

with users, in 1960.⁴³⁵ We think that such Government assistance to inventor-initiators needs much expansion in America, particularly for the fundamental inventions and others that the patent system and commercialism cannot pay for. And yet we are aware of the very low quality, uselessness, and duplication of almost all outsider's projects that have not found commercial support, as set forth in ¶ 396-411.

[440] Logically, the whole world should join in paying for invention, since every country will gain from it, whether producing the new good, or consuming it, or both. It is not so much a matter of justice, as of economics, that the marginal payment for a benefit (the invention) should be just as large as the marginal profit from it, if demand and supply, the payment and the quantity produced, are to be in the most productive relationship, the ideal quantification. The most logical solution, a world treasury and administration to support non-commercial invention, may seem utopian and far in the future, but has been proposed for the UN⁶⁶⁴ by many nations and various approaches to it have been already realized. The cooperation of the world's governments in the Geophysical Year 1957-58, especially in Antarctica, and in an international program of health research⁶⁶⁵, the many international associations and multifarious comity of the "Republic of Science", various international languages, such as Esperanto (approved by UNESCO) and the written symbols of Mathematics, etc., are altogether of vast importance. Chairman Seaborg of the AEC has proposed joint action with Russia and other nations to build a huge synchrotron of 300 Bev., to explore the atom. The patent system is internationally coordinated, both by formal organization and informal imitation, but is hard to use internationally, requiring that the patents be translated, revised, paid for, and formally taken out, without delay, and then watched and defended, all separately, in each country where protection is sought. Duplicated searching of the prior art is an obvious waste, which France and the Low Countries and now the whole European Common Market, and the Scandinavian countries and Turkey, are seeking to end between them, through International Patent Offices (¶ 30).⁴³⁶ The Director of the Canadian Patent Office long ago requested the cooperation of our own, which the JPOS endorsed (¶ 495). International documentation and translation services would help greatly, and our country is now leading the others of the intergovernmental patent organization in cooperative study of mechanical information retrieval.⁴³⁷ Commissioner Ladd says that as the interdependence of the U.S. and Europe grows "it may very well be that . . . Europe and the U.S. . . . will consider seriously and decide to work for a common patent system."⁴³⁷

[441] Another great step forward, not too hard for great nations, would be an international science library, of books, references, and experts, of unparalleled extent and organization, using Esperanto as a very easy and neutral common language, but with at least the reference files duplicated in all the world's great cities, by microfilm or otherwise. With such a magnificent tool, the inventor or scientist could find easily, promptly and in a language he could read, everything that had ever been published, or left in nonsecret manuscript, anywhere in the world, on any particular point he needed. The help to invention and science would be great, and world fellowship would be furthered.