

# Wider Horizons in International Scouting

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# Preface for the First Edition

A European scout leader recently said: "Schools and other groups today provide almost all the activities that a child once was able to get only in scouting. The one thing left that is exclusively ours is the active building and practicing of world brotherhood and understanding." In many places he may be right. For as the world and society have evolved, so must Scouting.

In founding scouting, Lord Baden-Powell was a pioneer in "out-of-school education". The full importance of this has only recently begun to be recognized. The founding principles of scouting are timeless and universal. We remain faithful to them.

Yet to achieve its goals, scouting must also be modern and relevant. It must meet the needs and hopes of today's youth and society. Around the globe, scouting is updating and improving its program in different ways in different societies. This is done by adapting the application of universal principles to the realities where youth live.

This duality - a firm and constant base of ideals plus flexibility in practical program application- gives scouting a remarkable dynamism, strength and value in today's world.

This "age of the net" has helped create the most internationally-minded generation of youth in history. They know more about the world. They have global concerns. They have an

intense desire to get in touch with and get to know their peers living both near and far.

The Scout Movement is an excellent medium through which fellow scouts in different parts of the world can contact one another. In scouting they can exchange experiences and ideas, and build friendships and understanding.

Yet it takes a flow of new ideas and changes to bring World Brotherhood directly into the lives of our members. One such fresh idea was the "Jamboree-on-the-Air" (JOTA) to link scouts through amateur shortwave radio.

Similarly, when we realize World Jamborees, 99.9% of scouting members could not be at them. The "Join-in-Jamboree" concept was created. It enabled million scouts to share in the spirit, excitement and brotherhood of Jamborees through Jamboree-related activities.

For the many still unable to exchange the scout handshake with Brother Scouts from afar, making penpal or postal exchange links is practical and successful. Many things can be exchanged that bring Brother Scouts "alive" for each other over long distances.

Such links can grow into significant contributions to the lives of Brother Scouts. In what we call "twinning" or "jumelage" program, mutual cooperation on joint projects can provide scouts with true sense of constructive brotherhood. Troops can work with other troops, districts with districts, nations with nations.

Many of our Brother Scouts are challenged with the task of helping build their nations. Supported by "twinned" counterparts they are building bridges, dams, schools, roads, developing agricultural centers, creating workers' cooperatives and halting the creeping deserts. These are only a few examples of what scouts can accomplish by working together.

As a tool for helping bring about that "togetherness", we welcome

the initiative of the Scout Esperanto League in developing and publishing "Wider Horizons". It has been prepared by Scouters of international experience. It includes many techniques for giving Scouts international experiences.

I wish every adult Scouter would accept the challenge to be sure each member had at least one chance each year to feel he's a part of a living World Scout Brotherhood. Such Scouters will find valuable ideas and guidance in "Wider Horizons".

Scouting is increasing its emphasis on community services and community development. The more Scouts are in touch with each other, the more they know about each other's activities and challenges in these fields, the more they will be able to bring about the kind of society and world we all hope to see benefiting all mankind.

Lazlo Nagy

former [World Scout Org.](#) secretary

(Author of the book "25 Million Scouts")

# How Wide is the World?

In more than a hundred countries you can find scouts and guides - and the number is growing all the time.

Could anything be more interesting than belonging to such a widespread organization?

The outdoor life, camps and hikes, these are important aspects for scouting. Scouts are always on the road to new horizons, towards new adventures.

But if our scouting happens only within our own group, in our own area, where the people, countryside and customs are familiar - then we are missing something from our scout life.

We should throw open the windows - our area is the world!

We can only become true members of the worldwide scout family when we get together with scouts and guides from other lands and regions.

In doing so we should find happiness and enrich our lives.

We could even contribute to better understanding among people. So, let's explore the field of international scouting.

# Making Plans

Nothing succeeds unless we make proper plans. This is equally true when we want to widen our horizons.

What do we do? Where do we look for new friends? How do we find them? A little careful thought will ensure the success of our plans. The aim of this booklet is to give you useful advice and suggestions.

