

# Industrial Property

Monthly Review of the United International Bureaux  
for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)  
Geneva

5<sup>th</sup> Year

No. 11

November 1966

---

## Contents

	Pages
<b>INTERNATIONAL UNIONS</b>	
Madrid Union. Ratification of the Nice Act. Yugoslavia . . . . .	251
Nice Union. Adhesion to the Nice Agreement for the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trademarks are Applied. Ireland . . . . .	251
<b>LEGISLATION</b>	
Algeria. I. Ordinance relating to Designs (No. 66-86, of April 28, 1966) . . . . .	251
II. Ordinance Amending Ordinance No. 66-57, of March 19, 1966, Relating to Trademarks (No. 66-308, of October 14, 1966) . . . . .	254
Italy. Decree concerning the Temporary Protection of Industrial Property Rights at One Exhibition (of September 16, 1966) . . . . .	255
<b>GENERAL STUDIES</b>	
The Swedish Names Act of 1963 (Claës Ugglå) . . . . .	255
The Problem of Conventional Relations between Countries according to the dif- ferent Texts of the Paris Convention (Luhos Lacina) . . . . .	257
<b>BOOK REVIEWS</b>	
Die Lehre von der patenthegründenden Wirkung des technischen Effekts und deren Anwendung auf das schweizerische Recht (Joseph Vonarburg) . . . . .	264
Patentschutz und Entwicklungsländer, Dokumente und Materialien . . . . .	264
BIRPI Lecture Course on Industrial Property . . . . .	264
Protection et défense des marques de fabrique, de commerce ou de service (Yves Saint-Gal) . . . . .	264
Contribution à l'étude du Know-How (François Magnin) . . . . .	265
<b>NEWS ITEMS</b>	
Italy. I. Change in the Post of Delegate for Intellectual Property Agreements . . . . .	265
II. Appointment of a new Director-General of the Central Patent Office . . . . .	265
Belgium. New address of the Industrial Property Office . . . . .	265
Personnel Changes in BIRPI . . . . .	265
<b>CALENDAR</b>	
Calendar of BIRPI Meetings . . . . .	266
Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property . . . . .	267



# INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

## Madrid Union

### Ratification of the Nice Act

#### YUGOSLAVIA

According to a communication received from the Swiss Federal Political Department, the following note was addressed by the Embassies of the Swiss Confederation in the countries of the Paris Union to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of those countries:

(Translation)

“ In compliance with the instructions of the Federal Political Department, dated November 12, 1966, the Swiss Embassy has the honour to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia deposited on September 23, 1966, in Paris with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the instrument of ratification of this State to the Madrid Agreement for the International Registration of Trademarks of April 14, 1891, as last revised at Nice on June 15, 1957.

“ In conformity with Article 12 (3) of the said Agreement, this ratification will take effect on December 15, 1966, date on which the Agreement, as last revised at Nice on June 15, 1957, comes into force. ”

## Nice Union

### Adhesion to the Nice Agreement for the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trademarks are Applied

#### IRELAND

According to a communication received from the Swiss Federal Political Department, the following note was addressed by the Embassies of the Swiss Confederation in the countries of the Paris Union to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of those countries:

(Translation)

“ In compliance with the instructions of the Federal Political Department, dated November 12, 1966, the Swiss Embassy has the honour to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that on October 3, 1966, the Ambassador of Ireland in Berne deposited with the Swiss Government an instrument of adhesion by Ireland to the Nice Agreement for the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trademarks are Applied, of June 15, 1957.

“ In conformity with Article 16 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, to which Article 6 (2) of

the Nice Agreement refers, this adhesion will take effect on December 12, 1966. ”

\* \* \*

This adhesion will bring the Membership of the Nice Union to 21 countries<sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup> Or 22 if East Germany of the German Democratic Republic is also considered as a party (see *Industrial Property*, 1964, p. 254). States disagree on this question.

