

# Industrial Property

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and the United International Bureaux for the  
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## ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

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### World Intellectual Property Organization

#### Coordination Committee

#### Second Ordinary Session

(Geneva, September 27 to October 2, 1971)

#### Note \*

**Introduction.** Twenty-three of the twenty-seven States members of the Coordination Committee were represented:

*Ordinary members:* Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America (18); *Associate members:* Congo, Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, Poland (5). Two ordinary members, Pakistan and Senegal, and two associate members, Ceylon and India, were not represented.

The other States and the organizations mentioned in the list of participants (see below) were represented in an observer capacity.

**Report on Past Activities.** The Committee examined the report of the Director General on the activities of the International Bureau since September 1970 and noted it with approval. During the course of this examination, a number of delegations expressed the continued readiness of their national industrial property Offices to receive trainees from developing countries or otherwise cooperate in the program for developing countries. The importance of technical assistance projects for the creation of national or regional patent documentation centers was also underlined.

**Program and Budget for the Year 1972.** The Committee approved the program of legal-technical assistance and the common expenses budget for the year 1972 as proposed by the International Bureau. This program of legal-technical assistance for developing countries, financed by the WIPO Conference budget, is complemented by the approved programs for the year 1972 of the various Unions (described in the succeeding Notes), which include projects of benefit as well to the developing countries. In all, the following projects were approved: training for nationals of developing countries in the fields of industrial property and copyright; studies leading to, and assistance in formulating plans for, improving patent systems and patent administrations in developing countries; the organization of an African regional seminar for developing countries on current topics of industrial property and copyright; the preparation of model laws for developing countries in the fields of appellations of origin, copyright,

inventions; a study of the best form of protection of computer programs with due regard to the interests of developing countries; a feasibility study of a patent licensing convention designed to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries; the publication of a directory identifying inventions which might interest developing countries and their industries as well as a revised directory on the teaching of intellectual property law, which should facilitate the identification of suitable courses for students, particularly those coming from developing countries.

**Draft Program for 1973.** During the course of the discussion, suggestions were made for increasing the number of fellowships and expert missions, the organization of training courses, and assistance in the establishment of regional industrial property Offices. The Committee approved the declarations of the Director General that the draft program for 1973 would contain proposals for expanded activity in the field of technical assistance as well as his suggestion that technical assistance could be given also to non-member countries or nationals of such countries.

**Staff Matters.** The Committee took note of the information given in the report of the Director General on staff matters concerning the size of the International Bureau staff, its geographical distribution, and the organization of the Bureau. The Committee approved certain personnel measures proposed by the Director General and adopted a number of amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules.

During the course of the discussion, the efforts of the Director General to improve the geographical distribution of the staff of the International Bureau were noted. The need to apply, in the broadest possible manner, the principle of equitable geographical distribution in future recruiting with particular emphasis on nationals from developing countries and their role in the organization of the Secretariat was stressed.

**New Headquarters Building.** The Committee approved the report of the WIPO Headquarters Building Subcommittee. An estimate for the cost of construction was endorsed by the Committee, which also adopted the definitive plan for its financing as well as a resolution directed to the Swiss Authorities concerning the starting of the construction.

**Headquarters Agreement.** The Committee noted with approval the report of the Director General giving information on the Headquarters Agreement and the Arrangement for its implementation, as concluded with the Swiss authorities.

**Working Agreement.** The Coordination Committee approved the terms of a working agreement to be concluded by the

\* This Note was prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the documents of the session.

Director General with a view to establishing working relations and cooperation with the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI).

Next Ordinary Session. The Committee decided to hold its third ordinary session at Geneva from September 25 to 30, 1972.

## Paris Union

### Executive Committee

#### Seventh Ordinary Session

(Geneva, September 27 to October 2, 1971)

#### Note\*

**Introduction.** Fourteen of the sixteen States members of the Committee were represented: *Ordinary members:* Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Japan, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (13); *Associate member:* Kenya (1). One ordinary member, Senegal, and one associate member, Ceylon, were not represented.

The other States and the organizations mentioned in the list of participants (see below) were represented in an observer capacity.

**Report on Past Activities.** The Committee examined the report of the Director General on the activities of the International Bureau since September 1970 and noted it with approval.

**Patent Cooperation Treaty.** The Committee decided to treat States which accede to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in the same way — as far as membership in committees and invitations to pay voluntary contributions are concerned — as signatory States.

The Committee approved the PCT program and budget for the year 1972. The program includes studies and meetings with regard to minimum documentation, searching techniques and test searches, identification of patent families and certain bibliographic data of patent documents, adaptation of national legislation, the tasks of national Offices and the International Bureau under the PCT, and assistance to developing countries in the fields of patent legislation, administration of patent systems, patent documentation centers and transfer of technology.

The Committee adopted a resolution concerning the amounts of special cash contributions for the year 1972 to cover the expenses of the International Bureau connected with its activities in the field of the PCT and noted the pledges or statements made by Delegations.

**ICIREPAT.** With respect to the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT), the Committee noted with appreciation that the Soviet Union maintained its invitation that a meeting of the Technical Committee combined with a Technical Meeting be held in Moscow but that the Soviet Union had agreed that the meetings take place later than 1972 in view of the time required for their preparation.

The program of ICIREPAT was established, the budget approved, and revised organizational rules were adopted. The Committee adopted a resolution concerning the amounts of cash contributions of participating countries for the year 1972 and noted the pledges made by the 20 participating countries. It decided that the next session of the Technical Coordination Committee should review the system of distribution of contributions among participating countries and if it agreed on a new system the budget for 1973 should be based on such a new system.

**International Patent Classification.** The program and budget as well as the suggestions for the revision of the administrative arrangements concerning the International Patent Classification (IPC) were approved. The Committee adopted a resolution concerning the amounts of special cash contributions for the year 1972 to cover the International Bureau's expenses connected with the IPC and noted the pledges or statements made by 27 countries.

**Developing Countries and the Licensing of Patents.** In accordance with the decision of the Assembly of the Paris Union taken at its first ordinary session in 1970, the Committee had before it the observations of a number of countries, made in response to a questionnaire prepared by the International Bureau, with regard to a proposal of the Government of Sweden on the subject of developing countries and patent licensing and concerning a patent licensing convention. During the course of the discussion, statements were made by a number of countries and by the representatives of the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office and of the United Nations. The Committee decided that the International Bureau should prepare a report in which it would analyze the replies received and the statements made before the Committee and study the possible solutions. This report is then to be submitted to a committee of experts grouping national delegates, representatives of interested intergovernmental organizations and experts in license contracts delegated by international non-governmental organizations.

**Scientific Discoveries.** On the basis of a suggestion initially advanced by the Soviet Union, a proposal was approved to include in the program for 1972 a study and report by the International Bureau on the possibilities of the international recognition or recordation of the authorship of scientific discoveries. A survey of the systems existing on the national level is to form a part of such study and a report is to be ready in time for a meeting of a working group in 1973.

\* This Note was prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the documents of the session.

**Patent Documentation Question.** The Committee had before it three proposals concerning a project for identifying patent documents relating to the same invention or belonging to the same class, and related questions. These proposals emanated from the Government of Austria, the International Patent Institute and Derwent Publications Ltd. (London). During the discussion, each of the proposals received varying degrees of support with most speakers expressing the wish that the matter should be decided only after further study and that the Director General should act on the basis of the recommendations of a group of experts. The Committee decided that on the basis of replies received from the authors of the proposals to a questionnaire to be addressed to them by the International Bureau, the latter should communicate these replies and a comparative analysis of them to the Standing Subcommittee of the PCT Interim Committee for Technical Cooperation. This Subcommittee is to consider these replies and this analysis in its meeting of December 8 to 11, 1971, establish guidelines for further negotiations, advise the Director General in such negotiations, and approve any arrangement that could result therefrom.

**Mechanized Trademark Searches.** The Committee received a report on the work of a study group convened in January 1971 to study the possibilities of using mechanized processes to make trademark searches. After hearing expressions of interest in the continuation of such work, the Committee decided to set up a working group composed of representatives of States which already have some experience in mechanized trademark searches or have a direct interest in the study of those searches and which would be prepared to contribute to the costs of tests to be carried out. The working group is to make a survey of existing mechanized search systems, evaluate them, investigate the possibility of avoiding overlap, and report on the results of its work to a committee of experts to which all member countries of the Paris Union would be invited.

**1973 Vienna Diplomatic Conference.** The Committee was informed by the Director General that the Austrian Government had approved the suggestion that the Vienna Diplomatic Conference deal with the international registration of marks, the protection of type faces, and the classification of the figurative elements of marks and that it had fixed the date of the Conference from May 7 to June 3, 1973.

**Program and Budget for the Year 1972.** In addition to the special program and budget activities relating to the PCT, ICIREPAT and IPC as well as the other projects previously described, the Committee approved the program and budget of the Paris Union for the year 1972 as proposed by the International Bureau. This includes the recurrent activities, such as the continued publication of periodicals and information booklets in the industrial property field.

## Madrid Union

### I. Assembly

#### Extraordinary Session

(Geneva, September 27 to October 2, 1971)

#### Note \*

**Introduction.** Twelve of the fourteen States members of the Assembly were represented: Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia (12). Monaco and Morocco were not represented.

The other States and the organizations mentioned in the list of participants (see below) were represented in an observer capacity.

**Official Texts.** The Assembly designated English, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish as languages for the establishment by the Director General of official texts of the Stockholm Act of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.

**Fee Distribution Coefficients.** The Assembly noted the distribution coefficients applied by the International Bureau for a number of countries under Article 30 of the Regulations of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and endorsed them.

