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INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAWS AND TREATIES

Editor's Note

CHINA

Patent Law Adopted at the Fourth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National
People's Congress on March 12, 1984 Text 2-001

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Notifications

WIPO Convention

Accession

NEW ZEALAND

The Government of New Zealand deposited, on March 14, 1984, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

The said instrument of accession contains the declaration that the accession of New Zealand shall extend to the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to New Zealand, and also the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau, on June 14, 1984.

WIPO Notification No. 127, of March 20, 1984.

Paris Convention

Accession to the Stockholm Act (1967) (with the exception of Articles 1 to 12)

NEW ZEALAND

The Government of New Zealand deposited, on March 14, 1984, its instrument of accession to the Stockholm Act of July 14, 1967, of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, with a declaration to the effect that its accession shall not apply to Articles 1 to 12. New Zealand has been a member of the Paris Union founded by the said Paris Convention, since July 29, 1931.

The said instrument of accession also contains the declaration that the accession of New Zealand, and the declaration to the effect that its accession does not apply to Articles 1 to 12 of the Stockholm Act (1967), shall extend to the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau.

The Stockholm Act (1967) of the said Convention, with the exception of Articles 1 to 12, will enter into force, with respect to New Zealand, and also the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau, on June 20, 1984.

Paris Notification No. 110, of March 20, 1984.

Hague Agreement

The London Act (1934), the Hague Act (1960), the Stockholm (Complementary) Act (1967) and the Protocol of Geneva (1975)

Accession

HUNGARY

The Government of Hungary deposited, on March 7, 1984, its instrument of accession to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs of November 6, 1925, as revised at London on June 2, 1934, and at The Hague on November 28, 1960, and supplemented by the Complementary Act of Stockholm of July 14, 1967, and by the Protocol of Geneva of August 29, 1975.

The said instrument of accession contains the declaration that Hungary does not consider itself bound by the Protocol attached to the said Hague Agreement as revised at The Hague on November 28, 1960 ("the Hague Act (1960)").

Hungary has not heretofore been a member of the Union for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs ("Hague Union"), founded by the Hague Agreement.

The Hague Agreement as revised at London on June 2, 1934 ("London Act (1934)"), and supplemented by the Complementary Act of Stockholm of July 14, 1967 ("the Stockholm (Complementary) Act (1967)"), and by the Protocol of Geneva of August 29, 1975 ("Protocol of Geneva (1975)"), will enter into force, with respect to Hungary, on April 7, 1984. On that date, Hungary will become a member of the Hague Union and will be bound by the London Act (1934), the Stockholm (Complementary) Act (1967) and the Protocol of Geneva (1975).

The date of entry into force of the Hague Act (1960) will be notified when the required number of ratifications or accessions is reached in accordance with Article 26(1) of the said Act.

The Hague Notification No. 20, of March 13, 1984.

Budapest Treaty (Microorganisms)

Change in Fees under Rule 12.2 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty

CENTRAALBUREAU VOOR SCHIMMELCULTURES (CBS)

The following notification addressed to the Director General of WIPO by the European Patent Organisation under Rule 12.2(a) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure was received on March 19, 1984, and is published by the International Bureau of WIPO pursuant to Rule 12.2(b) of the said Regulations:

The fee schedule of the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS) as published in the September 1981 issue of *Industrial Property* is changed as follows in respect of the fees for the communication of information under Rule 7.6 and the delivering of the attestation pursuant to Rule 8.2 of the said Regulations:

— Communication of information under Rule 7.6	hfl. 40.-
— Delivering of the attestation pursuant to Rule 8.2	hfl. 40.-

[End of text of the notification of the
European Patent Organisation]

The fees set forth in the said notification of the European Patent Organisation will apply as from the thirtieth day following the date (April 30, 1984) of the publication of the said fees in the present issue of *Industrial Property*, that is, as from May 30, 1984 (see Rule

12.2(c) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty), and will replace the fees for the communication of information under Rule 7.6 and the delivering of the attestation pursuant to Rule 8.2 of the said Regulations, published in the September 1981 issue of *Industrial Property*.