As far as possible involve every member of the group (circle, club, patrol, etc.) in the program. If your program is too expensive and “deluxe” - only the wealthiest will be able to take part. Language difficulties could limit the contact with overseas people to the better educated. If this should happen the unity of your own group is broken and the contact loses its value.

Happily, we can avoid problems like this - and find solutions.

## How Do We Start?

When we have formed some ideas of what we wish to do, we should choose a country with which to link up.

A far-off country whose customs are vastly different from our own would be very interesting - and we would learn a great deal. A nearby country might have similar customs to our own, but exchange visits would probably be possible, and these would be very valuable.

When you have decided, write to your International Commissioner - or put a notice in an international scout magazine.

After that - be patient.

One piece of advice should help! Your plans will only work out if you can find a group to take up your offer. Every additional requirement you make will limit your chances of success. For example, instead of expressing a wish to “make contact with sea scouts in Norway”, ask for contact with

“scouts in Scandinavia“.

## The Other Group\*

There are many ways of getting to know the other group. Each member could write a short letter about himself, including a small photo.

The letters received in exchange could be displayed for a time in your headquarters. If they are all written on the same size paper, then you could put them together to make a book. This would be a constant visible sign of your friendship.

A series of colors slides, with a tape on which everyone makes a short spoken introduction of himself could be very interesting. But, a book is perhaps more valuable, for after a couple of showings slides tend to be put away and forgotten.

The slides should naturally, include pictures of your group headquarters, your town and your area. If everyone writes to his own special friend personal contacts can be developed. However, at the start it is advisable to correspond collectively. This will avoid some members not receiving replies. Also, by posting the letters all in one envelope you save postage - and distribution of the letters could be a highlight of the program of your meeting.

Of course, everyone should read out part of his letter.

When the link has become well-established a sign of friendship could be the wearing of a common badge.



# **The Town and the Area\***

Exchange photos and drawings of your area. Include a map which shows your group headquarters, schools, homes of your scouts, etc.

Travel posters and brochures might prove useful, but a home-produced drawing or map is often more appreciated than the finest printed item. Write about town, countryside, local industry, homes and monuments.

Describe a little of the history of the area. These themes can keep you going for a long time.

Gradually you will collect many items which together could form a "museum". One of the scouts could be appointed "director" of the museum. He should look after the collection and eventually an exhibition could be held.

Run a competition to find out which scout knows most about the other country.

# **Songs and Games\***

Songs form a useful exchange item.

You could simply send words and music, but a tape-recording would be even better. Young scouts are especially proud if they are able to sing something in a foreign language, but remember that we are not parrots who simply imitate sounds without knowing their meaning, so add a translation or explanation.

List the rules of games and explain the equipment needed. If you find it difficult to describe, make use of drawings, photos, films or videos.

If you have any in your area, folk dances could provide another exchange theme, either as an item to study, or even to learn. They could be an item in a special event program. Tapes, films and videos can be very useful

here.

## Nature\*

Photos and drawings of plants, flowers and trees of your area could be sent, but true nature lovers will want to collect specimens - dried flowers, leaves, etc.

If the climates of the two areas are similar you could exchange seeds and try to grow them. This has its difficulties, but even within your own country there are climate variations. In a cold country plants from a warmer area could be grown indoors or against the sunny side of a wall. Mountainous areas of a warm country are often suitable for cultivating plants from a cold country.

Note: Check that your country does not prohibit the import of seeds from overseas.

Birds, insects and animals can be described in drawings, photos, slides, films or videos. A tape recording of birdsong would be of special interest to nature-lovers. Note: Never send living insects, their eggs or larvae.

If you live near the sea you could send shells, or from a mountainous area, stones. (Stones are heavy - postage is costly).

Note: Check that regulations permit the export of shells and stones.

To complete this theme, you could include in your program a group visit to a zoo or botanical gardens.

# Land and People\*

Do you live under a monarchy or in a republic? How does Parliament work? Describe the national flag and its colors. What are the national anniversaries? Write out the National Anthem.

Draw maps of the two countries - on the same scale- compare their sizes. You may be surprised! Note the population density and the size of towns. Describe the main industries. What are the differences between the living standards of the two countries?