**Program and Budget for the Year 1972.** The Assembly approved the program and budget for 1972 as proposed by the International Bureau. This entails: the continuation of preparatory work for the revision of the Madrid Agreement or for the conclusion of an additional treaty on the international registration of marks, scheduled for 1973 in Vienna (see *Paris Union*, above); studies on computerization of trademark searches and the working group and committee of experts related thereto (see *Paris Union*, above); the study of the possibilities of computerizing the alphabetical lists of the International (Nice) Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Marks; and the continued publication of the periodical journal and the printing of the forms and notifications required by the Madrid Agreement.

**Financial Regulations; Auditors; Working Capital Fund.** The Assembly adopted the financial regulations of the Madrid Union and designated Switzerland to audit the accounts of the Union. The Assembly authorized the use of the reserve fund of the Madrid Union as a working capital fund and accordingly suspended the provisions of the Stockholm Act of the Madrid Agreement concerning the constitution of a working capital fund.

**Observers.** The Assembly fixed the principles that will govern the selection of those intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which will be invited to certain meetings as observers.

\* This Note was prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the documents of the session.

## II. Committee of Directors of the National Industrial Property Offices

### Extraordinary Session

(Geneva, September 27 to October 2, 1971)

#### Note\*

**Introduction.** Five of the seven members of the Committee were represented: Austria, Belgium, Egypt, Liechtenstein, Tunisia (5). The Republic of Viet-Nam and San Marino were not represented.

The other States and the organizations mentioned in the list of participants (see below) were represented in an observer capacity.

**Fee Distribution Coefficients.** The Committee noted the distribution of coefficients applied by the International Bureau for a number of countries under Article 30 of the Regulations of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and endorsed them.

\* This Note was prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the documents of the session.

## Locarno Union

### Assembly

#### Extraordinary Session

(Geneva, September 27 to October 2, 1971)

#### Note\*

**Introduction.** The following States, members of the Locarno Union, were represented: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (6).

The other States and the organizations mentioned in the list of participants (see below) were represented in an observer capacity.

**Official Texts.** The Assembly decided to consider the existing translations in German and Italian as official texts and to establish additional official texts in Portuguese, Russian and Spanish of the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. With respect to the official texts of the International Classification, in so far as languages other than English and French are concerned, the Assembly noted the International Bureau's intention to consult interested Governments and to submit proposals to the Assembly at its next session.

\* This Note was prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the documents of the session.

**Publication of Amendments and Additions to the International Classification.** The Assembly designated the periodical *Industrial Property / La Propriété industrielle* as the periodical in which amendments and additions to the international classification for industrial designs shall be announced. It further decided that amendments and additions to the list of classes and subclasses and to the explanatory notes will be published in full in the said periodical, while amendments to the alphabetical list will merely be the subject of a published notice.

**Program and Budget for the Year 1972.** The Assembly approved the program and budget for 1972 as proposed by the International Bureau. This entailed the decision to regard the coverage by the Paris and Hague Unions of the organizational expenses of the Locarno Union as loans to be amortized, with the first repayment to be made in the year 1972, the amount of which was also fixed.

**Contributions Under the Locarno Agreement.** The Assembly noted the information in the document of the International Bureau which showed the amount of the contribution to be paid by each member country of the Locarno Union for the year 1972 on the basis of the program and budget for 1972. It also noted that triennial budgeting would not start until 1974 — the same year as that in which the new cycle will start for other Unions — and that for 1972 and 1973, annual budgets were to be approved.

## List of Participants

in the Meeting of WIPO and of the Paris, Madrid and Locarno Unions\*

### I. States Members of One or Several Bodies Convened

Argentina: L. M. Laurelli. Australia: K. B. Petersson. Austria: F. Bauer; T. Lorenz; P. Klein; G. Gall. Belgium: A. Schurmans; J. Degavre; R. Philippart de Foy. Brazil: R. Saraiva Guerreiro; T. Thedim Lobo; J. F. da Costa; O. Soares Carbonar. Cameroon: J. Eked Samnik. Canada: A. M. Laidlaw; A. A. Keyes; R. Auger. Congo (Democratic Republic): J.-B. Emany. Czechoslovakia: V. Vaniš; J. Prošek; O. Fabián; A. Ringl; J. Stahl. Denmark: E. Tuxen; E. Mølgaard. Egypt: A. A. Kabesh; Y. Rizk; M. M. Saad. France: P. Charpentier; J. Fernand-Laurent; F. Savignon; R. Labry. Germany (Federal Republic): S. Schnippenkoetter; A. Krieger; E. Ulmer; H. Mast; R. Singer; G. Rheker (Miss); W. Boecker; G. Ullrich. Hungary: E. Tasnádi; J. Bobrovsky. Ireland: M. J. Quinn. Italy: G. Trotta; C. Ferro-Luzzi; A. Pelizza. Japan: T. Shiroshita; Y. Kawashima; K. Takano. Kenya: D. J. Coward. Liechtenstein: A. F. de Gerliczy-Burian. Luxembourg: J. P. Hoffmann. Mexico: J. Freymann Castro. Netherlands: W. M. J. C. Phaf. Norway: L. Nordstrand; S. H. Røer; O. Doerum. Philippines: D. Domingo (Miss). Poland: J. Szomański; K. Matlaszek (Miss); B. Janicki. Portugal: R. Serrão. Romania: I. Ionescu; C. Mitran. Soviet Union: E. Artemiev; V. I. Ilyin; V. Roslov; V. Kalinine. Spain: A. F. Mazarambroz; I. Fonseca-Ruiz (Miss). Sweden: G. R. Borggård; C. Uggla; I. Stjernberg. Switzerland: W. Stamm; J.-L. Comte; R. Kämpf; P. Ruedin. Tunisia: R. Saïd; A. Amri; H. Ben Achour. United Kingdom: W. Wallace; T. A. Evans. United States of America: B. C. Ladd; R. D. Tegtmeier; R. A. Wahl; H. J. Winter; H. D. Hoinkes. Yugoslavia: S. Pretnar; N. Janković.

\* A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau upon request.

## II. Other States

Algeria: S. Bouzidi. Bulgaria: I. Daskalov. Finland: E. Tuuli; R. Meinander. Greece: C. Tranos; G. Pilavacbi. Holy See: S. Luoni; O. Roullet (Mrs.). Iran: M. Naraghi; M. Mobseni. Israel: M. Gabay; P. Ben-Ami (Mrs.). Lebanon: R. Homsy (Mrs.). Turkey: O. Besneli; S. Alsan; N. Yosmaoglu. Uganda: G. S. Lule.

## III. Intergovernmental Organizations

United Nations: A. Ezenkwele; H. Cornil. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): C. R. Greenhill; R. Previtali. International Labour Office (ILO): E. Thompson. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco): P. A. Lyons (Miss). International Patent Institute (IIB): G. M. Finniss; P. van Waashergen; U. Sebatz. African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMP): C. Johnson. Council of Europe: R. Muller.

## IV. International Bureau of WIPO

G. H. C. Bodenhausen (*Director General*); A. Bogsch (*First Deputy Director General*); J. Voyame (*Second Deputy Director General*); C. Masouyé (*Senior Counsellor, Head, External and Public Relations Division, Head a. i., Copyright Division*); K. Pfanner (*Senior Counsellor, Head, Industrial Property Division*); B. A. Armstrong (*Senior Counsellor, Head, Administrative Division*); L. Egger (*Counsellor, Head, International Registrations Division*).

## V. Officers and Secretariat

### World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Coordination Committee: *Chairman*: W. Stamm (Switzerland); *Vice-Chairmen*: J. Szomański (Poland); B. C. Ladd (United States of America); *Secretary*: C. Masouyé (WIPO).

### Paris Union

Executive Committee: *Chairman*: K. B. Petersson (Australia); *Vice-Chairmen*: A. Krieger (Germany (Fed. Rep.)); E. Artemiev (Soviet Union); *Secretary*: K. Pfanner (WIPO).

### Madrid Union

Assembly: *Chairman*: J. Bobrovsky (Hungary); *Vice-Chairmen*: I. Ionescu (Romania); W. Stamm (Switzerland); *Secretary*: L. Egger (WIPO).  
Committee of Directors: *Chairman*: A. Schnrmans (Belgium); *Vice-Chairmen*: T. Lorenz (Austria); A. A. Kabesb (Egypt); *Secretary*: L. Egger (WIPO).

### Locarno Union

Assembly: *Chairman*: L. Nordstrand (Norway); *Vice-Chairmen*: J. Prošek (Czechoslovakia); M. J. Quinn (Ireland); *Secretary*: L. Egger (WIPO).

## Lisbon Union

### Council

Sixth Ordinary Session  
(Geneva, October 1 and 2, 1971)

### Note \*

**Introduction.** The Council established by the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin (herein-after referred to as "the Council") held its sixth ordinary session at Geneva on October 1 and 2, 1971.

\* This Note was prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the documents of the session.

Of the nine States party to the Lisbon Agreement, eight were represented, namely: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico and Portugal. Haiti was not represented.

The following States party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, but not to the Lisbon Agreement, were represented by observers: Egypt, Germany (Federal Republic), Sweden and Yugoslavia.

**Activities of the Union and Financial Questions.** The Council noted with unanimous approval the report of the Director General of WIPO on the activities of the Union and on financial questions; in particular, it expressed a favorable opinion on the 1970 accounts and the budget for 1972.