# LEGISLATION

## ALGERIA

### I

#### Ordinance

relating to Designs

(No. 66-86, of April 28, 1966)<sup>1)</sup>

The Head of the Government, President of the Council of Ministers,

Upon the report of the Minister of Industry and Power;

Considering Ordinance No. 65-182 of July 10, 1965, constituting the Government;

Considering Ordinance No. 66-48 of February 25, 1966, effecting the adhesion of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, of March 20, 1883;

Ordains:

#### CHAPTER I

#### General Provisions

#### Article 1

Every assemblage of lines or colors, intended to impart a special appearance to any industrial or artisanal object is considered to be a design, and any three-dimensional form, whether associated with colors or not, and any industrial or artisanal object which can serve as a pattern for the manufacture of other units, and which is distinguishable from similar articles by its configuration, are considered to be models<sup>2)</sup>.

Only designs which are original and new may benefit from the protection accorded by the present Ordinance.

A design is new if it has not previously been created.

If an object can be simultaneously considered both as a design and as a patentable invention, and if the elements which constitute novelty are inseparable from those of the invention, the said object will be protected in accordance with Ordinance

<sup>1)</sup> See *Journal officiel*, No. 35 of May 3, 1966, of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. — BIRPI translation.

<sup>2)</sup> Translator's note: Hereafter in this translation the word design extends to the definition given in Article 1.

No. 66-54 of March 3, 1966, relating to inventors' certificates and patents.

#### Article 2

Every owner of a design has the right to exploit the design under the conditions specified in the present Ordinance.

Subject to the reservations contained in the transitional provisions, the right of ownership of a design belongs to the person who first effects the deposit thereof.

#### Article 3

The State may grant to every creator of a design an award corresponding to the economic and social effects arising from the application of the design, and may assure its exploitation to the fullest possible extent.

#### Article 4

When the creator of a design is employed in an enterprise, the right of exploitation of the design shall, in the absence of a special agreement, belong to the enterprise:

- if the design has been created in the course of the term of service of the creator within the enterprise and if the design is related to his professional activity;
- if the design has been created within the framework of the duties allotted to the creator, and with the assistance of facilities belonging to the enterprise.

#### Article 5

Every creation of a design within an enterprise must be notified to the enterprise in writing. The enterprise must give the creator an acknowledgment, immediately and in writing.

The enterprise must pronounce upon its right to the design within a period of three months from the date of the receipt of the notification given by the creator. If the creator fails to inform the enterprise, the aforesaid period will run from the day when the enterprise acquired knowledge of the creation.

In any case in which the enterprise has failed to deposit the application for protection within the period of six months from the day upon which it was declared to be the beneficiary of the right of exploitation, the creator may claim the benefit thereof.

#### Article 6

The indemnity due to the creator shall be paid by the enterprise which applied for registration of the design. It may be increased in relation to any extended exploitation of the design.

#### Article 7

Applications in respect of objects which do not possess the character of a design within the meaning of the present Ordinance, or which are contrary to proper conduct, shall be rejected.

#### Article 8

Foreign nationals who desire to apply for registration in Algeria are required to be represented by an Algerian agent, domiciled in Algeria.

## CHAPTER II

### Application - Registration - Publication

#### Article 9

Every application for a design shall be delivered, or addressed to the competent authority by registered post, with a request for acknowledgment of receipt.

The application may be in respect of from one to one hundred designs, intended for incorporation in objects of the same kind.

It must, under penalty of nullity, consist of:

- four copies of a declaration of application;
- six identical copies of a representation of each of the objects or designs, or two specimens thereof;
- a power of attorney, signed and sealed, if the applicant is represented by an agent;
- a receipt for the payment of the required fees.

All documents must bear the signature of the applicant, and the specimens of the object deposited must bear a label for this purpose. The objects deposited, as well as the explanatory statement accompanying them, must be contained in a container, hermetically sealed and bearing the seal and signature of the applicant.

#### Article 10

Any person who wishes to avail himself of the priority of an earlier foreign application is required to join to his application for a design:

- a certificate identifying the design, issued by the administration with whom it was registered;
- a receipt for the payment of the fees required for the claiming of priority.

#### Article 11

The competent service will proceed to the transcription of the declaration of application into the register of designs, mentioning the date and time of the lodging of the items or of the receipt of the package containing them, as well as the number allotted to the application.

It shall apply its seal and the registration number to each of the items lodged.

#### Article 12

A copy of the declaration, to which the registration number has been added, will be delivered or sent to the applicant; this copy constitutes documentary evidence of the application.

