

407. MacKinnon, D. W.: *Intellect & Motive in Scientific Inventors: Implications for supply*. In *Rate & Dir.*, N 46, p. 367-78, followed by useful comments of T. S. Kuhn, 379-84. Cf. also MacKinnon N 579.

408. Calculated from table 1 of N 132, and table D of mim. material of June 1957. The true ages would be somewhat older, due to deaths having removed more of the older, especially from 1938 patents.

409. Sanders, B. S.: *Pat. Utilization Study; PTCJRE 1: Conf. No.*, pp. 67-75 and 150-5; tables used.

410. Study No. 2, N 138. Cf. also Sanders, N 396, table 6. We used from Study 3 the 1955 data from table 6, as the latest available, reporting inventions worked on around 1951.

411. Study No. 22, N 432, pp. 19-34.

U.S. Govt. Pats. Bd.: *A Proposed Govt. Incentives, Awards & Rewards Program*, with respect to Govt. employees. 27 pp., 1952.

U.S. Senate Judiciary Com'ee: *Inventive Contributions Awards*, Rept. 1432, July 26, 1955.

Public Law 85-568, sec. 306, of 1958, Aeron. and Space Act.

Inventors' Awards, Hearing before Sen. Subcom'ee on Pats. on S. 2157 and H.R. 2383, June 7, 1956; 83 pp.

Inventive Contrib. Awards, Rept. of Com'ee on Judiciary to accompany H.R. 101, Feb 21, 1957; 19 pp.

412. Since the 20 Nobel prizes in Physics and Chemistry to Americans have averaged one man and \$25,713 per year in the previous 21 years, this figure was used instead of the larger 1956 grants, for statistical regularity. Our data, probably incomplete, are the U.S. recipients in an average year, from Herbert Brook, ed.: *Blue Book of Awards*, 1956. A few U.S. Government honors are included, but none of its cash awards or promotions. Ten cash awards of unstated amount were assumed to average half the stated.

413. From U.S. Civil Service Comm.: *Ann. Rept. for 1959*. These figures are also included in our Suggestion System statistics. (¶ 94).

414. From correspondence in December 1960 with Atomic Energy Comm., which named 2 awards in 1953-5, and with Nat. Aeron. and Space Adm., which in 2 years from the start of the awards act had recommended one cash award but as yet secured none.

415. Corry, C. C.: *Compulsory Licensing of Patents*, a legislative history. Study No. 12 of the present series, 1958, 70 pp. with bib.

Allen, Jul. W.: *Econ. Aspects of Patents & the American Patent System, a Bib.* Study No. 14 of the present ser., 1958; 54 pp. Pp. 26-37 cover Patents & Antitrust Problems, incl. patent pooling, pp. 34-6, and Compulsory License.

Compulsory Pat. Licensing under Antitrust Judgments; staff rept. of the Senate Judiciary Com'ee's subcom'ee on Patents etc., pursuant to S. Res. 240; 1960, 78 pp.

Addl. references on C.L. are in N 450.

416. Sanders, N 165, pp. 489-93.

418. Attitudes of Assignees N 137, table 21 and p. 489. Of assignees addressed, ½ or 600 responded. Other reasons given included Royalties 19%, Licensee request, 6.5%, on Government contract 5%, etc.

420. Nonpatentable & Noncopyrightable Trade Values: Private rights and the public interest; *Columbia Law Rev.* 59:902-37, 1959.

421. Legislating about Know-How; *Economist* 185:803, 1957. *Chem. & Eng. N.*, Sept. 8, 1958.

422. Bergier, J.: *New Trends in the Sociology of Invention: Know-how vs. Patent*; *Impact* 4:167-79, 1953; by a French engineer.

423. Pat., Tr-mk & Copr. Foundn.: *Digest*, No. 2, February 1961.

424. *Pat. & Technical Info. Agreements*, Study No. 24 of the present series, 1960, 79 pp.

425. Sanders: Attitudes, N 137, pp. 463-80, esp. tables 1, 5 and p. 472.

426. Study No. 3, N 138, p. 8.

427. Stigler, G. J.: *Five Lectures on Econ. Problems*, 1949, table II, using Manufacturing, Mining, Transportation and Communications as the inventive industries, and dropping Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Contract Construction, Trade, Finance and Services as noninventive. Automobile manufacture, a borderline case was assigned to Monopoly. Table I supplies product value data for 126 industries, classified economically as in table II. On p. 50 Stigler obtains rather similar results from all industries, competition producing 70% of the national income and using more than 80% of the labor. All data are of 1939.