**Geographical Extension of the Union.** The Council noted that a number of Paris Union States had shown interest in the protection of appellations of origin at the international level, but that the system of protection on their territories made it difficult for them to accede to the Lisbon Agreement in its present text. The Council therefore asked the International Bureau of WIPO to undertake a study on the revision of the Agreement. The study would be based in particular on the results of an inquiry to be sent to Paris Union countries. The results of the study would be submitted to the Council at its next session, in 1972. The Council would then decide upon further steps in its work.

## List of Participants \*

### Member States

Cuba: F. Ortiz Rodriguez; A. Noris Rodriguez. Czechoslovakia: V. Vaniš; J. Prošek; O. Fabián; A. Ringl. France: F. Savignon; R. Labry. Hungary: E. Tasnádi; J. Bobrovsky. Israel: M. Gabay. Italy: G. Trotta; A. Pelizza. Mexico: J. Freymann Castro. Portugal: R. Serrão.

### Observers

Egypt: M. M. Saad. Germany (Federal Republic): W. Tilmann. Sweden: C. Uggla. Yugoslavia: S. Pretnar.

### WIPO

G. H. C. Bodenhausen; J. Voyame; B. A. Armstrong; L. Egger; A. Jaccard; P. Maugué.

### Officers

*Chairman*: J. Freymann Castro (Mexico); *Vice-Chairman*: M. Gabay (Israel); *Secretary*: L. Egger (WIPO).

\* A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau upon request.



Union des fabricants: R. Dusolier; Ch.-L. Magnin. Union of European Patent Agents (UNEPA): C. M. R. Davidson; A. W. Beeston. Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE): P. van Reepinghen; K. A. Endemann; W. Mak.

#### IV. Officers of the Committee

*Chairman:* E. Armitage (United Kingdom); *Vice-Chairmen:* T. Lorenz (Austria); R. D. Tegtmeyer (United States of America); *Secretary:* K. Pfanner (WIPO).

#### V. International Bureau of WIPO

G. H. C. Bodenhausen (*Director General*); A. Bogsch (*First Deputy Director General*); J. Voyame (*Second Deputy Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Senior Counsellor, Head of the Industrial Property Division*); L. Egger (*Counsellor, Head of the International Registrations Division*).

## ICIREPAT

### Plenary Committee

#### Third Session

(Geneva, September 22 to 24, 1971)

#### Note\*

The third ordinary session of the Plenary Committee of the Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) (hereinafter referred to as "the Plenary Committee") was held in Geneva from September 22 to 24, 1971. The session was chaired by Mr. E. Armitage, Comptroller-General, United Kingdom Patent Office.

The list of participants appears at the end of this Note.

**Past and Current ICIREPAT Activities.** The Plenary Committee noted the general report of the International Bureau on the activities of ICIREPAT during the preceding year, as well as the reports on the activities of the Technical Committees and the Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems.

The Plenary Committee reviewed the reorganization by the Technical Coordination Committee of the former six Technical Committees into three committees: the Technical Committee for Computerization, the Technical Committee for Shared Systems and the Technical Committee for Standardization. The mandates of these new committees were noted.

The Plenary Committee approved several recommendations proposed by the Technical Coordination Committee regarding the shared systems program, the goals of ICIREPAT as regards patent classification and mechanized retrieval systems and the possible integration of the two, and the layout and presentation of the first page of patent and like documents. Several recommendations concerning ICIREPAT numbers for identification of bibliographic data on the first page of patent and like documents and in official gazettes and like publications were adopted in substance. After rearrangement into a presentation more suitable for publication, they will be given wide publicity.

\* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the official documents of the session.

**Evaluation and Review of the Shared Systems Program.** The Plenary Committee discussed some fundamental questions relating to the usefulness of the shared systems program, including whether or not Offices were satisfied that the present type of ICIREPAT system is in principle capable of meeting their search needs.

The Plenary Committee concluded that a period of reconsideration for the shared systems program of about two years seemed to be the appropriate solution and that during this period a detailed study should be conducted of the difficulties which have hampered implementation of the systems in some major Offices. It should also be considered whether it was not necessary to achieve a more effective coordination of the development of mechanized information retrieval systems and the International Patent Classification. The Plenary Committee instructed the Technical Coordination Committee to organize such a study.

**Organizational Rules.** The Plenary Committee adopted, for submission to the Executive Committee of the Paris Union, proposals for revision of the Organizational Rules of ICIREPAT<sup>1</sup>.

**Program for 1972.** The Plenary Committee also adopted the draft program for 1972, for submission to the Executive Committee of the Paris Union<sup>1</sup>. It reads as follows:

### ICIREPAT Program for 1972

#### Shared Systems

1. Continue work on the Shared Systems Program at a pace consistent with views expressed during the third session of the Plenary Committee; in particular:

- (a) Complete, with highest priority, any remaining work on the following systems: Steroids, Organometallics, and two subsystems of Electrolysis (Electroplating and, subject to arrangements to index US documents, Electroforming).
- (b) Subject to arrangements to index DT and US documents, make efforts to complete a third subsystem of Electrolysis (Electrophoresis).
- (c) If arrangements can be made to index US documents, substantially complete the system Color TV.
- (d) Make efforts to complete one subsystem of Taps and Valves (Check Valves).
- (e) Study in the January 1972 session of the TCC, the possibility of indexing in any other system selected from the following list of systems, in as far as they have already reached Stage 5 by that time:

Moulding Plastics  
Fluxes  
Piezoelectric Devices  
Microwave Circuits  
Selective Printers  
Separating Particles from Gases  
Detergents  
Radar

<sup>1</sup> This was adopted without change by the Executive Committee of the Paris Union on October 2, 1971.

- (f) Determine to what extent work on the systems listed in subparagraph (e) but not yet in Stage 5, in which there is the highest degree of interest (i. e., all systems listed above except for Separating Particles from Gases) should continue and proceed accordingly.
- (g) Proceed, as far as possible and with a high degree of priority, with work in the field of Digital Computers.

#### Technical Coordination Committee

2. Analyze the causes of the limited acceptability of the shared systems and of the difficulties encountered particularly in implementation. Explore possible new solutions. (*Highest priority.*)
3. Define the relationship between ICIREPAT on the one hand, and the PCT Interim Committees and the PCT Standing Subcommittee of International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities on the other hand, and arrange close cooperation with such Committees, to avoid overlap. (*High priority.*)
4. Arrange close cooperation with the competent authorities (at present the Joint ad hoc Committee) responsible for the International Patent Classification with a view to ensuring that the work of ICIREPAT and the work of such authorities are complementary. (*High priority.*)

#### Technical Committee for Computerization

5. Establish standards for a communication format for full text of patents and like documents, including bibliographic and other data, on magnetic tape for exchange purposes. Current and retrospective documents should be included. (*High priority.*)
6. Continue work on standards for magnetic tape records for the purpose of international exchange of matter other than full text of patents and like documents. (*High priority.*)
7. Conduct a feasibility study into the usefulness of various computerized or computer-aided storage and retrieval systems of scientific documents with respect to patent documents.

#### Technical Committee for Shared Systems

8. Contribute to the work on the shared systems program as described in paragraphs 1 and 2.
9. Exert influence, to the extent possible, to encourage participating Offices to get systems which have reached Stage 5/6 into fully operational status.
10. Continue investigations of the desirability of developing hybrid systems — combined coordinate indexing and classification systems — for shared use, with special attention to additional economic factors that exchange of data on such systems might entail.
11. Study the possibility of cooperation with respect to shared systems among a limited number of Patent Offices.
12. Study the problems of making available to examiners copies of specifications identified as possibly relevant to search needs by computer operations or other mechanical means. (*High priority.*)

13. Study the problem of work-sharing in connection with the updating indexing of patent documents in light of early publication procedures in some Offices.
14. Pursue actively the work of the Subcommittee on Organic Chemistry and, if possible, submit the final report, including recommendations.

#### Technical Committee for Standardization

15. Explore feasibility of establishing recommendations for minimum requirements for official gazette indexes, their organization and mode of presentation.
16. Prepare recommendations on the physical layout of patent and like documents with particular attention to the possible benefits to be derived from a uniform physical arrangement consistent with the requirements of PCT. (*High priority.*)
17. Consider the problems involved in the publication of non-examined applications in typewritten form.
18. Maintain an updated survey of the existing and planned production of microforms; make recommendations as to the standardization of microforms other than aperture cards for patent documents; investigate the possibilities of coordinating the production of all kinds of microforms with a particular view to avoiding duplication of effort. (*Highest priority.*)
19. In consultation with the TCCR, consider ways and means of exchanging data for development of patent family information.
20. In consultation with the TCCR, investigate requirements for recording text and bibliographic data of patents and like documents in machine-sensible form for phototypesetting or photocomposition. Investigate the feasibility of developing standards considering costs of composition and utility of data tapes for exchange. Develop cost data for obtaining full text of patents and like documents in machine-sensible form including offsetting costs of composition.

#### Advisory Board for Cooperative Systems

21. Work on systems agreed by the TCC and those for fields included in the TCSS development proposals.

### List of Participants \*

#### I. Member States

Austria: G. Gall. Denmark: E. Tuxen; I.-L. Schmidt (Miss). Finland: B. Norring. France: D. Cuvelot; A. Sainte-Marie. Germany (Federal Republic): K. Haertel; A. Wittmann; G. Gehring; W. Weiss. Ireland: P. Slavin. Japan: T. Shiroshita; K. Takami. Netherlands: J. Dekker; G. Koelewijn. Norway: L. Nordstrand. Sweden: G. Borggård; T. Gustafson. Switzerland: M. Leuthold; K. Aeschlimann. United Kingdom: E. Armitage; D. G. Gay; D. C. Snow; A. Evans. United States of America: R. D. Tegtmeyer; R. A. Spencer; H. D. Hoinkes.