#### Article 13

The term of protection granted by the present Ordinance to each design is ten years, calculated from the date of application.

This term is divided into two periods: the first of one year and the second of nine years, which latter period is subject to the payment of a maintenance fee.

During the first period of protection, the registration of the design remains secret, unless the applicant or his successors in title request its publication.

Protection ceases at the end of the period of one year unless an extension has been requested and the necessary fee paid.

A period of six months is allowed for the fulfilment of these formalities. Maintenance of a registration can be in respect of all the designs involved, or certain of them only.

#### Article 14

The applicant or his successors in title may, during the first period of protection or upon the expiration thereof, request the total or partial restitution of the design deposited. This provision can only apply as regards objects in respect of which publicity has not been requested.

Designs which have not been withdrawn within a period of one year from the expiration of the first period of protection fall into the public domain.

#### Article 15

The fees payable at the time of application are as follows:

- a fixed fee, irrespective of the number of designs deposited;
- a fee in respect of each design;
- a publicity fee, when relevant.

#### Article 16

Upon the expiration of the first period of protection, the design in respect of which protection is extended in accordance with Article 13 is compulsorily made public.

#### Article 17

A catalogue will be published of registered designs made public.

Annual lists, drawn up by the competent service, will be communicated to the public.

A print of the reproduction of the design made public, together with a copy of the relevant legend, will be made available to the public.

#### Article 18

Prints of the explanatory legend and of the declaration of application will be delivered, subject to the payment of a fee, to any applicant requesting them, or to his successors in title.

#### Article 19

Publicity given to a design prior to application for its registration does not involve the forfeiture either of the right of ownership or of the protection granted by the present Ordinance, in so far as actions subsequent to the application are concerned.

Every design which appears in an official exhibition or in an exhibition recognized, as such, enjoys temporary protection. If the owner applies for registration of the design within a period of six months from the date of the exhibition of the design, supported by a certificate of guarantee issued of the time of the exhibition, he shall enjoy the benefit of a right of priority.

### CHAPTER III

#### Transfer of Designs

#### Article 20

The owner of a design may, by contract, transfer all or part of his rights to third parties.

If the public interest so requires, the competent authority may grant, subject to compensation, the right to utilize a design to any enterprise which may so request.

#### Article 21

Agreements involving transfer of ownership, grant of the right of exploitation or cessation of such right, mortgage or cancellation of mortgage, must, under penalty of nullity, be drawn up in writing and recorded in the special register of designs.

#### Article 22

The competent authority may deliver to all persons so requesting a copy of entries made in the special register of designs, or a certificate verifying that no such entries exist.

### CHAPTER IV

#### Penalties

#### Article 23

Every injury to the rights of the owner of a design constitutes the offence of infringement, punishable by a fine of from 500 to 15,000 DA <sup>1)</sup>.

In the event of recidivism, or if the delinquent is a person who has worked for the injured party, a sentence of from one to six months imprisonment shall also be pronounceable against the accused.

These penalties are doubled when damage is caused to the rights of self-controlling and State organizations.

#### Article 24

The Court may order the posting of the judgment in such places as it may determine and its insertion, wholly or in part, in such newspapers as it may designate, all at the expense of the person condemned.

It may order, even in cases of acquittal, the confiscation for the benefit of the person injured of objects harmful to the rights guaranteed by the present Ordinance; it can also, in cases of conviction, confiscate instruments which have specially served in the manufacture of the objects concerned, and may hand them over to the injured party.

#### Article 25

Acts prior to the application do not give rise to any penal or civil action under the provision of the present Ordinance.

Acts subsequent to the application but prior to publicity in respect of it cannot give rise to any action, even civil proceedings, unless the injured party can prove bad faith on the part of the person accused.

#### Article 26

The injured party may, by virtue of an Order of the president of the Court of the locality in which action should be taken, proceed, through any sworn agent, to a detailed inventory, with or without seizure, of the objects or instruments mentioned in Article 24. The Order will be made upon request and upon production of evidence of the deposit.

<sup>1)</sup> Algerian dinars. (Ed.)

The president can require the claimant to furnish security, which must be deposited prior to seizure.

A copy of the Order will be served upon the holder of the objects described or seized, under penalty of nullity and the payment of damages.