Budapest Communication No. 18 (this Communication is the subject of Budapest Notification No. 37, of April 6, 1984).

Nairobi Treaty (Olympic Symbol)

I. Ratification

URUGUAY

The Government of Uruguay deposited, on March 16, 1984, its instrument of ratification of the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol, adopted at Nairobi on September 26, 1981.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Uruguay, on April 16, 1984.

Nairobi Notification No. 20, of March 20, 1984.

II. Accession

SYRIA

The Government of Syria deposited, on March 13, 1984, its instrument of accession to the Nairobi Treaty.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Syria, on April 13, 1984.

Nairobi Notification No. 21, of March 27, 1984.

Activities of the International Bureau

The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in 1983

The following paragraphs summarize the results of operations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in 1983, which was the fifth full calendar year during which the PCT was in operation.

Membership. On January 1, 1984, the following 33 countries were party to the PCT: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United States of America. In Denmark, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America, Chapter II of the PCT is not applicable.

Accession by several countries to the PCT is expected in 1984.¹

International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities. The following Offices were International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities on January 1, 1984: the Australian Patent Office, the Austrian Patent Office, the Japanese Patent Office, the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, the Swedish Patent Office and the European Patent Office (EPO). On the same date, the United States Patent and Trademark Office was an International Searching Authority and the United Kingdom Patent Office an International Preliminary Examining Authority.

Statistics. During 1983, the International Bureau received the "record copies" of 4,971 international applications from the "receiving Offices," that is, Offices with which international applications were filed.

The number of international applications filed, in the same year, according to information provided by the receiving Offices, amounted to 5,050. The total numbers of international applications filed in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations are as follows:

June to December 1978	687
1979	2,734
1980	3,958
1981	4,321
1982	4,713
1983	5,050

The increase in filings can be attributed mainly to an increasing awareness of the advantages offered by the PCT on the part of potential applicants.

In the following table, the year's totals of record copies received and international applications filed are broken down according to the various receiving Offices, and the corresponding percentages are indicated.

Receiving Office (Name of Country or Organization)	Record Copies Received		Applications Filed	
	Number/Percentage		Number/Percentage	
Australia	192	3.86	199	3.94
Austria	38(+4)	0.76	39	0.77
Belgium	24(+2)	0.48	24	0.48
Brazil	14	0.28	12	0.24
Denmark	129(+1)	2.60	127	2.51
Finland	89	1.79	82	1.62
France	262(+17)	5.27	268	5.31
Germany (Federal Republic of)	203(+251)	4.08	227	4.50
Hungary	65	1.31	62	1.23
Japan	462	9.29	440	8.71
Netherlands	51	1.03	49	0.97
Norway	58	1.17	57	1.13
Romania	2	0.04	2	0.04
Soviet Union	42	0.84	48	0.95
Sweden	439(+7)	8.83	488	9.66
Switzerland*	152(+35)	3.06	149	2.95
United Kingdom**	356(+76)	7.16	355	7.03
United States of America	2,054	41.33	2,070	40.99
EPO***	339	6.82	352	6.97
Total:	4,971	100.00	5,050	100.00

* Receiving Office also for nationals and residents of Liechtenstein.

** Receiving Office also for residents of Hong Kong and the Isle of Man.

*** Nationals and residents of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom may use either the EPO or their national Offices as receiving Office; for nationals and residents of Liechtenstein, national Office means the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office. The figures in brackets after the number of record copies received indicate the breakdown of the record copies of international applications filed with the EPO by nationals or residents of the States concerned.