If you wish, study the history of the other country. Are there any links between them? If problems exists between them you should try to understand that blame can often be apportioned. The friendship that we are developing, based on mutual goodwill, is more valuable than the quarrels of our fore-bears. We should not be too backward-looking, but try to build a better future through our friendship.

Perhaps this will be very difficult to understand, but it could be one of the most valuable fruits of our contacts.

# Arts and Crafts\*

In many places specialized arts and crafts are to be found. If there are any in your area, try to describe them and if possible prepare some small specimens. Explain how the articles are made, points to watch in making them, and causes of failure. If you cannot find the right words, use drawings to describe them.

Clearly indicate the materials to be used, and send samples. If necessary, suggest substitute materials - use your imagination to overcome problems. When you plan your fund-raising campaign- one will be necessary if you intend to visit your friends- then these foreign articles could be useful.

At international camps you can sometimes see demonstrations of flag-swinging or rope-spinning, throwing and lassoing. Boomerang and

axe-throwing are special skills practiced in some countries. Though these skills are well worth seeing, there are not many people capable of performing them. Maybe you can learn one of them!

## Homes

How different the living styles of people can be! Compare the houses in Scandinavia, with their small windows to keep out the cold, with the homes in tropical countries with their wide shade-giving verandas. Pictures cut from newspapers and magazines can be used to show the type of houses in your area, or a clever scout could make simple models that can be taken apart to send by post.

## Foods

Many people find trying out foreign foods to be quite adventurous, while preparing them can be a pleasant occupation.

Describing the preparation of meal can be quite simple, but remember that many things you take for granted may not be known in the other country. Indicate clearly what to use and how to prepare and cook it. It may be even be necessary to explain how the meal is eaten!

If the original ingredients are not obtainable, then we should try to find substitutes. When you have sufficient experience you could arrange a group meal in the style of the other country. With the aid of a tape recorder your overseas friends could provide a speech or short entertainment (make sure it is not too long!)

If an exchange visit is not possible you can develop a closer feeling of friendship by arranging for each group to have a meal at the same time, with an exchange of messages. (Don't forget to take some photos to send to your friends).

# Everyday Life

What should we exchange, what should we write? Often we try to find something out-of-the-ordinary, but everyday things can be interesting.

To a scout living in the centre of a continent a simple seashell can be a treasure. For half the world Christmastime is in deep winter- for the other half it is summer!

Don't overlook everyday things. A newspaper, an illustrated magazine, a scout bulletin, a comic paper, a schoolbook, a matchbox and small coins. Photos and details of our homes, schools, streets and normal daily life.

Living conditions vary tremendously. One person can be living in a town amongst thousands of other people; another can be living in the countryside with only a few people to the square mile.

School geography lessons can be brought to life by these descriptions of everyday life. So possibly our letters can provide the best possible geography teaching!

If all we know of another country is its unusual features, then we are like tourists, who know all about its famous buildings, monuments, etc., but little or nothing about its people.

# Problems

Everyone and every country have problems.

What are your friends' problems? How can you help them? Do you both have the same problems? If so, you can exchange ideas on how to solve them.

You will be aware that there are many international problems. An example is conversation - the protection and wise use of natural resources- a problem which faces every country.

Really worthwhile co-operation can take place between scouts in a "rich"

country and those in a “poor” country.

Material wealth may mean poverty of spirit - and the opposite! In countries where there is plenty of money the ability to find simple solutions may have been lost, whilst in poor countries, where money and materials are short there may be a wealth of ideas. Thus both sides gain a great deal from their contacts.

The Girl Guide Movement has a program called Mutual Aid. An unnamed project is selected from a list issued by the World Office. The choice having been the World Office then introduces the two groups and from this a very valuable international contact can grow. Be sure to obtain details of this program.

## **Working towards a Common Aim**

Our feelings of friendship can be strengthened when we work together to overcome difficulties.

Somewhere in the world there is a problem which our common efforts can help to solve. An excellent example is where two groups of scouts in different countries co-operate to help a group in the third country.

For your campaign choose a clear, but not too big, problem which can be solved within a reasonable time. If the problem is too large or lasts too long it will be difficult to maintain interest.