#### Article 27

If the claimant fails to take proceedings before the competent authority within a period of one month, the inventory and seizure shall become void. Damages can be claimed and the objects seized must be restored.

#### Article 28

When a deposited document or object is necessary to the solution of litigation, the president of the competent Court may, in writing, require the competent authority to communicate it.

### CHAPTER V

#### Transitional Provisions

#### Article 29

Rights resulting from the registration of designs in the course of validation in Algeria on July 3, 1962, shall continue to produce their effects up to the termination of the period of protection specified in the first paragraph of Article 13, subject to such registrations having been made public in the country of origin before the submission of the declaration specified in Article 30 below, and provided they have been exploited in an effective and continuous manner since that date.

#### Article 30

Within a period of six months calculated from the publication of the present Ordinance in the *Journal officiel* of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, every owner of a design referred to in the preceding Article shall, under penalty of its lapsing, address to the competent service the items specified in Article 9, together with:

- an application for the maintenance in force of his rights;
- a certificate of the identity of the design;
- a declaration of non-cessation of utilization of the design.

#### Article 31

Any design exploited subsequent to July 3, 1962, within the framework of a State enterprise or a self-controlling organization, shall be considered as one of the elements of that enterprise.

#### Article 32

The periods specified in the present Ordinance run from date to date: when the last day of a period is an official public holiday, the period is extended until the first working day which follows it.

#### Article 33

All provisions contrary to the present Ordinance are repealed.

#### Article 34

Decrees will determine the measures for carrying out the present Ordinance, particularly as regards the amount of fees for which it makes provision.

#### Article 35

The present Ordinance shall be published in the *Journal officiel* of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

## II

### Ordinance

Amending Ordinance No. 66-57, of March 19, 1966, Relating to Trademarks

(No. 66-308, of October 14, 1966)

The Head of the Government, President of the Council of Ministers,

Upon the report of the Minister of Industry and Power,

Considering Ordinance No. 65-182 of July 10, 1965, constituting the Government;

Considering Ordinance No. 66-57 of March 19, 1966, relating to trademarks;

Considering Ordinance No. 66-182 of June 21, 1966, amending the above-mentioned Ordinance No. 66-57 of March 19, 1966,

Ordains:

#### Article 1

Article 42 of the above-mentioned Ordinance No. 66-57 of March 19, 1966, is amended as follows:

“ Within a period of *nine* months calculated from the publication of the present Ordinance in the “ *Journal officiel* ” of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, every owner of rights acquired by registration of a mark prior to July 3, 1962, shall, under penalty of lapsing, address to the competent service:

- an application for the maintenance in force of the mark including a replica of the mark, enumeration of the products or services to which the mark applies, and of the corresponding classes; ”

The rest of the Article remains unchanged.

#### Article 2

Article 43 of the above-mentioned Ordinance No. 66-57 of March 19, 1966, is amended as follows:

“ Registered marks referred to in Article 40, and whose term of protection of 15 years ended between July 3, 1962, and the date of publication of the present Ordinance in the *Journal officiel* of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, may be validly renewed within a period of *nine* months, calculated from the date of the said publication. ”

#### Article 3

The present Ordinance will be published in the *Journal officiel* of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

NOTE by BIRPI. — In view of the fact that Ordinance No. 66-57, of March 19, 1966, relating to trademarks was published in the *Journal officiel* on March 24, 1966, and that the period for validating trademark registrations has now been extended to nine months, applications for validating trademarks can be made up to *December 24, 1966*. (See notice included in *Industrial Property*, October 1966.)

## ITALY

## Decree

concerning the Temporary Protection of Industrial Property  
Rights at One Exhibition(Of September 16, 1966) <sup>1)</sup>

## Single Article

Industrial inventions, utility models, designs and trademarks relating to objects appearing at the following exhibition:

*XX<sup>o</sup> Mercato internazionale del tessile per l'abbigliamento*  
(Milan, November 8 to 11, 1966)

shall enjoy the temporary protection provided by Laws No. 1127 of June 29, 1939 <sup>2)</sup>, No. 1411 of August 25, 1940 <sup>3)</sup>, No. 929 of June 21, 1942 <sup>4)</sup>, and No. 514 of July 1, 1959 <sup>5)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup> Official communication from the Italian Administration.