#### II. Intergovernmental Organization

International Patent Institute (IIB): G. Finniss; P. van Waashergen; L. F. W. Knight.

\* A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau upon request.

### III. Officers of Technical Committees and ABCS

*Chairman of former TC. I and Interim Chairman of TCSS: I.-L. Schmidt (Miss); Chairman of former TC. II and Chairman of TCST: A. Wittmann; Chairman of former TC. III, Interim Chairman of TCCR and Chairman of TCSS: L. F. W. Knight; Chairman of former TC. VI: D. G. Gay; Chairman of TCCR: R. A. Spencer; Chairman of ABCS: D. C. Snow.*

### IV. Officers of the Meeting

*Vice-Chairman: E. Armitage; Secretary: K. Pfanner.*

### V. WIPO

*G. H. C. Bodenhausen (Director General); A. Bogsch (First Deputy Director General); K. Pfanner (Senior Counsellor, Head of the Industrial Property Division); I. Morozov (Counsellor, Head of PCT Section, Industrial Property Division); G. Ledakis (Counsellor, attached to the External and Public Relations Division); P. Clans (Technical Counsellor, Head of ICIREPAT Section, Industrial Property Division); P. McDonnell (Miss) (United States Patent Office); C. Gadd (United Kingdom Patent Office); K. Sölla (German Patent Office).*

## Locarno Union

### Committee of Experts for the International Classification for Industrial Designs

(Geneva, September 6 to 17, 1971)

#### Note\*

On convocation by the Director General of WIPO, the Committee of Experts set up under Article 3 of the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs of October 8, 1968 (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") met in Geneva, at the headquarters of WIPO, from September 6 to 17, 1971.

The following countries, members of the Locarno Special Union, were represented: Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

The following countries, members of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property but not of the Locarno Union, were represented by observers: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chad, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Malta, Netherlands, Philippines, Spain, Tunisia, United States of America, Yugoslavia. The Benelux Trademark Office was also represented by an observer.

After adopting its Rules of Procedure as contained in draft form, in document CEL/I/3, the Committee examined and adopted, subject to certain amendments, the list of classes and subclasses annexed to the Locarno Agreement. It also drew up and adopted explanatory notes relating to several classes and subclasses, and an alphabetical list of goods comprising more than 4,500 items. The list of classes and subclasses adopted by the Committee, with the explanatory notes, appears in Annex I.

In order that the International Classification might be applied as uniformly as possible with regard to presentation,

the Committee adopted the recommendation which appears in Annex II.

The Committee noted that none of its decisions entailed the creation of a new class or the transfer of goods from one class to another, in which case the unanimous consent of the countries of the Locarno Union would have been required (Article 3(4), second sentence, of the Locarno Agreement). Since these decisions had been taken by a simple majority of the countries of the Locarno Union, in accordance with Articles 3(2) and 3(4), first sentence, of the Locarno Agreement, they were able to be communicated by the International Bureau of WIPO to the Administrations of the countries of the Locarno Union without having first to be submitted to the countries which were not represented at the session. Consequently they entered into force on receipt of the communication, in accordance with Article 4(1) of the Locarno Agreement.

The list of classes and subclasses, with the explanatory notes, and the alphabetical list will be incorporated in a special publication which will contain also a preface, the text of the Locarno Agreement and that of the recommendation adopted by the Committee.

### List of Participants\*

#### I. Member Countries

Denmark: R. Carlsen (Mrs.); I. G. Sander (Miss). Norway: R. Røed. Sweden: B. Lundberg. Switzerland: M. Leuthold; F. Curchod; J. Borloz.

#### II. Observers

Austria: G. Mayer (Mrs.). Belgium: C. G. Tas. Benelux: J. C. Groen. Brazil: G. Hatab; A. Morgado. Chad: M. Kolingar. Egypt: Y. Rizk. France: J. Norguet. Germany (Fed. Rep.): G. Forst (Mrs.); K.-H. Zänglein. Malta: A. Zarb. Netherlands: S. de Hoop. Philippines: T. Evalle; F. Ll. Santillan. Spain: J. Escudero Durán; A. Sagarminaga Larroude. Tunisia: M. H. Ben Khelifa. United States of America: C. Bousquet. Yugoslavia: N. Janković; L. Lazić (Mrs.).

#### III. Consultants

G. Deijenberg (Stockholm); E. Margot (Geneva).

#### IV. Officers of the Meeting

*Chairman: R. Carlsen (Mrs.) (Denmark); Vice-Chairmen: R. Røed (Norway); M. Leuthold (Switzerland); Secretary: L. Egger (WIPO).*

#### V. WIPO

*J. Voyame (Second Deputy Director General); L. Egger (Counsellor, Head, International Registrations Division); V. Terbois (Head, Industrial Designs Section).*

### ANNEX I

#### List of Classes and Subclasses with Explanatory Notes

*General Note:* The notes relating to a class are not repeated in the subclasses which they concern. It is advisable, therefore, to consult them at the same time as the notes on the subclasses themselves.

\* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO on the basis of the official documents of the session.

\* A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau upon request.

## Class 1 — Foodstuffs

*Note:* (a) Includes foodstuffs for human beings, foodstuffs for animals and dietetic foods.

(b) Not including packages (Class 9).

- 1-01 Bakers' products, biscuits, pastry, macaroni, and other cereal products, chocolates, confectionery, ices
- 1-02 Fruit and vegetables
- 1-03 Cheeses, butter and butter substitutes, other dairy products
- 1-04 Butchers' meat (including pork products), fish
- 1-99 Miscellaneous

## Class 2 — Articles of clothing and haberdashery

*Note:* (a) Including articles of clothing for dolls.

(b) Not including special equipment for protection against fire hazards, for accident prevention and for rescue (Class 29), or animal clothing (Class 30-01).

- 2-01 Undergarments, lingerie, corsets, brassières, nightwear  
*Note:* (a) Including orthopedic corsets and body linen.  
(b) Not including household linen (Class 6-13).
- 2-02 Garments  
*Note:* (a) Includes all sorts of garments, including furs, bathing costumes, sports clothing and orthopedic garments, subject to the exceptions indicated under (b).  
(b) Not including undergarments (Class 2-01), or garments to be placed in Classes 2-03, 2-04, 2-05 or 2-06.
- 2-03 Headwear  
*Note:* Includes all kinds of headwear for men, women and children.
- 2-04 Footwear, socks and stockings  
*Note:* Including special boots for sports such as football, skiing and ice-hockey, as well as tights, gaiters and other legwear.
- 2-05 Neckties, scarves, neckerchiefs and handkerchiefs  
*Note:* Includes all "flat" clothing accessories.
- 2-06 Gloves  
*Note:* Including surgical gloves and rubber or plastic protective gloves for household use or for various occupations or sports.
- 2-07 Haberdashery and clothing accessories  
*Note:* (a) Including buttons, clasps for clothing, laces, knitting or sewing needles, pins, and clothing accessories such as belts, suspenders, braces.  
(b) Not including yarns or other threads (Class 5-01), or decorative trimmings (Class 5-04).
- 2-99 Miscellaneous

## Class 3 — Travel goods, cases, parasols and personal belongings, not elsewhere specified

- 3-01 Trunks, suitcases, briefcases, handbags, wallets and similar articles  
*Note:* Not including cases specially designed for their contents (Class 3-02), objects used for transporting goods (Class 9), or cigar or cigarette cases (Class 27-06).
- 3-02 Cases specially designed for their contents  
*Note:* Not including packages (Class 9).
- 3-03 Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades and walking-sticks
- 3-04 Fans
- 3-99 Miscellaneous

## Class 4 — Brushware

- 4-01 Brushes and brooms for cleaning  
*Note:* Not including clothes brushes (Class 4-02).
- 4-02 Toilet brushes, clothes brushes  
*Note:* "Toilet brushes" means brushes for corporal use, for example for the hair, nails or teeth.
- 4-03 Brushes for machines  
*Note:* "Brushes for machines" means brushes incorporated in machines or in special vehicles.
- 4-04 Paintbrushes, brushes for use in cooking
- 4-99 Miscellaneous

## Class 5 — Textile piecegood articles, artificial and natural sheet material

*Note:* (a) Includes all textile or similar articles, sold by the yard and not made up.

(b) Not including ready-made articles (Class 2 or 6).

- 5-01 Spun articles  
*Note:* (a) Including yarn and thread.  
(b) Not including, for instance, rope, wire rope, string, twine (Class 9-06).
- 5-02 Lace
- 5-03 Embroidery
- 5-04 Ribbons, braids and other decorative trimmings
- 5-05 Textile fabrics  
*Note:* Including textile fabrics, woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured, tarpaulins, felt and loden.
- 5-06 Artificial or natural sheet material  
*Note:* (a) Includes sheets whose only characteristic features are their surface ornamentation or their texture, in particular covering sheets such as wallpaper, linoleum, self-adhesive plastic sheets, wrapping sheets and rolls of paper, subject to the exceptions indicated under (b).  
(b) Not including writing paper, even in rolls (Class 19-01), or sheets used as building components, such as wall panels and wainscoting (Class 25-01).
- 5-99 Miscellaneous

## Class 6 — Furnishing

*Note:* (a) Composite furniture articles embodying components included in several subclasses are classified in 6-05.

(b) Not including textile piecegood articles (Class 5).

