin and Puno, are now in operation.

Lacelach's systems