Entry into force of the Nice Act

The Nice Act of the Madrid Agreement entered into force on December 15, 1966, among the following fifteen countries: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Republic. and Yugoslavia.

As to the German Democratic Republic or East Germany, see *Industrial Property*, 1964, page 254.

Article 3bis of the Nice Act provides that any country may, at any time, notify the Government of the Swiss Confederation in writing that the protection resulting from the international registration shall not extend to that country unless the proprietor of the mark expressly requests it. The following nine countries have so far made such a notification (the dates in parentheses indicate the dates on which such notifications have or will become effective): Belgium (December 15, 1966), Italy (June 14, 1967), Luxembourg (December 15, 1966), Monaco (December 15, 1966), Netherlands (December 15, 1966), Portugal (December 15, 1966), Rumania (June 10, 1967), Spain (December 15, 1966), United Arab Republic (March 1, 1967).

Spain has declared that it no longer wishes to be bound by the texts earlier than the Nice Act. This declaration became effective on December 15, 1966.

On December 15, 1966, the following six countries were bound only by the London Act of 1934 (and were not yet bound by the Nice Act of 1957): Austria, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Morocco, Tunisia, Viet Nam.

BIRPI East-West Industrial Property Symposium

(Budapest, 1966)

Note

Under the title, "BIRPI East-West Industrial Property Symposium," a meeting was organized by BIRPI, in cooperation with the Hungarian Authorities, in Budapest from October 30 to November 4, 1966.

The Symposium consisted of twenty-four lectures and the general discussion which followed each lecture. The discussions mostly took the form of questions by individual participants and answers from the lecturers concerned.

The lecturers dealt with the practical aspects of patent and trademark protection, including in particular the questions of securing protection, exploiting it through assignment and licensing, and defending it when infringed. The lecturers were well-known specialists in the subject matter. They were equal in number from Western countries and the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe. The text of the lectures will be published by BIRPI, and the volume containing them will become available in the spring of 1967.

The lectures were spread over six half-day sessions, each of which was chaired by a different moderator. They were the following: Professor G. H. C. BODENHAUSEN, Director of BIRPI; Mr. Yuri MAKSAREV, Chairman of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the Soviet Union; Mr. Edward J. BRENNER, Commissioner of Patents of the United States of America; Mr. Ignaczy CZERWINSKI, President of the Patent Office of Poland; Dr. Kurt HAERTEL, President of the Patent Office of the Federal Republic of Germany; Mr. Emil TASNÁDI, President of the National Office for Inventions of Hungary.

The lecturers, in the order in which they lectured, were the following:

Professor M. M. BOGUSLAWSKII, Moscow; Professor Rudolf BYSTRICKY, Prague; Dr. Richard MOSER VON FILSECK, Attorney-at-Law, Düsseldorf; Mr. Christopher ROBINSON, Q. C., Attorney-at-Law, Ottawa; Mr. N. A. CHIKHACHEV, Collaborator, USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, Moscow; Mr. C. M. R. DAVIDSON, Engineer and Patent Agent, The Hague; Mr. S. Iljich KOMOV, Director, USSR Institute for Priority Searches for Inventions, Moscow; Mr. J. LAVOIX, Engineer and Patent Agent, Paris; Mr. Jan DALEWSKY, Chief of Scction, Polish Patent Office, Warsaw; Mr. Martin KALIKOW, Patent Counsel, General Electric Company, New York; Dr. Péter KATONA, Chief of the Legal Department, Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade, Budapest; Mr. Jean MONNET, Director, Société des Usines chimiques Rhône-Poulenc, Paris; Mr. Yuri Ivan SVYADOSTS, Collaborator, USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, Moscow; Mr. Francis C. BROWNE, Attorney-at-Law, Washington; Mr. L. A. INOZEMTSEV, Collaborator, USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, Moscow; Mr. Mario G. E. LUZZATI, Attorney-at-Law, Milan; Dr. K. NEUMANN, Attorney-at-Law, Prague; Dr. Rudolf E. BLUM, Attorney-at-Law, Zurich; Mr. Alberto DE ELZABURU M., Patent Agent, Madrid; Dr. Miloslav SPUNDA, Chief of the Trademarks Department, Czechoslovak Office for Patents and Inventions, Prague; Professor Ernesto D. ARACAMA-ZORRAQUIN, Attorney-at-Law, Buenos Aires; Dr. Jenö DÁN, Chief, Legal Department, "NIKEX," Budapest; Mr. L. A. ELLWOOD, Solicitor, London; Dr. Nenad JANKOVIC, Legal Advisor, Yugoslav Patent Office, Belgrade.

Participation in the Symposium was open to anyone. Unfortunately, however, applications for registration arriving in the last few weeks preceding the Symposium had to be refused because the number of applications exceeded the capacity of the conference hall.

Altogether there were 469 participants distributed as follows: Algeria 2, Argentina 3, Austria 10, Belgium 17, Bulgaria 11, Canada 3, Czechoslovakia 15, Denmark 5, Finland 2, France 48, German Democratic Republic (or East Germany) 11, Federal Republic of Germany 52, Hungary 122, Israel 3, Italy 13, Netherlands 9, Norway 1, Peru 1, Poland 7, Rumania 4, Spain 3, Sweden 9, Switzerland 25, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 10, United Kingdom 39, United Sates of America 26, Yugoslavia 10, the International Patent Institute 3, BIRPI 5. More than one hundred participants coming from outside Hungary were accompanied by their wives or other members of their families.

The Symposium was opened in the Grand Hall of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences by Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director of BIRPI, and Dr. Jenö Szilbereky, Deputy Minister of Justice of Hungary. The opening remarks of the Director of BIRPI were as follows: