

in the districts and counties with respect to the cooperatives and the communities of cooperation. The coordination agreements will make it easy for the branches "building" and "invest-building" to find a clear perspective setting of the tasks, to prepare and to realize agricultural investments in complexity. The coordination agreements underlie the economic law. The contract law however, can be used only principally under certain conditions and analogously.

***Position and Perspectives
of the "Patent Licence" as a Model
of a Universal Legal Form of the
International Commerce in Ideas***

by Willi Linden

The paid reimbursement of scientific-technical, but also of industrial results play a very important part in the economic life of the GDR: it became a typical appearance on the world market. The licence contract has prevailed as a typical legal form of reimbursement. The author asks if also the patent licence can function as a model of this universal form. He answers in the negative. If one wishes to develop the licence as a legal form of the commerce in ideas use fully and meeting the practical needs so it is in the opinion of the author urgently necessary to cancel its connection with the patent and the patent licence. A universal legal form as an independent type of contract must be worked out which corresponds with the economic content of commerce which in practice in most cases is treated as this of licencens to-day. He sees the characteristic of this type of contract in its contents, that is the conveyance of scientific-technical and also industrial results and experiences for the purpose of reimbursement and

enabling the user for an effective realization in production.

The "manufacturing licence" as the author calls this sort of licence could function as a model of this legal form.

***The Application of Internal
and Foreign "Public Law"
to Foreign Trade Contracts***

by Fritz Enderlein

With respect to the legislation the fields of foreign economic relations the author gives a survey of the present international tendencies in the use of the internal and foreign public law. In this connection he raises the question what influence the systems of the regulation of foreign trade existing in all countries of the world have on the relations relating to civil law between the partners of foreign trade, especially on the conclusion and the effect of the foreign trade contracts as well as the possibilities of their fulfilment. Whereas the use of the own public law by the own courts independent from any commitment or special connexion is a matter of course in most countries, the use of foreign public law was in former times and is partly also to-day rejected with the actual consequences of the foreign public law often being accepted, however. The use of foreign public law partly takes place in the frame of the commitments of the International Private Law on the basis of international contracts or by international courtesy. The principle of multiple connexion is most in line with the views of socialist jurisprudence on the necessity of a direct special regulation of international economic relations.

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