<sup>2)</sup> See *Prop. ind.*, 1939, p. 124; 1940, p. 84.

<sup>3)</sup> *Ibid.*, 1940, p. 196.

<sup>4)</sup> *Ibid.*, 1942, p. 168.

<sup>5)</sup> *Ibid.*, 1960, p. 23.

**GENERAL STUDIES****The Swedish Names Act of 1963**

By Mr. Claës UGGLA, Stockholm



**The Problem of Conventional Relations  
between Countries according to the different  
Texts of the Paris Convention \*)**

By Luboš LACINA, Office of Patents and Inventions, Prague













## BOOK REVIEWS

**Die Lehre von der patentbegründenden Wirkung des technischen Effekts und deren Anwendung auf das schweizerische Recht** [The theory of "technical effects" and its application for obtaining a patent. The practical application of this theory in Switzerland], by *Joseph Vonarburg*. One volume of 77 pages. Publishers: Universitätsverlag, Fribourg, Switzerland, 1965. Price: Sfr. 10. (In German)

It is characteristic that the Swiss law on patents is strongly influenced by German law and that Swiss legal practice is, in many cases, based on the development of ideas in Germany.

The author first establishes that both the German and Swiss patent laws contain special regulations in the field of chemical inventions. Such provisions do not provide for the protection of chemical products but grant protection only to the manufacturing process.

However, a strict application of these provisions would have led to an untenable situation; this has been demonstrated among other cases, in the case of the invention of "Kongorot" colour (decision of the *Reichsgericht* of March 20, 1889). This case involved a colour which had been manufactured according to a known process which would normally have prevented it from being protected by a patent. However, the colour in question possessed a new quality of considerable importance, in that it was not subject to deterioration. The Court realized that inventions of this kind represented the majority of inventions made in the chemical field.

In the interest of the development of the chemical industry it was necessary to seek a way in which inventions of this kind could be protected. The solution was found in establishing that the concept of a "process" (*Verfahren*) should not be interpreted too narrowly and that the fact that the invention possessed new and valuable characteristics was also a part of the concept of "process." These valuable characteristics of the new product obtained by the said process were reflected in the process itself and thus created the conditions for patentability (*Rückstrahlungs-theorie*).

In order to be able to grant protection in similar cases, an auxiliary concept was established known as an "analogous process" (*Analogieverfahren*) and the theory of the "technical effects" justifying the granting of a patent was thus developed (*patentbegründende Wirkung des technischen Effekts*).

The author has chosen as the subject of his study the examination of these somewhat controversial concepts. He has also included in his analysis of the "technical effects" the concept of the "therapeutic effect" which is revealed in the healing effect of the product. Finally, the author examines the problem whether the theory of "technical effects" can also be applied to fields other than that of chemistry, for example in biological processes, for the protection of new plant products and for physical processes, to which the author replies in the affirmative. R. W.

\* \* \*

**Patentschutz und Entwicklungsländer, Dokumente und Materialien** [The protection of patents and developing countries. Documents and material], with an introduction by *Hans-Günter Heine* and *Richard Moser von Filseck*. "Schriftenreihe zum gewerblichen Rechtsschutz", published by the "Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Patent-, Urheber- und Wettbewerbsrecht", in Munich, 15th vol. One volume of 343 pages. Published by Carl Heymanns Verlag KG, Munich, 1966. Price: DM. 46. (In German)

Up to now the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions, published in 1965 by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), and the Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 1964, on the Role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries only existed in English, French and

Spanish. Thanks to the initiative of Professor Eugen Ulmer, Director of the "Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Patent-, Urheber- und Wettbewerbsrecht," in Munich, and Professor Friedrich-Karl Beier of the same Institute, the above-mentioned texts are now also available in German. The excellent translation was made by Mr. Gerhard Ott.

This volume does not, however, merely contain the German texts of the above-mentioned reports. Two eminent experts in the field of industrial property protection. Messrs. Hans-Günter Heine and Richard Moser von Filseck were responsible for writing an introduction. In this brief commentary, they have covered among other matters, the historical background of the documents, their structure and their contents; they have also added conclusions which can be drawn from the ideas and proposals expressed therein. R. W.