- 6-01 Beds and seats  
*Note:* Including box mattresses and vehicle seats.
- 6-02 (vacant)
- 6-03 Tables and similar furniture
- 6-04 Storage furniture  
*Note:* Including cupboards, furniture with drawers or compartments and shelves.
- 6-05 Composite furniture
- 6-06 Other furniture and furniture parts
- 6-07 Mirrors and frames  
*Note:* Not including mirrors included in other classes (see alphabetical list).
- 6-08 Clothes hangers  
NB: The French text contains a note which does not concern the English text.
- 6-09 Mattresses and cushions
- 6-10 Curtains and blinds
- 6-11 Carpets, mats and rugs
- 6-12 Tapestries
- 6-13 Blankets and other covering materials, household linen and napery  
*Note:* Including furniture covers, bedspreads and table covers.
- 6-99 Miscellaneous

## Class 7 — Household goods, not elsewhere specified

*Note:* Including household appliances and utensils operated by hand, even if motor driven.

- 7-01 China, glassware, dishes and other articles of a similar nature  
*Note:* (a) Includes dishes and crockery in all materials, especially paper and cardboard.  
(b) Not including cooking utensils and containers, such as glass and earthenware pots (Class 7-02), or flower vases, flower pots and china and glassware of a purely ornamental nature (Class 11-02).
- 7-02 Cooking appliances, utensils and containers
- 7-03 Table knives, forks and spoons
- 7-04 Appliances and utensils for preparing food or drink  
*Note:* Not including appliances and utensils classified in 7-02.

- 7-05 Flat irons and laundering, cleaning and drying equipment  
*Note:* Not including electric household appliances for washing, cleaning or drying (Class 15-05).
- 7-06 Other table utensils
- 7-07 Other household receptacles
- 7-08 Fireplace articles
- 7-99 Miscellaneous

#### Class 8 — Tools and hardware

*Note:* (a) Includes hand-operated tools, even if mechanical power takes the place of muscular force, for example electric saws and drills.

(b) Not including machines or machine tools (Class 15).

- 8-01 Tools and implements for drilling, milling or digging
- 8-02 Hammers and other similar tools and implements
- 8-03 Cutting tools and implements  
*Note:* (a) Including tools and instruments for sawing.  
 (b) Not including table knives (Class 7-03), cutting tools and implements for kitchen use (Class 7-04), or knives used in surgery (Class 24-02).
- 8-04 Screwdrivers and other similar tools and implements
- 8-05 Other tools and implements  
*Note:* Includes tools which are not classified, or to be placed, in other subclasses or classes.
- 8-06 Handles, knobs and hinges
- 8-07 Locking or latching devices
- 8-08 Fastening, supporting or mounting devices not included in other classes  
*Note:* (a) Including nails, screws, nuts and bolts.  
 (b) Not including fasteners for clothing (Class 2-07), jewelry (Class 11-01), or for office use (Class 19-02).
- 8-09 Metal fittings and mountings for doors, windows and furniture and similar articles
- 8-99 Miscellaneous

#### Class 9 — Packages and containers for the transport or handling of goods

- 9-01 Bottles, flasks, pots, carboys, demijohns, and containers with dynamic dispensing means  
*Note:* (a) "Pots" means those serving as containers.  
 (b) Not including pots regarded as crockery (Class 7-01), or flower pots (Class 11-02).
- 9-02 Storage cans, drums and casks
- 9-03 Boxes, cases, containers, (preserve) tins  
*Note:* Including freight containers.
- 9-04 Hampers, crates and baskets
- 9-05 Bags, sachets, tubes and capsules  
*Note:* (a) Including plastic bags or sachets, with or without handle or means of closing.  
 (b) "Capsules" means those used for packaging.
- 9-06 Ropes and hooping materials
- 9-07 Closing means and attachments  
*Note:* (a) Includes only closing means for packing.  
 (b) "Attachments" means, for example, dispensing and dosing devices incorporated in containers and detachable atomizers.
- 9-99 Miscellaneous

#### Class 10 — Clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signalling instruments

*Note:* Including electrically-driven instruments.

- 10-01 Clocks and alarm clocks
- 10-02 Watches and wrist watches
- 10-03 Other time-measuring instruments  
*Note:* Including time-measuring apparatus such as parking meters, timers for kitchen use and similar instruments.
- 10-04 Other measuring instruments, apparatus and devices  
*Note:* (a) Including instruments, apparatus and devices for measuring temperature, pressure, weight, length, volume and electricity.  
 (b) Not including exposure meters (Class 16-05).

- 10-05 Instruments, apparatus and devices for checking, security or testing  
*Note:* Including fire and burglar alarms, and detectors of various types.
- 10-06 Signalling apparatus and devices  
*Note:* Not including lighting or signalling devices for vehicles (Class 26-06).
- 10-07 Casings, dials, hands and all other parts and accessories of instruments for measuring, checking and signalling  
*Note:* "Casings" means watch and clock casings and all casings being integral parts of instruments of which they protect the mechanism, with the exception of cases (Class 3-02 or, if for packing, Class 9-03).
- 10-99 Miscellaneous

#### Class 11 — Articles of adornment

- 11-01 Jewelry  
*Note:* (a) Including fancy and imitation jewelry.  
 (b) Not including watches (Class 10-02).
- 11-02 Trinkets, table, mantel and wall ornaments, flower vases and pots  
*Note:* Including sculptures, mobiles and statues.
- 11-03 Medals and badges
- 11-04 Artificial flowers, fruit and plants
- 11-05 Flags, festive decorations  
*Note:* (a) Including garlands, streamers and Christmas tree decorations.  
 (b) Not including candles (Class 26-04).
- 11-99 Miscellaneous

#### Class 12 — Means of transport or hoisting

*Note:* (a) Includes all vehicles: land, sea, air, space and others.

(b) Including parts, components and accessories which exist only in connection with a vehicle and cannot be placed in another class; these parts, components and accessories of vehicles are to be placed in the subclass of the vehicle in question, or in Class 12-16, if they are common to several vehicles included in different subclasses.

(c) Not including, in principle, parts, components and accessories of vehicles which can be placed in another class; these parts, components and accessories are to be placed in the same class as articles of the same type, in other words, having the same function. Thus, carpets or mats for automobiles are to be placed with carpets (Class 6-11); electric motors for vehicles are to be placed in Class 13-01, and non-electric motors for vehicles in Class 15-01 (the same applies to the components of such motors); automobile headlamps are to be placed with lighting apparatus (Class 26-06).

(d) Not including scale models of vehicles (Class 21-01).

- 12-01 Vehicles drawn by animals
- 12-02 Handcarts, wheelbarrows
- 12-03 Locomotives and rolling stock for railways and all other rail vehicles
- 12-04 Telfer carriers, chair lifts and ski lifts
- 12-05 Elevators and hoists for loading or conveying  
*Note:* Including lifts, luggage lifts, cranes, forklift trucks and conveyor belts.
- 12-06 Ships and boats
- 12-07 Aircraft and space vehicles
- 12-08 Motor cars, buses and lorries  
*Note:* Including ambulances and refrigerator vans.
- 12-09 Tractors
- 12-10 Trailers, including camping or house trailers
- 12-11 Cycles and motorcycles
- 12-12 Perambulators, invalid chairs, stretchers  
*Note:* (a) "Perambulators" means hand carriages for infants.  
 (b) Not including toy perambulators (Class 21-01).