Direct help may not be necessary. Which is better - to give a hungry man a fish, or provide him with fishing tackle and directions on how to use it? He is soon hungry again after eating the fish!

An important international fund-raising campaign is “Thinking Day Fund” of the Guide Movement. The money is mainly used for educational purposes in co-operation with UNESCO.

“Thinking Day” is February 22nd, birth date of the late Lord Baden-Powell, founder of Scouting and Guiding, and also his widow, Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide.

# **The Scout Universal Fund**

## **(Scout-U-Fund)**

In about thirty countries the Scout Movement there relies upon outside help. The Scout-U-Fund helps with the production of handbooks, the development of campsites and the training of new leaders.

It also helps Scout Associations hit by catastrophes. Thousands of young people - handicapped or deprived- orphans, cripples, blind, etc., are able to take part on Scouting thanks to the Fund.

Everyone can contribute whenever he wishes, but some countries set aside special days for the purpose. e.g. "Brotherhood Day", donations can be sent to your National Headquarters, who forward them to the World Scout Bureau in Geneva, Switzerland.

The "Stamp Bank" collects used stamps for the same purposes. Collection and handling is in the hands of a few "old scouts". If you wish to send stamps, first of all remove the paper in plenty of clean water (warm but not too much, and with a little of salt). Soak until the stamps slide off easily - never try to pull them off!!! Place on a sheet of clean paper to dry slowly. When partially dry, put them between two sheets of paper. Later send them to the correct address (your HQ will have it) at the cheapest postage rate.

The Guide Movement also welcomes stamps.

## **Contacts by Radio**

### **and Internet**

A fresh idea was born at the 1957 World Jamboree in England. Concerned about the many scouts who could not attend, a radio amateur

dreamed up the “Jamboree-on-the-Air” to link scouts through amateur shortwave radio. Today “JOTA” sees over thousand stations taking part each year.

JOTA and [JOTI](#) are held each year over the third weekend in October. The transmitters at the World Bureau in Geneva, Switzerland and at the Regional Offices take part. The difficulty, however, is that you must have a license to operate a transmitter. In many countries you are permitted only to exchange technical details about strength, audibility, types of aerals, etc., which may be interesting to radio amateurs, but contributes little to World Friendship.

If you want to take part in JOTA, contact a radio amateur (“ham”) in your neighborhood. “Hams” are usually people with great pride in their equipment and they will willingly help you.

Now-a-days, internet offers an excellent opportunity to contact directly with scouts and guides from all over the world. “Jamboree-on-the-Internet” occurs each day on different IRC-channels and a special website is used in this case to make contacts more easier. Try [www.scoutlink.net](http://www.scoutlink.net); you can also use skype, facebook or other videoconference programs!! We beg you to have an adult nearby.

## Films and Videos

Modern techniques improve the quality of life, so that we should use them wherever possible. The value of the tape recorder has already been mentioned several times, but it is worth saying something about films and videos.

Embassies often have a number of films which they will loan. However, they require that a suitable projector and an experienced operator should be available. (Though projectors are expensive they can be borrowed, e.g. from a school).

There are two kinds of sounds film - optical and magnetic -. If you use the wrong equipment the film could be spoiled- and films are expensive!



Before the show, check not only that the picture is right, but also the sound. Can it be heard in every part of the hall? You probably already know that projector always fail at the wrong moment- when the hall is full of people (among them the mayor!)

If you are showing slides or presentations, choose only those which are of interest to everyone - not the ones that please you. Then from this selection throw out at least half - show only the best pictures. Do this and a successful show is guaranteed.

Videos are now quite excellent way to keep your camps recorded. Be sure that you don't show inappropriate scenes as well. Try to make a selection of the scenes and for that people who works at any TV or cable-tv-channels can help you on editing them.

## Personal Contacts

The wish for personal contact will eventually grow and one group will invite the other to camp with them in their country, as well as camping the guests should each be given an opportunity to spend a few days with a hospitable family.

Where distances are too great you could possibly meet "half-way", say at an international camp in a third country. (The program of such a camp may not leave you a lot of time to get acquainted).