\* \* \*

**BIRPI Lecture Course on Industrial Property.** One bi-lingual (English-French) volume of 198 pages. Published by BIRPI, 1966, Geneva. Price: Swiss francs 20.

This bi-lingual volume contains the complete English and French texts of the series of lectures given in the framework of the first Industrial Property Lecture Course organized by BIRPI in Geneva in September 1965.

Lectures were delivered by eminent experts in the field of industrial property and covered the following subjects:

- Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen*: Paris Convention — General Questions
- Me P. Mathély*: Paris Convention — Special Questions concerning Patents and Trademarks
- Mr. Charles-L. Magnin*: Operation of Special Agreements under the Paris Convention
- Professor S. Ljungman*: Trends and Harmonization of Patent Legislation in Europe
- Professor R. Bystricky*: The Protection of Industrial Property in Socialist Countries
- Professor P. J. Pointet*: Trends and Harmonization of Trademark Laws
- Mr. G. Oudemans*: Working, Assignment and Licensing of Patents
- Dr. Stephen P. Ladas*: Exploitation, Assignment, Licensing of Trademarks
- Dr. Stephen P. Ladas*: Impact of Antitrust and Tax Legislation on Industrial Property
- Dr. A. Bogsch*: BIRPI and its Program

As will be seen from the above contents, readers will find a considerable amount of practical information covering both the national and international aspects of industrial property, particularly problems connected with patents and trademarks.

\* \* \*

**Protection et défense des marques de fabrique, de commerce ou de service** [The protection of trademarks and service marks] (3rd edition), by *Yves Saint-Gal*. Published by Jacques Delmas & Cie, Paris, 1966. (In French)

The third edition of this work has recently appeared. The first was published in 1959.

This book contains an exposé, in condensed form, of the basic concepts concerning trademarks and service marks. A separate chapter is devoted to each of these concepts (for example: the different kinds of marks; the signs capable of constituting a mark; usage and application for registration; the grant of licenses; the incidence of taxes, etc.).

The third edition differs from the previous editions in that, firstly, it has been entirely revised in order to take into account the new French law of December 31, 1964, as amended on June 23, 1965, and secondly, more emphasis is laid on the principles in force in other countries; as a result most of the chapters comprise a French section and a foreign section.

The author hopes that, by virtue of the amount of information it contains, this work will be useful to industrialists and business men, as well as to practitioners of trademark law. G. R. W.

*Contribution à l'étude du Know-How* [A contribution to the study of Know-How], by *François Magnin*. Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences of Dijon (France), 1966, 60 pages plus annexes. (In French)

This is a memoir written in the framework of studies made at the Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences at Dijon (France) by François Magnin under the supervision of Professor A. Françon. It is a systematic study of a question as yet little explored, that of know-how and the legal problems involved in its protection. The first part is devoted to a theoretical analysis, after which the author, in a second part, attempts to show how know-how could now be protected *de lege lata* and underlines the inadequacies of both legislation and case law in this field. In the third part, Mr. Magnin reviews the proposals submitted for a more effective protection of know-how by the United International Bureaux of Geneva for the Protection of Intellectual Property and by the International Chamber of Commerce including the current studies carried out by the Economic Commission for Europe and the Secretariat of the United Nations. In conclusion, the author sets out certain proposals regarding the legal basis for the protection of know-how. J. L.

## NEWS ITEMS

### ITALY

#### I

#### *Change in the post of Delegate for Intellectual Property Agreements*

According to a communication from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, H. E. Ambassador Giuseppe Talamo Atenolfi Brancaccio, Marquis of Castelnuovo, Delegate for Intellectual Property Agreements, has retired. The Italian Government has appointed, as his successor, H. E. Ambassador Tristram Alvisé Cippico.

H. E. Ambassador Talamo has, for nearly ten years, represented his country with authority and distinction in all the international conferences and meetings held under the auspices of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property. On leaving his important functions, which he has always carried out with the greatest courtesy, BIRPI takes this opportunity of expressing appreciation for his long cooperation and extends a cordial welcome to his successor.

