to have the Q.R-property if every over-ring(ring between R and its quotient field K) is a quotient ring. In a similar way it can be proved that a GUFD is a Bezout GKD iff it has the Q.R-property, but a more general result is in order and we state

Proposition 19. A Schreier domain R is a Bezout domain iff it has the Q.R-property.

Proof. If R has the Q.R property, it is a Prüfer domain([9] p. 319) and R being Schreier also is Bezout(cf [5]). Conversely it is well known that a Bezout ring has the Q.R property (cf e.g.[5]).

It is obvious that a Bezout GKD(Prüfer GKD) is a W- domain and so every non zero ideal of a Prüfer GKD has a unique primary decomposition. The above stated fact makes a Prüfer(Bezout)GKD very similar to a Dedekind(Principal ideal) domain. In fact the only point of difference is that Prüfer(Bezout) GKD's admit idempotent ideals while Dedekind domains(PID's) do not. To establish this fact we prove

Proposition 20. A Prüfer GKD R is a Dedekind domain iff each non zero prime ideal of R is non idempotent.

Proof. If R is a Dedekind domain the result is obvious. Conversely let R be a Prüfer GKD such that every non zero prime ideal of R is non idempotent. Then if P is a non zero prime ideal of R every P-primary ideal contains a power of P(cf [28]) and so every non zero ideal of R contains a product of a finite number of maximal ideals, that is R is a W*- domain (cf Th. B) but since R is a GKD and hence completely integrally closed it is a Dedekind domain by Theorem C.

A Bezout GKD being a GUFD, we can state as a corollary to Theorem 16 the