The average number of designations of Contracting States per international application was 9.61 in 1983. The average number of designation fees payable, however, was 4.81. This difference is partly due to the fact that in the case of designation of several countries

¹ Sudan and Bulgaria deposited instruments of accession to the PCT in January and February 1984.

for regional (European or African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)) protection, only one designation fee is due. The difference also shows that applicants eliminate a certain number of designations—made at no cost at the time of filing—by the time they effect payment of the designation fee, a natural and desirable result of the PCT procedure. The following table shows the year's total of designations broken down according to the designated States and the ratio of designations of Contracting States per 100 international applications.

Designated State	Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection *	Ratio of Designations per 100 International Applications
Australia	2,071	41.66
Austria	2,429	48.86
Belgium	2,683	53.97
Brazil	1,294	26.02
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	249	5.01
Denmark	1,513	30.44
Finland	1,178	23.70
France	3,776	75.96
Germany (Federal Republic of)	3,978	80.02
Hungary	313	6.30
Japan	3,862	77.69
Luxembourg	2,095	42.14
Madagascar	101	2.03
Malawi	92	1.85
Monaco	154	3.10
Netherlands	3,013	60.61
Norway	1,420	28.57
Romania	246	4.95
Soviet Union	772	15.53
Sri Lanka	90	1.81
Sweden	2,816	56.65
Switzerland **	2,724	54.80
United Kingdom	3,806	76.56
United States of America	2,822	56.77
OAPI ***	163	3.28

* Only one designation is counted in the case of the designation of a State member of the European Patent Organisation for national protection and a European patent.

** Includes the simultaneous designation of Liechtenstein.

*** Means the simultaneous designation of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Mauritania, Senegal and Togo.

The languages in which the international applications received in 1983 by the International Bureau were filed and the corresponding percentages are as follows:

Language of Filing	Number of Applications	Percentage of Total
Danish	61	1.23
Dutch	14	0.28
English	3,098	62.33
Finish	35	0.70
French	323	6.50
German	672	13.52
Japanese	462	9.29
Norwegian	30	0.60
Russian	42	0.84
Swedish	234	4.71
Total:	4,971	100.00

In 1983, the International Preliminary Examining Authorities notified the International Bureau of their receipt of 259 demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT. The International Bureau received and communicated to the elected Offices the international preliminary examination reports in 234 cases. The International Bureau provided the translations of those reports in accordance with the requirements of the elected Offices. In the following table, these demands are broken down according to the International Preliminary Examining Authorities having received the demands, and the corresponding percentages are indicated.

Authority (Country or Organization)	Number of Demands	Percentage of Total
Australia	24	9.27
Japan	16	6.18
Soviet Union	2	0.77
Sweden	133	51.35
United Kingdom	40	15.44
EPO	44	16.99
Total:	259	100.00

During 1983, the receiving Offices and the International Searching Authorities worked within the time limits prescribed for performing their various tasks, including those involving the transmittal of the record copy and the international search report to the International Bureau. In most instances, the International Bureau was in possession of the international search report in sufficient time to publish it *together* with the international application.

Publications under the PCT. The fortnightly publication of the *PCT Gazette*, in separate English and French editions, was continued throughout 1983. In addition to a substantial volume of information of a general character, the *PCT Gazette* included entries relating to the 4,466 international applications which were published in the form of PCT pamphlets (in English, French, German, Japanese or Russian, depending on the language of filing) on the same day as the relevant issues of the *Gazette*. Three special issues were published consolidating the information of a general character. The number of international applications published as pamphlets in each of the above-mentioned languages (and the corresponding percentages) are as follows:

Language of Publication	Number of Applications Published	Percentage of Total
English	3,219	72.07
French	259	5.80
German	525	11.76
Japanese	423	9.47
Russian	40	0.90
Total:	4,466	100.00

Meetings. In 1983, several meetings were held to propagate knowledge about the advantages of the PCT for industry. They took place in the United States of America (Marco Island (Florida)) in January, in Tokyo and Paris in March, in Frankfurt and Leverkusen (Federal Republic of Germany) in April, and in London in November.