- 12-13 Special-purpose vehicles  
*Note:* (a) Includes only vehicles not specifically intended for transport, such as street-cleaning vehicles, watering lorries, fire engines, snow ploughs and breakdown lorries.  
 (b) Not including mixed-purpose agricultural machines (Class 15-03), or self-propelled machines for use in construction and civil engineering (Class 15-04).
- 12-14 Other vehicles  
*Note:* Including sleighs and air-cushion vehicles.
- 12-15 Tyres for vehicles
- 12-16 Other parts, equipment and accessories for vehicles, not elsewhere specified
- 12-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 13 — Equipment for production, distribution or transformation of electricity**  
*Note:* (a) Includes only apparatus which produces, distributes or transforms electric current.  
 (b) Including electric motors, however.  
 (c) Not including electrically-driven apparatus, for example electric clocks (Class 10-02), or apparatus for the measurement of electric current (Class 10-04).
- 13-01 Generators and motors  
*Note:* Including electric motors for vehicles.
- 13-02 Power transformers, rectifiers, batteries and accumulators
- 13-03 Equipment for distribution or control of electric power  
*Note:* Including conductors, switches and switchboards.
- 13-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 14 — Recording, communication or information retrieval equipment**
- 14-01 Equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds or pictures  
*Note:* Not including photographic or cinematographic apparatus (Class 16).
- 14-02 Equipment for the recording, reproduction or retrieval of information  
*Note:* (a) Including computers and other data processing equipment.  
 (b) Not including photographic reproduction apparatus (Class 16) or printing equipment (Class 18).
- 14-03 Communications equipment and radio amplifiers  
*Note:* Including telegraphic, telephonic and television apparatus, as well as television cameras, wireless apparatus and teleprinters.
- 14-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 15 — Machines, not elsewhere specified**
- 15-01 Engines (not electric)  
*Note:* Including non-electric motors for vehicles.
- 15-02 Pumps and compressors  
*Note:* Not including hand or foot pumps (Class 8-05), or fire-extinguishing pumps (Class 29-01).
- 15-03 Agricultural machinery  
*Note:* (a) Including ploughs and combined machinery, i. e., both machines and vehicles, for example, reaping and binding machines.  
 (b) Not including hand tools (Class 8).
- 15-04 Construction machinery  
*Note:* (a) Including machines used in civil engineering and self-propelled machines such as excavators, concrete mixers and dredgers.  
 (b) Not including hoists and cranes (Class 12-05).
- 15-05 Laundry, cleaning and drying machines  
*Note:* Including:  
 (a) appliances and machines for treating linen and clothes, such as ironing machines and wringers;  
 (b) dish-washing machines and industrial drying equipment.
- 15-06 Textile, sewing, knitting and embroidering machines
- 15-07 Refrigeration machinery and apparatus  
*Note:* (a) Including household refrigeration apparatus.  
 (b) Not including refrigerator vans (Class 12-03) or refrigerator cars (Class 12-08).
- 15-08 Machines for preparing food and beverages  
*Note:* Not including cooking appliances, such as stoves and other appliances for cooking or roasting (Class 7-02), or household apparatus for preparing food and drink (Class 7-04).
- 15-09 Material working, abrading and founding machinery  
*Note:* Not including earth working machinery and material separators (Class 15-99).
- 15-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 16 — Photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus**  
*Note:* Not including lights for photography or filming (Class 26-05).
- 16-01 Photographic cameras and film cameras
- 16-02 Projectors
- 16-03 Photocopying apparatus and enlargers  
*Note:* Including microfilming equipment and apparatus for viewing microfilms, as well as office machines known as "photocopying" apparatus which use other than photographic processes (in particular, thermal or magnetic processes).
- 16-04 Developing apparatus and equipment
- 16-05 Accessories  
*Note:* Including filters for photographic cameras, exposure meters, tripods and photographic flashlight apparatus.
- 16-06 Optical articles  
*Note:* (a) Including spectacles and microscopes.  
 (b) Not including measuring instruments embodying optical devices (Class 10-04).
- 16-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 17 — Musical instruments**  
*Note:* Not including cases for musical instruments (Class 3-02), or equipment for the recording or reproduction of sounds (Class 14-01).
- 17-01 Keyboard instruments  
*Note:* Including electronic and other organs, accordions, and mechanical and other pianos.
- 17-02 Wind instruments  
*Note:* Not including organs, harmoniums and accordions (Class 17-01).
- 17-03 Stringed instruments
- 17-04 Percussion instruments
- 17-05 Mechanical instruments  
*Note:* (a) Including music boxes.  
 (b) Not including mechanical keyboard instruments (Class 17-01).
- 17-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 18 — Printing and office machinery**
- 18-01 Typewriters and calculating machines not elsewhere specified  
*Note:* Not including computers and other apparatus to be placed in Class 14-02.
- 18-02 Printing machines  
*Note:* (a) Including typesetting machines, stereotype machines and apparatus, typographic machines and other reproducing machines such as duplicators and offset equipment, as well as addressing machines, franking and stamping machines.  
 (b) Not including photocopying machinery (Class 16-03).
- 18-03 Characters and type faces
- 18-04 Bookbinding machines, printers' stapling machines, guillotines and trimmers (for bookbinding)  
*Note:* Including machines and similar devices for cutting paper, analogous to guillotines and trimmers.
- 18-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 19 — Stationery and office equipment, artists' and teaching materials**
- 19-01 Writing paper  
*Note:* Includes all paper, in the widest sense of the term, which is used for writing, drawing, painting, printing, for example tracing paper, carbon paper, newsprint and envelopes.

- 19-02 Office equipment  
*Note:* (a) Including equipment used at cash desks, for example change sorters.  
(b) Some office equipment is to be placed in other sub-classes or classes, for example office furniture in Class 6, office machines and equipment in Class 14-02, 16-03, 18-01, 18-02 or 18-04, and writing materials in Class 19-01 or 19-06 (see alphabetical list).
- 19-03 Calendars  
*Note:* Not including diaries (Class 19-04).
- 19-04 Books and other objects of similar outward appearance  
*Note:* Including covers of books, bindings, albums, diaries and similar objects.
- 19-05 Cards for correspondence and announcements  
*Note:* Including greetings cards and illustrated postcards, even if they embody a sound recording.
- 19-06 Materials and instruments for writing by hand, for drawing, for painting, for sculpture, for engraving and for other artistic techniques  
*Note:* Not including paintbrushes (Class 4-04), drawing tables and attached equipment (Class 6-03), or writing paper (Class 19-01).
- 19-07 Teaching materials  
*Note:* (a) Including maps of all kinds, globes and planetariums.  
(h) Not including audio-visual teaching equipment (Class 14-01).
- 19-08 Other printed matter  
*Note:* Including printed publicity material.
- 19-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 20 — Sales and advertising equipment, signs**
- 20-01 Automatic vending machines
- 20-02 Display and sales equipment  
*Note:* Not including articles of furniture (Class 6).
- 20-03 Signs, signboards and advertising equipment  
*Note:* (a) Including luminous publicity equipment and mobile advertising equipment.  
(b) Not including packages (Class 9), or signalling devices (Class 10-06).
- 20-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 21 — Games, toys, tents and sports goods**
- 21-01 Games and toys  
*Note:* Including scale models.
- 21-02 Gymnastics and sports apparatus and equipment  
*Note:* (a) Includes, as sports equipment: apparatus and equipment necessary for the various sports which have no other specific purpose, such as footballs, skis and tennis rackets, to the exclusion of all other objects which may also be used in practising a given sport.  
(h) Including, subject to the reservation mentioned under (a), training equipment and equipment necessary for outside games.  
(c) Not including sports clothing (Class 2), toboggans or sleighs (Class 12-14).
- 21-03 Other amusement and entertainment articles  
*Note:* (a) Including fairground roundabouts and automatic machines for games of chance.  
(h) Not including games and toys (Class 21-01), or other articles which are to be placed in Class 21-01 or 21-02.
- 21-04 Tents and accessories thereof  
*Note:* (a) Including poles, pegs and other similar articles.  
(h) Not including other camping articles, which are to be placed according to their nature, for instance chairs (Class 6-01), tables (Class 6-03), plates (Class 7-01), and caravans (Class 12-10).
- 21-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 22 — Arms, pyrotechnic articles, articles for hunting, fishing and pest killing**
- 22-01 Projectile weapons
- 22-02 Other weapons
- 22-03 Ammunition, rockets and pyrotechnic articles
- 22-04 Targets and accessories  
*Note:* Including the special device for setting mobile targets in motion.
- 22-05 Hunting and fishing equipment  
*Note:* Not including articles of clothing (Class 2), or weapons (Class 22-01 or 22-02).
- 22-06 Traps, articles for pest destruction
- 22-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 23 — Fluid distribution equipment, sanitary, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning equipment, solid fuel**
- 23-01 Fluid distribution equipment  
*Note:* Including pipes and pipe fittings.
- 23-02 Sanitary appliances  
*Note:* (a) Including baths, showers, washbasins, saunas, lavatories and sanitary units.  
(b) Not including pipes or pipe fittings (Class 23-01).
- 23-03 Heating equipment
- 23-04 Ventilation and air-conditioning equipment
- 23-05 Solid fuel
- 23-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 24 — Medical and laboratory equipment**  
*Note:* The term "medical equipment" covers also surgical, dental and veterinary equipment.
- 24-01 Fixed apparatus and equipment for doctors, hospitals and laboratories
- 24-02 Medical instruments, instruments and tools for laboratory use  
*Note:* Includes only instruments held in the hand.
- 24-03 Prosthetic articles
- 24-04 Material for dressing, nursing and medical care
- 24-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 25 — Building units and construction elements**
- 25-01 Building materials  
*Note:* Including bricks, beams, pre-shaped strips, tiles, slates and panels.
- 25-02 Prefabricated or pre-assembled building parts  
*Note:* Including windows, doors, outside blinds, staircases, partition walls and gratings.
- 25-03 Houses, garages and other buildings
- 25-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 26 — Lighting apparatus**
- 26-01 Candlesticks and candelabra
- 26-02 Torches and hand lamps and lanterns
- 26-03 Public lighting fixtures  
*Note:* Including outside lamps, stage lighting and floodlights.
- 26-04 Luminous sources, electrical or not  
*Note:* Including bulbs for electric lamps, luminous plates and tubes, and candles.
- 26-05 Lamps, standard lamps, chandeliers, wall and ceiling fixtures, lampshades, reflectors, photographic and cinematographic projector lamps
- 26-06 Luminous devices for vehicles
- 26-99 Miscellaneous
- Class 27 — Tobacco and smokers' supplies**
- 27-01 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes
- 27-02 Pipes, cigar and cigarette holders
- 27-03 Ashtrays
- 27-04 Matches
- 27-05 Lighters
- 27-06 Cigar cases, cigarette cases, tobacco jars and pouches  
*Note:* Not including packages (Class 9).
- 27-99 Miscellaneous







**Fundamentals of the German Democratic Republic's  
Trademark Law \***

By W. SEIFFERT

Director of the Institute for International Law and Arbitration,  
Walter Ulbricht German Academy of Political Science and Law







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*LETTERS FROM CORRESPONDENTS*

**Letter from the United Kingdom**

By Gordon GRANT





the Minister for Industry, Trade and Handicraft set up in January 1968 a Committee to give detailed study to the whole subject from both a legal and technical standpoint.

The same Committee was set up again, by a Ministerial Decree of July 6, 1970, with the task of preparing draft laws — on the basis of its previous conclusions — for the reform and modernization of the industrial property legislation and for the reinforcement and reorganization of the Patent Office.

In strict conformity with the agreements which have been adopted at the international level or are in the process of adoption (PCT, European Patent Convention and the Common Market Patent Convention), the new law will focus on the strengthening of the titles for patent protection, introducing a requirement for a documentary report with a novelty search.

This important innovation — which has prompted Italy to negotiate membership of the International Patent Institute — will be introduced gradually for individual commercial classes.

In the meantime, in order to counter the increasing reduction in its own staff, the Office is continuing its efforts to simplify the examination procedure and to mechanize its services; special emphasis is being given to accelerating publication of official notices, which is rather behindhand.