Your program will, of course, include excursions, but don't follow blindly the itineraries of travel agents - get your imagination work.

Watch the cost of your program - even when money is plentiful. Your guests will no doubt wish to invite you to their homes and they will be unhappy if they are unable to give as much in return, so remember to keep things in balance.

Don't embarrass your guests. Before they arrive learn something of their customs - especially concerning religious observance - and do your best

to meet their needs.

If you are a guest do your best to follow the customs of your hosts. At the same time you should not be afraid to refuse anything which you really don't like.

## Travel Abroad

Here we are not dealing with the kind of advice given by a travel agent - which can be useful when traveling alone or with a few friends.

Your International Commissioner will issue to you, free of charge, the special scout "passport"- the "International Letter of Introduction" - which you should carry with you.

Do not expect hospitality (except from relations or good friends) unless you have received an invitation.

The Scout Movement has accommodation available at the International Scout Chalet at [Kandersteg](#), Switzerland and [Baden-Powell](#) House, London, etc.

Similarly, The Guide Movement has four international centers:

- Olave House, London, England.
- [Notre Chalet](#) in Adelboden, Switzerland.
- [Nuestra Cabaña](#) in Cuernavaca, México.
- [Sangan](#) (comes from Sanskrit meaning 'Coming Together') in Poona, India.

The first is open all the year round, but the others are reserved part of the year for Courses, special groups and meetings. An interesting opportunity for scouts who know Esperanto the international language, is ["Pasporta Servo" \(Passport Service\)](#). There are people in several countries ready to offer hospitality. The most they will expect from you is that you should be able to offer hospitality in return.

# Good Planning Saves Money...

Railways in some countries offer reduced rates to young people, though usually the ticket has to be purchased in your own country before departure.

Unlimited travel tickets can be purchased in some countries which enable you to travel freely abroad. In Europe there is the Inter-Rail ticket which is valid in 20 or more European countries and Morocco. It also entitles you to reduced fares on other transport systems as well unlimited rail travel.

Many countries issue special passes to young people which entitle them to reduced rate internal travel. In Britain there are reduced rates for parties of certain size.

The situation is somewhat chaotic, so check before you travel- it can save you money.

Students can carry a Student/ Scholar Identity (SIC) which entitles them to reduced charges when visiting museums and theatres, to cheap meals at student restaurants and, in some cases, to reduce air fares.

IUS cards from Eastern Europe and in some cases the Dutch CJP card, give similar privileges.

Japanese Railroads also offers low prices when you buy tickets in advance or in groups

The motto is - find out before you travel!

# The Financial Problems

You cannot plan without running into the problem of finance. If everyone taking part is wealthy, there will be no difficulty. (But in that case you should ask yourself why there are no poorer boys or girls in your group. Are there none living in your district or... is there something missing from your presentation of Scouting or Guiding?)

One of the best methods of raising money is to perform small tasks and services for payment, or to sell small articles you have made. However, your international contacts may give you additional means.

For example, an exhibition of items exchanged with your overseas friend: film shows; demonstrations of folk-dancing, games and songs.

For the parents you could perhaps arrange a social evening with a foreign-style meal as the highlight.

You could publicize your trip by writing reports for the local newspaper, but do not expect much in the way of financial help from this. Finance is one aspect of your program where good friends are very useful.

Social evenings and other money-raising events involve the payment of taxes in some countries. Exceptions are not possible- everyone is equal before the law - so pay up! But when you do so, state your aims and ask for a grant of at least an equal amount. An active scout group should receive willing support from a public body.

# International Scouts' Magazines

The [World Scout Bureau](#) in Geneva, Switzerland, publishes an excellent quarterly scout magazine - World Scouting /Scoutisme Mondiale- which contains many interesting articles and pictures. There is also the monthly Newsletter / Bulletin containing short news items and programme ideas from around the world. Both publications are bi-lingual - English and French. "Scouting Around the World" contains descriptions of every Scout Association. The next is in English, but there are some details in French.

The [Guide World Office](#) in London, England, publishes a quarterly, "The Council Fire" in English, French and Spanish. It is not so "de luxe" as the scouts magazine, but the contents may be more useful to you. Also published quarterly is "Newsletter" in three languages, while "Trefoil Around the World" is the model on which "Scouting Around the World" was based.