The *PCT Union Assembly* held its tenth session in Geneva in September/October 1983. The Assembly amended, with effect from January 1, 1984, the Schedule of Fees annexed to the PCT Regulations. The new amounts of the fees were published in *Industrial Property* (see *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties, MULTILATERAL TREATIES*—Text 2-007, replacement page 080).

The *PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters* held its second session in Geneva in April 1983. The International Bureau submitted to it revised proposals for possible improvements to the PCT, particularly the PCT Regulations, taking into account the advice and the recommendations of the Committee formulated at its first session held the preceding year.

The majority of the proposed amendments were approved without change, approved after certain modifications, or approved subject to redrafting or further study of certain aspects, and were submitted to the Assembly of the PCT Union, which met in January/February 1984, for final decision.

The *PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation* held its sixth session in Geneva in September 1983. The Committee discussed, in particular, inventories of patent documents pertaining to the PCT "minimum documentation." Furthermore, various additions to and deletions from the "list of non-patent literature" in the minimum documentation were also considered.

Public Information Activities. Replacement pages were issued in January and July 1983 to update the *PCT Applicant's Guide*. Revised versions of a general information leaflet, "Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)," were published in English, French and German. The preparation of a revised Japanese version has started.

General Studies

The Birth of the First Patent Law
of the People’s Republic of China*

HUANG KUNYI**

**The Role, Qualifications and Associations of
Industrial Property Attorneys***

A. de ELZABURU**

Book Reviews

Dossier Privacy, by N. Catania, Edizioni Sarin, Rome, 1983.—501 pages

The increasing use of electronic systems for the treatment of information has evidenced in recent years, not only important questions concerning intellectual property, but also the question of the privacy of data on individuals and the interrelated issue of the possible violation of the right to privacy of every person. The relationship between the development of telematic techniques and a new notion of "privacy" has brought about in many countries the establishment of *ad hoc* legislation, such as the *Data Lag* (1973) in Sweden, the *Bundesdatenschutzgesetz* (1977) in the Federal Republic of Germany, the *Loi relative à l'informatique, aux fichiers et aux libertés* (1981) in France and the *Convention de Strasbourg pour la protection des personnes à l'égard du traitement automatisé des données à caractère personnel* (1981) administered by the Council of Europe.

The author presents a complete and updated overall view of the existing national laws in this field, which he analyzes from a comparative point of view. The book contains two final chapters, one comprising an exhaustive bibliography and notes on case law and treatises and the other reproducing the full text of documents which are of particular relevance for the subject matter examined. This work constitutes an important concrete step towards the understanding of one of the new legal problems—the right to privacy—arising from the relationship between telematics and law.

Tratat de Proprietate Industrială, vol. II, *Semne distinctive*, by Y. Eminescu. Academy of Social and Political Sciences of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Editura Academiei, Bucharest, 1983.—192 pages.

Dr. Eminescu, who is at present Director of Research at the University of Bucharest and Professor at the Center for the International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI) in Strasbourg, is well known in industrial property circles; in particular she has published a number of works in French.

This work, published in Romanian under the auspices of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences of the Socialist Republic of Romania, is the second volume of this treatise on industrial property (the first deals with the protection of "new creations" (inventions, scientific discoveries, innovations, utility models, know-how, industrial designs)); the third volume, which is under preparation, will be devoted to competition law.

Volume II, on the legislation governing distinctive signs, is introduced by general considerations, followed by a brief historical account. It deals with marks, trade names, emblems, titles of journals and the protection of type faces.

EG

Wirtschaftsrecht: Bd. I, Weltwirtschaftsrecht und europäisches Wirtschaftsrecht, by W. Fikentscher. C.H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Munich, 1983.—772 pages.

As Professor Fikentscher points out in his preface, it is particularly difficult to give an exposition of economic law, among other things because until now the areas of law belonging to the law of economic relations have not been defined. However, the author has successfully applied himself to the task of drawing up, according to a rational and methodical plan, a veritable manual which describes the legal rules that serve to protect and inform all those who take part in economic life.