## NEW ZEALAND

### Report on the Activities of the Patents Division \*

#### Applications and Fees Received

A total of 7,273 applications were received during the year. The following table provides a comparison of the figures for patents, designs, and trade marks, together with the total fees for each category, over the last 3 years.

	1968-69 Ended 31 March 1969		1969-70 Ended 31 March 1970		1970-71 Ended 31 March 1971	
	Applications	Fees \$	Applications	Fees \$	Applications	Fees \$
Patents	3,953	158,124	3,701	159,793	3,573	166,411
Designs	405	3,255	301	2,804	315	3,245
Trade marks	3,195	79,454	3,320	82,129	3,385	82,556
Totals	7,553	240,833	7,322	244,726	7,273	252,212

The expenditure for the year was \$ 267,020, of which salaries totalled \$ 224,265.

#### Patents

The 3,573 applications for the grant of letters patent originated in the following countries: New Zealand 987; USA 806; Great Britain 663; Germany 307; Australia 259; Switzerland 204; Japan 81; France 71; the Netherlands 64; and the balance of 221 from 26 other countries.

\* The report of the New Zealand Commissioner of Patents for the period of April 1, 1970, to March 31, 1971, which was included in the Report of the Department of Justice of New Zealand.

The technical content fell into the following categories: chemistry 1,153; mechanical engineering 799; electrical engineering 607; home science 516; building 330; primary industries 168.

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During the year 2,895 applications proceeded to acceptance after search and examination, and letters patent were sealed on 3,396 applications.

#### Trade Marks

The 3,385 applications for the registration of trade marks during the period were received from the following countries in the numbers indicated: New Zealand 1,048; USA 724; Great Britain 473; Australia 348; Germany 176; Switzerland 154; Japan 143; France 128; Italy 45; Canada 27; the Netherlands 23; and the balance of 96 from 18 other countries.

Trade mark applications numbering 2,530 were accepted after search and examination, 3,203 were registered, and 2,327 existing registrations were renewed.

#### General

The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Office has suffered the disability of being housed in two separate buildings for over 25 years. Although during the last year more satisfactory accommodation has been provided for some sections, its efficient administration continues to be impaired by its location in two buildings with consequential inconvenience to the public.

During the year under review interest has been shown by a number of Government departments and others in securing protection for organisation emblems but the industrial property law provisions administered by this office do not provide the form or degree of monopoly sought.

The number of trade mark applications being received retards our efforts to reduce the excessive waiting time experienced by applicants. The increased and improved staff structure which has been provided has reduced the delay in some areas but some further time must elapse before accumulated work can be eliminated.

The staff has succeeded in reducing the delay involved in commencing the examination of patent applications in a number of technical fields but it is obvious that in others, notably industrial chemistry, delays of up to 18 months will remain until additional scientific staff is approved and recruited.

There has been a very substantial increase in requests from Asian countries, and particularly Japan, for copies of specifications of current New Zealand patents and this is no doubt indicative of industrial investment and trading trends.

The number of candidates presenting themselves for the Patent Attorneys Examination has again increased. Thirteen candidates sat for subjects in the examination in 1970 and one completed the qualification. The number of persons on the register entitled to practise as patent attorneys is now 22.

The staff employed in the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Office at 31 March 1971 was 59.

## UNITED KINGDOM

## The Work of the Patent Office since 1969

The last report on the work of the United Kingdom Patent Office was published in this review in August 1969<sup>1</sup>. At that time the patent side of the Office was experiencing great difficulties in recruiting suitably qualified staff and both "complete" specifications filed and the backlog awaiting examination were increasing steadily. The attitude of the report is summed up in the tentative statement that such success as we had achieved in recruiting during 1968 might "help to hold the backlog."

Since then there has been a substantial improvement in the position of the patents branch. Although numbers of applications received and complete specifications filed continued to increase during 1969, the figure of 51,219 complete specifications filed in that year was a peak, and has subsequently declined. Thus in 1970 only 49,377 were received and judging by the figures for the first half of 1971, it seems unlikely that more than 47,500 will be filed this year. It is too early to say whether this is merely a temporary recession but it does seem that the experience of other Offices may be much the same.

This decline in the input to the patents branch is attributable partly to a reduction in the number of complete specifications originating outside the United Kingdom and partly to a falling off in the rate of domestic filings. Comparing the 1970 figures with those for 1969, the number of complete specifications filed under the Paris Convention fell by 2.4% and the number of domestic complete specifications filed after provisional specifications fell by 7.6%. The increase in the fee for filing a complete specification, imposed in December 1969, may have influenced the latter figure. The relatively greater reduction in the rate of domestic filings is reflected by a slight increase in the proportion of complete specifications received from abroad: 73% in 1970 compared with 72% in 1969.

Complementing the fall in the number of applications has been the steady increase during the period under review in the number of complete specifications dealt with annually by the patents examining staff: 46,393 were disposed of in 1969, 47,805 in 1970 and 26,480 in the first half of 1971 compared with 24,321 in the first half of 1970. This is due partly to the maintenance of productivity at a high level and partly to an increase in the number of examiners available for primary examination work resulting from the success in recent years of our efforts to recruit suitably qualified technical staff. In consequence the number of complete specifications awaiting examination fell by 1,715 in the first half of 1971 and, provided the rate of input of complete specifications does not increase and the number of staff can be maintained at about the present level, we can look forward to a steady reduction of at least 3,000 per annum in the backlog of cases to be dealt with.

This relatively satisfactory situation may be contrasted with that which existed prior to 1970 when, in common with

other major examining Offices, we were faced with an increasing input of work and a shortage of qualified technical staff. The progress made is indicated by the following table:

Date	Backlog
December 1968	42,021
December 1969	46,724
December 1970	48,169
June 1971	46,454

The statistics quoted seem to indicate that the capacity of the examining staff is now sufficient under the present system. Nevertheless work continues on ways of improving our classification and we are experimenting with the use of lower grade technical staff to assist the examiners in carrying out the novelty search prescribed by the present statute.

Probably the domestic event of most significance for the patents branch was the publication in July 1970 of the report of the Departmental Committee on the British patent system (the "Banks Committee"). Its findings have already been summarised in this review<sup>2</sup>. It is sufficient to state merely that after a thorough review the Committee was convinced of the usefulness of the system and made several proposals which, if adopted, could bring the system more into line with current international thinking and result in a "stronger" patent.

The situation in the trade marks branch from 1969 onwards is summarised by the following table:

Year	Applications received	Applications dealt with	Difference (+ or -)	Opening backlog	Closing backlog
1969	17,139	14,987	+ 2,152	4,040	6,192
1970	16,511	16,671	- 160	6,192	6,032
1971	7,466	8,568	- 1,102	6,032	4,930

(<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> year to 26.6.71)

The 1968 figure of 16,820 applications was a record but was immediately surpassed in 1969. 1970 showed a fall however and although the comparison in 1971 is difficult because of a prolonged postal strike, the indications available in early September are that the number of applications will again fall.

In 1969 the continuing upward trend of applications and the backlog led to an increase in the numbers in the basic trade mark examining and searching grade. This has been supplemented by improved formal searching procedures and has contributed to the substantial falls in the backlog as shown in the final column of the table.

In the designs branch the fall in the number of applications which started in 1968 has continued. The figure of 7,096 for 1968 given in our last report was itself a fall of over 14% on 1967. Since then there have been 6,692 applications in 1969 and 6,306 in 1970. A reduction in the number of applications for protection for designs to be applied to textile articles accounted for a substantial part of the fall. Thus, in 1970, 1,207 of the total applications were related to textile articles, a fall of 27.6% over 1969. On the other hand the total number of applications received decreased by only 5.8%. The fall in textile applications may be due to trading

<sup>1</sup> *Industrial Property*, 1969, p. 226.

<sup>2</sup> "Letter from the United Kingdom," by Gordon Grant, *Industrial Property*, 1970, p. 352.

and other conditions prevailing in certain developing countries, notably Nigeria. In addition, certain ex-British dependencies which provided that the rights of a UK registration extended to their countries have now set up their own systems of application for industrial designs.

Our last report commented on the Design Copyright Act which came into operation in October 1968, which offers an alternative method of protection for industrial designs under the copyright law without the necessity of registration. It is still not possible to assess the effect of this Act on applications to the designs branch but there is some indication that in 1970 more reliance was placed on this additional form of protection than in 1969.

In international matters the United Kingdom was a signatory to the Patent Cooperation Treaty and is participating in the preparatory work to get the Treaty in operation. We con-

tinue to cooperate in international patent classification work in connection with ICIREPAT and the International Patent Classification, and in the trade mark field we are studying proposals which might make the Madrid Agreement more attractive to the United Kingdom. Our main effort however is necessarily tied up with the European Patent Convention, which is expensive in the time of our higher staff, but which offers so much in the long term to applicants for patents in Europe.

To summarise, as far as the routine work of the Office goes, 1969 and 1970 saw some of the pressure lifted from the Office. We should therefore be free at least for a while of ideas for panic solutions to the problem of the increasing backlog and will be able to appraise coolly the report of the Departmental Committee on the United Kingdom patent system in the light of international developments.

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## BOOK REVIEWS

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Das Deutsche Patentamt [The German Patent Office], by *Werner Althamer*. Carl Heymanns Verlag KG, Cologne, Berlin, Bonn and Munich, 1970. 76 pages.

This work gives a concise description of the working of the German Patent Office and of its different divisions. The steps that an application for a patent or for registration of a utility model or trademark has to go through are set out in chronological order (from the filing of the application, through the examination and opposition stages etc., right up to the payment of annual fees).