The different scout regions also have their own newsletters or bulletins. Another international magazine is "[La Skolta Mondo](#)" (The Scout World), whose contents are entirely in the international language Esperanto. In size and appearance it was very modest, but then it is cheaper than the others. The contents reflect the double aims of Esperanto and Scouting. Nowadays it become an on-line magazine, with contents in plural languages not only Esperanto.

# International Scout Clubs

There are special clubs for people with an interest in some activities which are linked to Scouting and guiding.

Examples are the ["Scout an Guide Stamps Club" \(SGSC\)](#) and ["Scouts on Stamps Society International" \(SOSSI\)](#). These clubs publish a bulletin and maintain a catalogue of Scout postage stamps. Similar national clubs exist in several countries.

For collectors of scout souvenirs and badges there are similar clubs, and there is one which encourages the exchange of recorded tapes.

Italian Scouts organize annual contests to encourage scouts around the world to submit drawings, paintings, photographs and films.

(As many of the addresses of these clubs, etc. tend to change frequently, we do not attempt to quote any here. Write to your national headquarters for details or watch for announcements in your scouting magazines and bulletins)

## Proficiency (Merit) Badges

Most countries have proficiency (merit) badges covering many activities; among them should be several which you can link up with your international program. Leaders should have a list of the badges and details of the requirements.

Among the badges there is usually one on "World Brotherhood" or "International Friendship", while another worth mentioning is the "Interpreter" (or Linguist). Among the many languages which can qualify for the latter is Esperanto. (In a few countries there is a special badge for Esperanto).

Remember - a badge is not meant just to be a decoration for your uniform but to show that you possess a skill and can use it.

# The Language Problem

In your international contacts with foreign scouts you may encounter the language problem. English is not really and truly spoken worldwide.

For younger scouts this may be serious and could cause a split in your group. Also some scouts will have received a better education, or will have a better ability to learn, than others. Language study is necessary - and it should be two-sided. If only one group bothers to learn something of the other group's language something will be missing from your "brotherly" co-operation.

There is another and remarkably simple way of solving the language problem that is to use the international language Esperanto. It is relatively easy to learn even for young scouts and soon produces results. The system of Esperanto is sufficiently interesting to avoid boredom, and its study helps towards a better understanding of the languages. It can also clarify some of the points of your own language, so the time taken to study it is not wasted.

The basic principles are taken from the international languages - but irregularities and complications have been thrown out, and only the most useful and valuable retained.

In the same way cultivated fruits, flowers and vegetables have been developed from the "wild" plants. Thus the grammar is simply and easily learned.

If language problems still exist, people have themselves to blame, because Esperanto can, and does, solve every problem at international gatherings.

# Esperanto Grammar

None of the rules of Esperanto grammar has an exception, and thus are easily learned and remembered. Recognition of the various parts of speech is helped by the use of typical final letters which enable us to recognize them. Thus the name of a person or thing (a substantive or noun) ends with the letter **o**. Adjectives end with **a**. Plurals are formed by adding **j**

skolto <b>o</b>	a scout	skolto <b>j</b>	scouts
bona <b>a</b> skolto	a good scout	bona <b>j</b> skolto <b>j</b>	good scouts

The verbs are also simple. The last letter of the infinitive is always **i**, and in Esperanto it is sufficient to change that **i** into **as**, **is**, **os** to show the various tenses, and **u** to make the imperative. For example:

labor <b>i</b>	to work
mi labor <b>as</b>	I work, I am working
li labor <b>os</b>	he will work
vi labor <b>is</b>	you worked
labor <b>u</b> !	work !

