

yond the hygienically admissible limiting value.

After an analysis of the decree, origins and extents of the contamination of the air as well as of its economic consequence^ the authors draw the conclusion that the negative appearances caused by technics can only be overcome by a planfully managed science and technic. At the same time this is a constitutionally fixed basic concern of our public and legal order.

The authors give a short survey of the principal possibilities with respect to technics to prevent the negative consequences. Important tasks also result from this for the socialist law if it wants to completely meet the dynamics of the social development. After a critical analysis of the legal regulations in force the authors make proposals for a further improvement which principally cover two aspects: 1. An increased central legal basic regulation including public duties with respect to admission, sanction and control, 2. The increased use of the economic levers organized in differentiated ways with respect to the bearers of the emissions. Both circles of regulations shall serve the lass prevention because of which the regulations of the Civil Law Book which subsequently are creating a compensation must lose their effect.

These questions will be of greater importance in economic contracts with respect to the prophylactic effect. By a team-work of chemists, engineers, physicians, economists and jurists these problems will be solved earlier and with greater effect.

Scientific ~ Technical Service, the Protection of its Results and its Utilization in the System of Economic Law

by Richard Osterland

With regard to the production of goods and exchange of goods are at first investigated the systematization of the scientific-technical service in the system of the economic law, the protection of its results and its utilization. Starting from the prevailing character as goods for scientific-technical services the co-operation must be regulated principally in the same way as for the material products. The author outlines the characteristics which arise from their immaterial nature and draws the conclusions for legislation. The exchange of scientific-technical results has to be regulated after the model of the licencing agreement. It is a precondition that the character of the scientific-technical results as goods has to be secured by patent legislation.

Not regarding the copyright the author investigates the systematization of the further spheres of the "protection of inventions and asks the question if it is possible to comprehend them from a view resulting from the process of reproduction; thereby the scientific-technical service must be integrated into the law of co-operation and the result is immediately to be protected by patent law.

With the proceeding materialization of the productive process of production and the realization of the value in the distribution the protection becomes indirect and passes over to other objects, finally to the protection of the immaterial ownership which has acquired a collective organized as a factory and therewith entangles fields which until now have been ascribed to fraudulent competition. From this the author draws the conclusion that the fields