The book contains, among other things, a chart of the Office's structure, a description of the work of its services (including the classification, documentation and search services) as well as a number of illustrations, diagrams and statistical information.

This clear and concise work will certainly be useful to those who are interested in the organization and working of a large Examining Office — particularly persons with a knowledge of German, who are working in the Administrations of developing countries and who might, in relation to the functioning of their own Offices, wish to take advantage of the almost century-old experience of the German Patent Office.

G. R. W.

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Know-how et propriété industrielle [Know-how and Industrial Property], by *François Magnin*. Université de Dijon, 1971. Two volumes, 565 pages.

In the first of the two volumes the author, who is a lecturer at the Dijon Faculty of Law and Economic Science, shows how the concept of know-how gradually appeared in trade and industry. In his analysis of the concept, he uses the experimental method and lists the definitions given by international organizations concerned and those found in the legal decisions and textbooks of a number of countries. The author soon realizes that these definitions are insufficient and that to arrive at an accurate concept of know-how, a clear analysis has to be made of the

industrial realities to which it applies. He therefore isolates four basic elements which, although usually interwoven, should be separated and individually analyzed. These elements are technical skill, technical experience, technical knowledge and technical processes. Technical skill and experience are in some ways auxiliary to the acquisition and application of technical knowledge and processes, the latter two being the essential features of know-how.

With this analysis of the constituent elements of know-how, it becomes possible, by a systematic approach, to obtain an overall picture of know-how and to define it in such a way as to differentiate it from the traditional concepts of trade secrets and patents. And it is on this basis that the rest of the work is written. The author stresses, *inter alia*, that know-how is of no economic value to the firm possessing it, unless it can be turned to advantage in competition or be given a monetary value by means of assignment contracts with chosen third parties. It must not therefore have been disclosed in such a way as to become already known to the firm's competitors or third parties. These important questions of novelty and secrecy are examined in relation to know-how both at a doctrinal level and with reference to the legal decisions of a number of countries, especially the United States of America, which is particularly rich in relevant case law.

Once the concept of know-how is clarified, the question arises as to how protection can be afforded to the asset which a firm's secret know-how represents.

The author shows that protection can be considered from two angles: one hypothesis to be examined is the case where know-how is being usurped by third parties. How is it protected? This in fact is the main problem to be solved. But the reverse hypothesis must also be considered: this is the case where third parties have patented the know-how and proceed against a party who had the same know-how in his possession at an earlier date, to prevent him from making use of it.

The author feels that in France at least, and in some other countries, the person in the second case possessing the know-how could be protected under the legal theory of prior possession.

The much more important question of the protection of know-how against usurpation is discussed at some length. The author emphasizes

that the legal protection of know-how does not give rise to an exclusive right in rem hindering on firms which arrive at the same know-how as a result of independent research.

On the subject of protection, the author analyzes the principles in textbooks and legal decisions and also in legislation in force or envisaged, in France and other countries, which are likely to be relied upon in connection with know-how.

Here the author examines the two general methods of protection which can be and in fact have been considered applicable: one is based on unfair competition and the other consists in conferring a subjective right, within the limits mentioned above, on the owner of know-how.

In the author's opinion, the complete protection of know-how, even as against third parties acting in good faith or presumed to be so acting (this is often the case with subcontractors working for rival firms), can only be achieved through the second method of protection. In this context he analyzes the Model Law on Inventions published by BIRPI/WIPO, the second part of which deals with technical processes and know-how.

The author then considers the legal basis for such a subjective right. In view of the heterogeneous nature of know-how's various elements, the *raison d'être* for know-how as a whole must, he feels, be found outside those elements and in a sense above them — namely in the rights of "personality" or privacy of the firm, as a legal person, in its day-to-day industrial life. It is the right of the firm to perform its activity freely and therefore to prohibit the usurpation of the fruits of such activity.

This right is thus similar to the subjective right of privacy granted to the individual by the recent French Law of July 17, 1970, which the author discusses at length. The right is equivalent to a businessman's "right to be left alone," to use the words of United States jurists.

The second volume of the work is essentially devoted to a study of know-how contracts, their legal and fiscal treatment and their status in relation to the various anti-trust laws. On the basis of his observations on the structure of these contracts, the author proposes a model contract which would, in his opinion, afford the most extensive guarantees both to the supplier and recipient of know-how. The text of the model contract appears as an annex, together with an abundant international bibliography. The work is thus of interest both to jurists and industrial property practitioners.

G. R. W.

### Selection of New Publications

- BENER-WITTEWER (Elisabeth). *Le caractère du droit de marque et les importations parallèles*. Berne, H. Lang, 1970. - 190 p.
- BERNITZ (Ulf), MODIG (Jonas) & MALLMÉN (Anders). *Otillbörlig marknadsföring. En handbok om den nya lagstiftningen*. Stockholm, Jurist- och Samhällsvetareförbundets Förlags & Industriförbundets Förlag, 1970. - 395 p.
- DAVIS (Albert S.). *Practical Patent Licensing*. New York, Practising Law Institute, 1966-1969. - 247 p.
- GRZYBOWSKI (Stefan), KOPFF (Andrzej), SZWAJA (Janusz), etc. *Zagadnienia prawa wynalazczego*. Warsaw, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1969. - 368 p.
- HÄUSSER (Erich). *Zehn Jahre Bundespatentgericht*, Jubilee edition edited by Mr. Häusser. Cologne, Carl Heymanns Verlag KG, 1971. - 295 p.
- MING (Hans Peter). *Die vorsorglichen Massnahmen im gewerblichen Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht*. Zurich, Otto L. Weher, Druckerei & Verlag, 1969. - 65 p.
- PATENT RESOURCES GROUP. *Software Protection by Trade Secret, Contract, Patent. Law, Practice and Forms*. Washington, Patent Resources Group, 1969. - 358 p.
- SCHULTE (Hans-Jürgen). *Lizenztauschverträge und Patentgemeinschaften im amerikanischen und im deutschen Recht*. Frankfurt/Main, Athenäum, 1971. - 256 p.
- STROHM (Hans Gottfried). *Wettbewerbsbeschränkungen in Patentlizenzverträgen nach amerikanischem und deutschem Recht*. Cologne, Carl Heymanns Verlag KG, 1971. - 439 p.
- VAN DIJK (W.). *Merkenrecht in Beneluxverband*. Amsterdam, Internationaal Merkenhureau van der Graaf & Co. N. V., 1971. - 82 p.
- VIARO (Mario). *Lo tutela del principio scientifico nel diritto d'invenzione*. Milan, Giuffrè, 1970. - 155 p.
- WICHERS HOETH (L.). *Kort commentaar op de Benelux-merkenwet*. Zwolle, W. E. J. Tjeenk Willink, 1970. - 173 p.



## UPOV Meetings

December 14 and 15, 1971 (Geneva) — Working Party on Fees

January 25 and 26, 1972 (Geneva) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables

May 23 and 24, 1972 (Cambridge) — Technical Working Party for Cross-fertilized Agricultural Crops

May 25 and 26, 1972 (Antibes) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants

November 7 and 10, 1972 (Geneva) — Diplomatic Conference

*Object:* Amendment of the Convention

November 8 and 9, 1972 (Geneva) — Council

## Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

December 13 to 16, 1971 (Brussels) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Council of Presidents

December 20 to 22, 1971 (The Hague) — International Patent Institute — Administrative Council

March 19 to 24, 1972 (Nice) — International Literary and Artistic Association — Congress

April 24 to 28, 1972 (Geneva) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Council of Presidents

April 25 to 27, 1972 (Helsinki) — International Writers Guild — Executive Council

May 21 to 25, 1972 (Geneva) — International League Against Unfair Competition — Congress

October 16 to 21, 1972 (Mexico) — International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers — Congress

November 12 to 18, 1972 (Mexico) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Congress

Intergovernmental Conference for the Setting Up of a European System for the Grant of Patents (Luxembourg):

January 24 to February 4, 1972 — Intergovernmental Conference

February 21 to 25, 1972 — Working Party IV

February 28 to March 3, 1972 — Working Party I

April 24 to 28, 1972 — Working Party III

June 19 to 30, 1972 — Intergovernmental Conference

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## VACANCY IN WIPO

Applications are invited for the following post:

*Competition No. 171 \***Head of Copyright Division*

*Category and grade: P. 5*

*Principal duties:*

The incumbent will direct the Copyright Division of the International Bureau. In this capacity his duties will include:

- (a) formulation of proposals for the preparation and implementation of the WIPO copyright and neighboring rights program;
- (b) writing of legal studies;
- (c) acting as editor of "Copyright" and "Le Droit d'Auteur";
- (d) representing WIPO at meetings concerning copyright and neighboring rights and preparation of working papers for and reports on such meetings;
- (e) directing the work of maintaining up to date a collection of copyright and neighboring rights legislation.

*Qualifications:*

- (a) University degree in law or equivalent legal qualifications.
- (b) Wide experience in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, including its international aspects.
- (c) Excellent knowledge of one of the following working languages: English or French, and at least a good knowledge of the other. Additional linguistic abilities would be an advantage.

*Nationality:*

Candidates must be nationals of one of the member States of WIPO or of the Paris or Berne Unions. Qualifications being equal, preference will be given to candidates who are nationals of States of which no national is on the staff of WIPO.

*Date of entry on duty:*

As mutually agreed.

*Applications:*

*Application forms* and full information regarding the *conditions of employment* may be obtained from the Head of the Administrative Division, WIPO, 32, chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. Please refer to the number of the Competition.

*Closing date:*

February 15, 1972.

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\* *Note:* This vacancy announcement cancels and supersedes Competition No. 137, of December 1970, for the same post.