Volume I of this work is in two parts, the first dealing with the world law of economic relations, and the second with the European law of economic relations. Within this broad framework, and in particular taking into account the interrelationship of industrial property law and antitrust law, both parts contain a comprehensive presentation of industrial property and copyright law. Intellectual property in the legal order is highlighted in its importance, both legal and economic. Clear and concise comments are given on the international conventions governing the subject, and in particular on the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Munich Convention on the Grant of European Patents. The comments are accompanied by an abundance of footnotes containing bibliographic and case law information. There is in addition a very detailed index of the subject matter covered and court decisions rendered, which greatly facilitates the consultation of this first volume; the second volume is devoted to the German law of economic relations.

Lawyers, economists and practitioners of the law of economic relations in general and intellectual property law in particular will undoubtedly recognize the great scientific value of Professor Fikentscher's work, which is based on profound analysis and a very extensive knowledge of the subject.

FB

Le Invenzioni e i Modelli Industriali, by G. Guglielmotti, Estratto dal Trattato di Diritto Privato diretto da P. Rescigno, UTET, Turin.—90 pages.

This study, which is part of a civil law treatise, describes with precision and clarity the Italian patent and industrial designs legislation taking into account the most recent trends developed by the legal theory and case law.

As noted by the author in the preface, the Italian patent and industrial designs systems are respectively governed by two sets of provisions: the relevant articles of the Civil Code and the decrees that have been enacted specifically to regulate the subject matter. Accordingly, the patent system is covered by Articles 2584 to 2591 of the Civil Code and by Royal Decree No. 1127 of June 29, 1939, as last amended by Decree of the President of the Republic No. 338 of June 22, 1979. The industrial designs system is regulated by Articles 2592 to 2594 of the Civil Code and by Royal Decree No. 1411 of August 25, 1940, as amended, *inter alia*, by Decree of the President of the Republic No. 338 of June 22, 1979. The author indicates, however, that the above-mentioned decrees constitute in themselves an organic body of legislation so that the question arises, at least as far as the patent system is concerned, whether the relevant provisions of the Civil Code should still be considered in force. He therefore examines in detail the legislation on patents and industrial designs, including a chapter on know-how and plant varieties, following the provisions respectively contained in Decrees Nos. 1127 and 1411 as amended, noting, case by case, if and to what extent a corresponding article of the Civil Code is to be considered implicitly abrogated.

This well-documented analytical work can be recommended to anyone looking for a comprehensive survey of the legislation presently in force in Italy in the field of inventions and industrial designs.

A1

Introduction to Trade Mark Law in the Benelux, by W. Mak and H. Molijn. Kluwer Law and Taxation Publishers, Deventer, Boston and Antwerp, 1982.—139 pages.

The two authors, well-known experts of trademark law, present in this English-language book a comprehensive commentary on the Uniform Benelux Trade Mark Law. The whole range of substantive trademark law created in accordance with the Benelux Convention for the three Benelux countries (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg) is examined, and on certain matters the authors do not limit themselves to an explanation of the Law but also make suggestions for its improvement, for example, as regards the registration of service marks, which, under the present Benelux Law, is not possible.

Moreover, the book deals with the international registration of trademarks on the basis of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Trademark Registration Treaty, as well as the plans for a European Community Trade Mark.

LB

Traité des brevets, by J.M. Mousseron, with the assistance of J. Schmidt and P. Vigand. Librairies techniques, Paris, 1984.—1,097 pages.

As the distinguished scholar, J.M. Mousseron, points out in his introduction to this treatise, the dominant ideology of our society is based on the belief that economic progress results directly from technological progress which, in turn, results directly from research and development. It is consequently not a mere coincidence that our well-being improves with a growing level of innovation and that the number of patent applications filed is, among other factors, an important indicator of economic health. As legal intervention is a significant tool in the acceleration and improvement of research and development, a clear understanding of patent law is essential for technological advancement.

