

## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

THE International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property held its twenty-fourth congress in London during May 30–June 4. It cannot be said to be a widely known Association, for although the work with which it is concerned, namely, international rights in patents for inventions, trade marks and industrial designs (called 'industrial property' as distinct from 'intellectual property', which is rights in artistic and literary copyright), is the very life-blood of an industrial and manufacturing country such as Britain, public interest in the maintenance of these rights abroad is virtually nil. Nevertheless, the lively interest and vigilance of the few who recognize the trading, economic and financial importance of these rights makes up for the public indifference.

Members of the Association (often known as A.I.P.P.I. from the French form of its name) are professional men and industrialists, such as patent lawyers, and executives of firms with considerable rights in this field arising from research. The Association, which was founded in 1897, works in close harmony with the Bureau of the Industrial Property Union set up by a multilateral treaty known as the Paris Convention of 1883. This Convention (which is the most important international treaty in the patent and trade mark field) was founded and agreed because of the multitude of difficulties confronting a manufacturer of any country who wanted to protect his inventions or trade marks abroad. Indeed, before the Convention was signed, the task of obtaining such protection was almost impossible. The Convention laid down agreed principles which were made law in the signatory countries, whereby reciprocal treatment in obtaining rights for patents and trade marks were given to the nationals of these countries. At present forty-seven countries are members of the Union. The original Convention has been revised at diplomatic conferences held in Brussels in 1900, in Washington in 1911, in The Hague in 1925, in London in 1934, and in Lisbon in 1958.

The Association now has about 2,300 members all over the world. Countries where there are a large number of members form national groups, with an elected president, council, secretary and treasurer. There are now nineteen such groups. Its primary work is to improve the terms of the Convention and its operation in practice by suggesting, through the Bureau of the Industrial Property Union at diplomatic conferences, amendments in the law and practice relating to industrial property in all countries. Such an object can only be achieved gradually, and in a changing world the effort must be continuously sustained. Already many improvements have been made as a result of the Association's work. It is true to say that nearly all the proposals put forward for consideration and adopted by the diplomatic conferences referred to above have been the result of the work of unofficial bodies such as the Association and the International Chamber of Commerce, consisting as they do of specialists in the industrial property field who are constantly, in their day-to-day work, encountering the difficulties and problems created by international manufacturing

rivalry, and who, by their experience and special knowledge, are best able to suggest remedies.

The officers of the national groups meet several times each year at various international centres, and the Association discusses the problems arising at congresses held in alternate years, different countries acting as hosts. Since the War, the Association has held congresses at The Hague (1947), Paris (1950), Vienna (1952), Brussels (1954), Washington (1956), Stockholm (1958), and now London (1960). The previous congresses held in London were in 1898, 1912 and 1932. Prior to the Second World War, the congresses were rather small affairs, but international interest in industrial property has grown so considerably that attendance and the number of countries interested have increased greatly. At the recent congresses, about 600 delegates have attended, with their ladies. In London, the number increased still further to about 700 and the total of participants (including ladies) was more than 1,400, representing thirty-eight countries. There were representatives from the Governments of sixteen countries, five intergovernmental organizations and four international associations. The Government representatives were mostly heads of national patent offices and ministries corresponding to the Board of Trade in Britain.

The London Congress was held under the patronage of H.R.H. Prince Philip, and under the presidency of Sir John Hanbury-Williams.

At the working sessions, held in St. Pancras Assembly Rooms, simultaneous translation of papers in English, French and German was arranged. The following problems were discussed: termination of rights to register trade marks owing to non-use; cancellation of the registration of a trade mark at any time upon proof of abandonment; trade marks or trade names with extended protection; suppression or limitation of trade mark rights after a certain period of use; revocation of patents for non-working; effects on industrial property rights of national and international rules providing for free competition; competence of arbitrators and enforcement of their awards in matters of contracts relating to industrial property; method and preparation of a study of the unification of patent laws; restrictions of the right of the patentee for reasons of public interest; temporary protection at exhibitions; extension of periods expiring on a public holiday; international protection of works of applied art, designs and models; revision of the "Arrangement" of The Hague concerning the international deposit of industrial designs and models; licensing of trade marks; translation of trade marks.

All these problems were fully and freely discussed by the delegates, and in due course the recommendations of the Congress on them will be published and submitted to the Bureau of the Industrial Property Union for the next diplomatic conference, which, so far as The Hague "Arrangement" for industrial designs and models is concerned, will be held at The Hague in November next.

On the social side of the congress week, the inaugural ceremony of its opening was held at the



Royal Festival Hall on May 30, presided over by the Lord High Chancellor, the Right Hon. the Viscount Kilmuir; on May 31, a Government reception was held at Lancaster House under the auspices of the Board of Trade, which was also attended by Prince Philip; on June 2 the delegates attended a gala performance of "The Barber of Seville" at the Royal Opera House; and on June 3 the closing banquet was held in the Great Hall of the Royal Courts of Justice (by permission of the Lord Chancellor and the Minister of Works), followed by a ball in the Halls of the Middle and Inner Temples (by permission of the Benchers of the Middle Temple and Inner Temple).

