

auxiliary languages now exist? What steps are under way for the development of an easier and more useful international auxiliary language?

In some branches of science and knowledge, for example, medical science, there is a very free interchange of ideas and knowledge. However, in many branches of science the operation of patent laws, the desire to preserve business secrets, operate against a free interchange. Very few people will agree that there should be no patent laws. On the other hand, there might be a difference of opinion with regard to business secrets. Some businessmen might feel that they should let their competitors -- not only those in their own country, but those of other countries as well -- visit their places of business, their manufacturing plants, even though that might give those competitors some new and better ideas for organizing and conducting their business. Other businessmen might feel that they must guard all details of their organization quite jealously, so that a competitor will learn nothing about them.

What practice do we follow in our businesses? What practice is followed generally in our country? In other countries?

Copyright laws, censorship, restrictions on the exportation or importation of periodicals, books, journals, etc., constitute interference in the free interchange of knowledge.

Why do we consider some of these interferences necessary or desirable? So far as our own country is concerned would we be willing to have any of these interferences eliminated or lessened?

QUESTION NO. 7 - POST-WAR STARVATION  
AND DISORDER

What plans should be made now to deal with post-war emergencies of starvation and disorder in other countries?

There are serious shortages of food in many countries. Immediate post-war famine is regarded as a foregone conclusion. Coupled with starvation, there will be disorder, rioting, revolution. Plans must be made now to set up an organization to police disaffected areas and help preserve order, to build up reserves of food and medical supplies and to arrange for their distribution immediately after the war, in territories where they will be needed most. Preventing starvation will be one of the most effective ways of averting disorder.

Governments of the United Nations are already arranging for the purchase and storing of huge food supplies for this purpose. Attempts are now being made to estimate what the post-war food requirements in various countries will be. And those governmental plans call for the setting up of an organization which will snap into action as rapidly as territories are freed and it is once more possible to send supplies to those territories.

What can we do through increasing production, conserving supplies, reducing consumption, eliminating waste, etc., to help build up these huge reserve stocks of food supplies which will be required to prevent famine in many parts of the world?

CONCLUSION

These seven questions provoke thought and discussion. We have seen that they cannot be answered simply, that there is difference of opinion as to how they should be answered. But each one presents a problem to which a workable solution must be found if an enduring world order is to be established. It is not sufficient to give a few hours thought and discussion to these and similar problems. We should continue to think about them, to discuss them, to endeavor to find the best solutions. It is not necessary to be an "expert" in the fields involved. All of us have ideas on these subjects.