With this in mind, the author, assisted by two noted professors and practitioners, has undertaken and produced a well-conceived, ambitious and insightful analysis of French, international (PCT), European and Community law relating to the acquisition of patents. The book is divided into two principal parts: an overview of the substantive conditions for the acquisition of patents under the various legal systems, on the one hand, and the verification of those conditions, on the other. Within those two divisions, the substantive law on patents from the making of an invention to the final grant or refusal of protection is examined in an exhaustive manner. To help the reader gain quick access to that wealth of information, moreover, selective tables of contents are provided in respect of French patent legislation, the PCT and the European and Community Patent Conventions, in addition to a general subject matter index and an index of French and European case law.

It is worth noting that a second volume to this important treatise, which will deal with the working of patented inventions, is under preparation. When completed, the entire work will assuredly constitute an indispensable element in the reference library of industrial property practitioners and theoreticians alike.

JE

Paris 1883, Genèse du Droit unioniste des Brevets, by Y. Plasseraud and F. Savignon, Librairies techniques, Paris, 1983.—449 pages.

This book, published by two well-known French experts (Yves Plasseraud is a patent attorney in Paris and François Savignon a former Director of the French Industrial Property Office and a professor at the Strasbourg Center for the International Study of Industrial Property) on the occasion of the Centenary of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, gives a complete picture of the

historical facts which led to the conclusion of the Paris Convention and the attitude taken by governments and industrial circles of the most important States vis-à-vis the creation of an international system for the protection of industrial property.

The book not only traces the history of the Paris Convention but also describes the genesis of the patent system, from the early beginnings in Italy to the adoption of relatively modern patent laws in the 19th century in the European countries, in the United States of America and in Japan.

The idea that an invention deserves protection against unauthorized use took shape in various forms and only gradually developed into the patent system as it is known today. Moreover, the protection of an invention in more than one country was an achievement which was reached only after a development of several hundred years. The authors not only describe the legal aspects of those developments but also present a comprehensive analysis of the economic factors which influenced the establishment of national patent systems and the subsequent recognition of the right of an inventor to seek protection not only in his own country but in other countries as well.

Of particular interest is the chapter dealing with the first international patent congress, which took place in Vienna in 1873. The discussions at that congress fully reflect the problems which needed to be solved in order to achieve protection of an invention in more than one country. The ideas expressed in Vienna were taken up by the French Government and led to the preparation of the draft of the Convention, the basic structure of which has survived its first 100 years. Thus the original concept that only nationals could obtain protection for their inventions—which caused some inventors to change nationality—gradually was replaced by the recognition of the right of the inventor to obtain protection not only in his home country but also in other countries. It is also very interesting to read how the original idea of granting patents of importation and patents of introduction later led to the establishment of an international right of priority. As regards the obligation to work a patented invention, the thorough analysis made by the authors shows that this principal question of international patent

law already played an important role in the beginnings of the Paris Convention.

In conclusion, it should be stated that the book is well worth reading in its entirety. Its lively style—completed by many illustrations and reproductions of historical documents—makes for fascinating reading. The authors deserve great merit in having successfully undertaken this monumental work, which is of interest to anyone who desires to study the fundamental questions of the patent system and its international aspects.

LB

Revisione della Legislazione Nazionale in Materia di Brevetti per Invenzioni Industriali in Applicazione della Delega di cui alla Legge 26 Maggio 1978 N. 260 (Royal Decree No. 1127 of June 29, 1939, as last amended by the Decree of the President of the Republic No. 338 of June 22, 1979), commentary by P. Marchetti *et al.*, *Le nuove Leggi Civili Commentate*, CEDAM, Padua, 1981.—184 pages.