In consequence of the earnest representations of the German Group, it was agreed that the next Congress of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property be held in Berlin in 1963. The Japanese Group also made strong representations that the Congress following the Berlin one be held in Tokyo in 1966, especially as the

Association has never yet met in Asia. In view of the decision to hold the next Congress in Berlin, an invitation was sent to Peter von Siemens, of Werner von Siemens, Erlangen, to succeed Sir John Hanbury-Williams as president.

The permanent officers of the International Association are: *Secretary-General*, Eugène Blum; *Assistant Secretary-General*, Dr. Rudolf Blum, of Zurich, the headquarters of the Association; *Reporter General*, M. Paul Mathely (Paris); and *Treasurer General*, M. Jaques Bede (Brussels). The president of the British Group is Mr. G. W. Tookey, Q.C., the joint secretaries, Mr. Michael Hesketh-Prichard (chartered patent agent) and Mr. Martin H. Lowry (solicitor), and the treasurer Mr. L. A. Ellwood (solicitor). The president of the German Group, which will be responsible generally for the organization and running of the next Congress, is Herr H. G. Heine (patent agent), and the secretary, Herr Moser von Filseck (advocate).

H. C. MILLER

## PARASITES AS ENEMIES AND ALLIES

THE Spring Meeting of the Parasitology Group of the Institute of Biology was held during April 6-8 in the new buildings of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, by kind arrangement with Prof. W. E. Kershaw. This was the second annual meeting of its kind, and was attended by about a hundred biologists with widely differing interests in parasitology.

Twenty offered papers were concerned with a variety of disciplines and of animal parasites, ranging from studies on the biology of the tapeworm larva, *Cysticercus bovis* (P. H. Silverman), to mitochondrial enzymes in relation to malaria (B. G. Maegraith) and a mathematical analysis of populations of helminths in wild and domesticated animals (H. D. Crofton). The invited speaker, Prof. T. H. Davey, surveyed the role and status of parasites in his discourse on "Parasites as Enemies and Allies".

In the rapidly developing field of physiology of parasites, R. L. Muller presented his experiments on glycogen metabolism in *Haplometra cylindracea* and showed this fluke to be an obligate aerobe—a nice correlation with its habitat in the lung of the frog. Investigations into the growth patterns of certain tapeworms, undertaken by C. A. Hopkins, revealed that during growth the plerocercoid larva doubles its weight every 24 hr., and that it becomes infective before reaching its maximum size. Under the stimulus of transmission to the definitive host, exponential growth is resumed until maturation of the worm. Hopkins suggested that at maturation a growth-inhibiting substance is produced which, because of linear growth and the lack of a circulatory system, does not affect the anterior region of the worm. The proteolytic activity of extracts prepared from *Entamoeba histolytica* and the optimum conditions for proteolysis were reported by R. A. Neal.

Histochemical studies included the distribution of nucleic acids in normal and in akinetoplasmic strains of *Trypanosoma evansi* by J. R. Baker. D. L. Lee showed that the ovijector of *Thelastoma bilhooesi*, a

rematode inhabiting the hind-gut of the cockroach, secretes a mucoprotein responsible for the sticky covering of the eggs. Certain aspects of the behaviour of parasites were treated by F. Hawking and M. J. Worms, who described responses of microfilaria counts of *Monnigofilaria setariosa* to external stimuli applied to the host, the mongoose, and who discussed reasons for the periodic migrations of microfilariae into the peripheral blood.

A knowledge of the life-cycle of a parasite is fundamentally important to epidemiological studies of parasitic diseases, and work by T. E. Gibson on the development of eggs and larvae of two species of sheep nematode, *Nematodirus battus* and *N. filicollis*, and on pasture population densities has allowed grazing management methods to be devised which enable complete control of the disease. The density of parasite populations is also important in the case of ducks harbouring the acanthocephalan *Poly-morphus minutus*, which under certain conditions can cause serious losses, and H. B. N. Hynes gave an account of the way in which the parasite spreads by means of its intermediate host, *Gammarus* spp., from an infected flock penned on to a small stream.

An example of how a population of parasites may serve as an indicator of different zoogeographical populations of host was illustrated by Z. Kabata. Whiting inhabiting the North Sea to the north of the Dogger Bank harbour abundant *Ceratomyxa* in the gall bladder, whereas fish to the south are infected with *Myxidium*. There are also differences in the myxosporidian fauna of these fish from the Faeroes and of the haddock from these areas.

Parasitic infections may evoke immune reactions in the host, and this host-reaction can be utilized to test for the presence of the parasite. R. J. Terry, D. Poynter and P. H. Silverman reviewed and appraised the value of various haematological and serological techniques employed in diagnostic tests. Further uses of host-reaction in detecting the presence of a parasite were reported by S. F. M. Davies and L. P. Joyner, who found that in chicks with a sub-lethal