## A Remarkable Word System

The tedious part of studying a foreign language is having to learn so many new words. However, in Esperanto there is a remarkable system which enables us to “construct” words. Without study you can increase



your stock simply by adding syllables. Several examples will explain this:

When you have learned the word:

skolto	scout
knabo	boy
patro	father
frato	brother

The simple addition of **in** doubles your knowledge:

skolt <b>ino</b>	guide, girl guide
knab <b>ino</b>	girl
patr <b>ino</b>	mother
frat <b>ino</b>	sister

Other examples are:

-ul-	person	juna	young	jun <b>ulo</b>	a young person
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<b>mal-</b>	to make the opposite	juna	<b>mal</b> juna	old
<b>-ej-</b>	place	skolto	skolt <b>ej</b> o	scouts headquarter

It is sometimes possible to build and understand complete word groups from a single word, e.g.:

varmo	warmth
varmega	hot
varmeta	lukewarm, a little warm
varmigi	to warm up, to make warm
malvarma	cold, chilly
malvarmega	too cold
malvarmiĝi	to go cold, to become cold

and with the **san-** you can make the following ones:

sana	healthy
sanigi	to cure, to make healthy
malsaneta	a little sick
malsanulejo	hospital
malsana	sick
malsaniĝi	to get sick
malsanulo	patient, a sick person

Through this system you can soon make use of the language.

# Pronunciation of Esperanto

Certain letters in English may be pronounced in only one way. These are: b, d, f, k, l, n, p, r, t, v, z.

They are pronounced the same way in Esperanto, the letter r however being rolled more than in English.

There are five vowel sounds: a, e, i, o, u; but unlike English vowels these have only one sound. As near as can be represented on paper they have the following sounds:


a	as in father	ah
e	as in let	eh
i	as in pin	ee
o	as in for	oh
u	as oo in	oo

	root	
--	------	--

Other letters are:

	pronounced like	
	ts	
	ch	
	g	
	g	
	h	

	y	
	s	
	s	
	s h	

These sounds are constant, there are no exceptions. Esperanto does not use q, w, x, y, (these sounds are represented by kv, u, ks and j ). There are no silent letters in Esperanto. There are also some double letter combinations, eg:

letter combinations	pronunciations	in
aj	ai	aisle

ej	e i g h	weigh
oj	o y	boy
uj	u i	alleluia
aŭ	o w	cow
eŭ	a y w	wayward

Accent is always on the next to last syllable in all words. The accented letter is underlined in the following examples:

espero, patro, hero, lokomotivo, telegramo, telefono

## The Scout Esperanto League

The Scout Esperanto League (SEL) is an international organization of actual and former guides and scouts who speak the international language Esperanto, and was founded in 1918.

One of the aims of the League is to serve and help the Scout and Guide Movement and so it has published this booklet.

Another publication is a small textbook “Ĵamborea Lingvo” (Jamboree Language) about the basic principles of Esperanto. But it is more like a Scout Handbook than a school textbook.

In “Skolta Terminaro” (a scout vocabulary), you can find many useful words for scouts: names of games, activities, tent parts, tools, etc.

The magazine **La Skolta Mondo** has been mentioned, and now it's on line.

There are representatives of SEL and sections of the league in many countries. Members live in every corner of the world. Many of our friends live in countries from which they can't send money. Actually, you can send us an email to ask for more informations. Our email is [skoltismo@gmail.com](mailto:skoltismo@gmail.com)

## Verdaj Skoltoj

### Final Words

We hope that our booklet will be useful to you and to everyone in the Scout and Guide Movements.

With this book we want to contribute to better understanding between all people, but mainly between members of both Movements.

Finally, please remember that international contacts are often possible in your immediate neighborhood - with foreign workers, refugees or immigrants. Often we tend to overlook them.

We wish you success and joy in your activities - and we remain ready to help you as far as we are able.

To contact us, drop us an email.

### **Skolta Esperanto-Ligo**

instagram : [https://instagram.com/skoltismo\\_en\\_esperanto](https://instagram.com/skoltismo_en_esperanto)

twitter/x : <https://x.com/SkoltaL>

Site : <https://www.skolta.org>

Magazine : <https://skoltamondo.cl>

## **World Organisation of Scout Movement ( WOMS )**

<https://scouts.org>

## **World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts**

<https://www.wagggg.org>

## **For learning Esperanto**

- <https://lernu.net>
- <https://en.duolingo.com/course/eo/en/Learn-Esperanto>
- <http://www.kurso.com.br/index.php?en>
- <https://esperanto12.net/en/>