Law No. 260 of May 26, 1978, authorized the Italian Government to enact appropriate legislation to implement a number of international conventions and, among them, the European Patent Convention and the Community Patent Convention. Accordingly, a ministerial Commission prepared in 1979 the necessary modifications (Decree of the President of the Republic No. 338 of June 22, 1979) for harmonizing the existing Italian patent legislation (Royal Decree No. 1127 of June 29, 1939) with the European patent system.

In this detailed commentary, Professor Marchetti and a group of university professors and industrial property practitioners present accurate and comprehensive comments, section by section, on the revised Italian patent law taking into account the most recent legal theory and case law.

This work, which is a real treatise on patent law, will certainly render a great service to practitioners in industrial property.

A1

Calendar of Meetings

Calendar

WIPO Meetings

(Not all WIPO meetings are listed. Dates are subject to possible change.)

1984

May 3 to 11 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Groups on Planning and on Special Questions

May 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Certain Aspects of Patent Law

May 14 to 25 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Search Information

May 21 to 24 (Geneva) — Conference on Inventors (convened jointly with the International Federation of Inventors' Associations)

June 4 to 8 (Geneva) — Group of Experts on Unauthorized Private Copying of Recordings, Broadcasts and Printed Matter (convened jointly with Unesco)

June 18 to 22 (Geneva) — Working Group on Model Provisions for National Laws on Publishing Contracts for Literary Works (convened jointly with Unesco)

September 17 and 19 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Developing Countries

September 18 to 21 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property
 September 18 to 21 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)
 September 24 to 28 (Geneva) — Ordinary Sessions of the Coordination Committee of WIPO and the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Paris Union Assembly (Extraordinary Session); PCT Union Assembly (Extraordinary Session)
 October 8 to 10 (Doha) — Regional Committee of Experts on Means of Implementation in Arab States of Model Provisions on Intellectual Property Aspects of Protection of Expressions of Folklore (convened jointly with Unesco)
 October 15 to 19 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Preparatory Working Group
 October 22 to 26 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on the Question of Copyright Ownership and its Consequences for the Relations between Employers and Employed or Salaried Authors (convened jointly with Unesco)
 November 5 to 9 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on Biotechnological Inventions
 November 19 to 23 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Groups on Special Questions and on Planning
 November 26 to 30 (Paris) — Committee of Experts on Copyright Problems Related to the Rental of Material Supports of Works (convened jointly with Unesco)
 November 26 to 30 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) Union — Committee of Experts
 December 3 to 7 (?) (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on General Information
 December 10 to 14 (Paris) — Group of Experts on the Intellectual Property Aspects of the Protection of Folklore at the International Level (convened jointly with Unesco)

1985

September 23 to October 1 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC, PCT, Budapest, TRT and Berne Unions; Conferences of Representatives of the Paris, Hague, Nice and Berne Unions; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union; Council of the Lisbon Union)

UPOV Meetings

1984

May 15 to 17 (La Minière) — Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs
 June 11 to 15 (Bet Dagan) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables
 June 26 to 29 (Lund) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops, and Subgroups
 August 6 to 10 (Hanover) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees, and Subgroups
 October 8 to 11 (Valencia) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops, and Subgroups
 October 16 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
 October 17 to 19 (Geneva) — Council
 November 6 and 7 (Geneva) — Technical Committee
 November 8 and 9 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee

Other Meetings Concerned with Industrial Property

1984

European Patent Organisation: June 5 to 8 and December 4 to 7 (Munich) — Administrative Council
 Inter-American Association of Industrial Property: May 16 to 19 (Montreal) — VIII Congress
 International League Against Unfair Competition: September 27 to 30 (Milan) — Congress
 Royal Patent and Registration Office: June 13 to 15 (Stockholm) — Symposium on the Centenary of the Swedish Patent System
 Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property: June 5 to 8 (Dijon) — "Congrès de Bourgogne"

1985

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: May 13 to 19 (Rio de Janeiro) — Executive Committee
 International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys: June 3 to 7 (Augsburg) — World Congress

1986

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: June 8 to 13 (London) — XXXIII Congress