#### II

#### *Appointment of a new Director-General of the Central Patent Office*

According to a communication from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Giorgio Ranzi has been appointed Director-General of the Central Patent Office, as from October 20, 1966, in succession to Professor Marcello Roscioni, who has been given a new appointment.

BIRPI take this opportunity of congratulating the new Director and express the hope that the cordial and fruitful relations hitherto entertained with his distinguished predecessor during many years will be continued.

### BELGIUM

#### *New address of the Industrial Property Office*

The Belgium Industrial Property Office has now moved to the following address:

Ministère des Affaires économiques  
Administration du Commerce  
Service de la Propriété industrielle et commerciale  
24-26, rue J. A. De Mot  
BRUSSELS 4 - Belgium

#### Personnel Changes in BIRPI

I. Mr. Ross Woodley, formerly Head of the Industrial Property Division, has been appointed Senior Counsellor for Relations with International Organizations, effective November 1, 1966.

II. Dr. Klaus Pfanner, formerly of the Patent Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, has been appointed Counsellor, Head of the Industrial Property Division, effective November 1, 1966.

III. Mr. Léon Théodore Egger, formerly of the Federal Office of Intellectual Property of Switzerland, has been appointed Counsellor, Head of the Division for Registration, Searches and Classification, effective November 15, 1966.

IV. Mr. Georges Béguin, Counsellor, Head of the General Administrative Division and Registration Services, retired on October 14, 1966.

# CALENDAR

## Meetings of BIRPI

Date and Place	Title	Object	Invitations to Participate	Observers Invited
December 13 to 16, 1966 Geneva	<i>Ad hoc</i> Conference of the Directors of National Industrial Property Offices and Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union	Adoption of the Transitional Regulations of the Madrid Agreement (Trade-marks)	All Member States of the Madrid Agreement (Trade-marks)	All other Member States of the Paris Union
<b>1967</b>				
January 23 to 30, 1967 New Delhi	East Asian Seminar on Copyright	Discussion of general principles of special interest to East Asian countries in the field of copyright and related rights	All East Asian States Members of the United Nations or of any United Nations Specialized Agency	All other Member States of the Berne Union; United Nations; Unesco; various interested non-governmental Organizations
April 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Committee of Experts for the Classification of Goods and Services	To bring up to date the international classification	All Member States of the Nice Union	---
June 12 to July 14, 1967 Stockholm	Intellectual Property Conference of Stockholm, 1967	<p>(a) General Revision of the Berne Convention (Copyright)</p> <p>(b) Revision of the Paris Convention (Industrial Property) on the question of inventors' certificates</p> <p>(c) Revision of the administrative and final clauses of the Berne and Paris Conventions and of the Special Agreements concluded under the latter</p> <p>(d) Establishment of a new Organization</p>	<p>For (a), (b) and (c): Member States of the various Unions</p> <p>For (d): States Members of the United Nations or any of the UN Specialized Agencies</p>	<p>States: States not members of the Unions [for (a), (b) and (c)]</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental Organizations:</i> United Nations; International Labour Organization; World Health Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade; International Institute for the Unification of Private Law; International Olive Oil Council; International Patent Institute; International Vine and Wine Office; African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office; Council of Europe; Latin-American Free Trade Association; Organization of American States</p> <p><i>Interested Non-Governmental Organizations</i></p>
December 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Interunion Coordination Committee (5 <sup>th</sup> Session)	Program and Budget of BIRPI	Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia	All other Member States of the Paris Union or of the Berne Union
December 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Conference of Representatives of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (2 <sup>nd</sup> Session)	Program and Budget for the next three-year period	All Member States of the Paris Union	—
December 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union (3 <sup>rd</sup> Session)	Program and Budget (Paris Union)	Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia	All other Member States of the Paris Union
December 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Council of the Lisbon Union for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration	Annual Meeting	All Member States of the Lisbon Union	All other Member States of the Paris Union

## Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

Place	Date	Organization	Title
Brussels	November 17 to 19, 1966	International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)	Executive Committee
<b>1967</b>			
Paris	January 13 to 15, 1967	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)	Conference of Presidents
Basle	March 29 to April 4, 1967	International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)	52 <sup>nd</sup> Congress
Helsinki	from August 27, 1967	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)	Executive Committee
Stockholm	September 18 to 29, 1967	Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT)	7 <sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting

