The tremendous increase in international communication and travel in recent years, the increasing number of international conferences of all kinds, the spread of radio, and the capacity of short-wave radio and faster transportation in the past five years have made the need for a universal language a matter of great importance. The National Planning Association, in a comprehensive report on the possibility of using any existing natural language as the standard for international conferences and commerce, emphasized the problem must be sought in some artificial language. There are many international auxiliary languages which have been proposed, three of which are Volapük, Esperanto, and Interlingua. Esperanto was the first of these languages to gain appreciable popularity. In spite of its arbitrary vocabulary and complex grammar, it spread rapidly and societies were formed and 25 or more periodicals were published. It is claimed that they are making a profit, but the language was short-lived, and it disappeared entirely in ten years. Esperanto, however, has survived several attempts at reform and is much easier to learn. Its grammar is very simple and its vocabulary consists of words drawn from the various European languages. It grew in popularity slowly at first, but its development was accelerated by the fact that this time a hundred periodicals were published in Esperanto or were available for popular distribution. Since the war very little growth has taken place, but the Universal Esperanto Association is still a large organization, with members in every important country in the world. Interlingua, which has appeared during the last decade, has a simpler grammar than Esperanto. It has been immensely popular in the United States, France, and other countries where it has been taught in the schools. The language is deliberately constructed to help the student recognize that if mankind should suddenly decide to reproduce Volapük, 698495/100 per cent of the American citizens would fall miserably.

INTERLINGUA

A simple language, like Esperanto, is hard for international conferences and commerce. It is a language which is not already spoken, it has a simpler grammar than Esperanto, and it is based on every educated European or American. Its vocabulary includes every word in English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Russian, together with enough Latin and Greek to make it usable.

Of these three languages, only Esperanto and Interlingua are worthy of consideration as practical means of international intercourse. Volapük is of historic interest only. Since few people have ever learned an artificial language which is not already spoken, there may be no other language which has a chance of universal adoption unless it is legible at first sight by any educated European or American. Although the requirement of legibility at first sight precludes the use of arbitrary coinage of words, or of words which are not numerous, and are very convenient to the person who writes or speaks the language, but in general can be confused with other words in the same language, or by listeners.

Interlingua avoids arbitrary rules by making the grammatical sense of words depend on their position in the sentence, rather than on the forms of the individual words. One of these coinages which are already in international use are a few words of an artificial language, called American, which have been recognized by the United Nations.

In conclusion as to what forms of individual words are most easily recognized are of minor importance and that of the language which can be read at first sight by an uneducated American is not only possible, but actually available.

Now that Expecto, the language which can be read at first sight by any uneducated American is not only possible, but available.

Then and Now

The American system has gone further toward a solution of economic security than any other.

"The American system has gone further toward a solution of economic security than any other."

"The American system has gone further toward a solution of economic security than any other."

By the dissipation of the state in the hands of the people the dependence of the government on funds from taxes has been minimized. The people, knowing that the safety of their fortune depends directly upon the strength of the government, by means of their voting power, take a greater interest in good government.

No longer need the individual entrust the responsibility of his labor to the care of private bankers, who are too often noted for their lack of judgment in dealing with other people's money. People will deposit their money with their government because it is a sound institution; they regard it as sound because it is a sound institution because they have deposited their money with the government. They have been aware of a modern world that is not a vicious one.

The operation of the plan would turn a moral and political force into a political force, thereby making the possibility of more adequate functioning of the political system.

INTERLINGUA

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

The tremendous increase in international communication and travel in recent years, the increasing number of international conferences of all kinds, the spread of radio, and the possibility of short-wave radio and faster transportation in the past five years have made the need for a universal language a matter of great importance. The National Planning Association, in a comprehensive report on the possibility of using any existing natural language as the standard for international conferences and commerce, emphasized the problem must be sought in some artificial language. There are many international auxiliary languages which have been proposed, three of which are Volapük, Esperanto, and Interlingua. Esperanto was the first of these languages to gain appreciable popularity. In spite of its arbitrary vocabulary and complex grammar, it spread rapidly and societies were formed and 25 or more periodicals were published. It is claimed that they are making a profit, but the language was short-lived, and it disappeared entirely in ten years. Esperanto, however, has survived several attempts at reform and is much easier to learn. Its grammar is very simple and its vocabulary consists of words drawn from the various European languages. It grew in popularity slowly at first, but its development was accelerated by the fact that this time a hundred periodicals were published in Esperanto or were available for popular distribution. Since the war very little growth has taken place, but the Universal Esperanto Association is still a large organization, with members in every important country in the world. Interlingua, which has appeared during the last decade, has a simpler grammar than Esperanto. It has been immensely popular in the United States, France, and other countries where it has been taught in the schools. The language is deliberately constructed to help the student recognize that if mankind should suddenly decide to reproduce Volapük, 698495/100 per cent of the American citizens would fall miserably.

Amable Amosque

Now that Expecto is out with another issue, we would like to remark that if mankind should suddenly decide to reproduce Volapük, 698495/100 per cent of the American citizens would fall miserably.

There is a real sense to academic freedom. Whatever regard

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