

and their policies to assure that the paramount public interest is promoted, not thwarted." ⁵³²

[569] Melman ends his Study 11 with the conclusion: "Henceforth . . . the main impetus for the promotion of science and the useful arts will come, not from the patent system, but from forces and factors that lie outside that system." ⁶⁵

[570] Kottke would keep the electric industries in private enterprise, but with protection of the public interest. "First, there should be at least one large centralized laboratory in the communication field and at least one other in the heavy current field, sufficiently well endowed to undertake investigations of no immediate utility and to continue the work substantially unimpaired during business depressions. Second, there should be at least one leading concern in each major field with interests vested in as many lines of activity as practical for a single enterprise. Third, there should be a considerable number of strong concerns, each of which confines itself to manufacture of apparatus of one type, or to the provision of one kind of service, and there should be an opportunity for other such companies to develop. They should have prompt access to the findings of the centralized laboratory and, if there is a patent law, the right to employ its patented techniques for all purposes related to their field. If the central laboratory is part of the organization of a leading concern, these other companies should share on an equitable basis the cost of maintaining its program. Fourth, independent investigators should have ample opportunity to carry on studies which envision fundamental departures from present techniques." ⁵³³

[571] Rivise, a patent attorney, called for outsiders to overhaul the patent system, and for more patent pooling, arbitration and discouragement of litigation by trade associations. (See *ftN 470*, p. 154.)

[572] McBride: "Most of those appearing (at the Sirovich hearings) would welcome a clarification of the rights of industry to pool patents or grant reciprocal licenses. . . . Provided some practical means were offered for aiding industry in exchange of patent privileges without danger of breaking down the proper competition." ⁵³⁴

[573] Hillier, recounting how scientific resources uncovered since the war have been prevented from coming into medical use by the costs of development, suggests as remedies Federal funds, or a foundation, or "a pool of private companies subsidized by national or local governments." ⁵³⁵