be uniquely represented as an intersection of finitely many primary ideals.

A W-ring R is called a <u>W*-ring</u> if each ideal of R contains a power of its radical.

Theorem A([10] Th. 1). A ring is a W-ring iff it is a finite direct sum of primary rings and one dimensional integral domains in which every non zero ideal is contained in only finitely many maximal ideals.

Theorem B ([10] Th.2). A W-ring is a W*-ring iff each non zero ideal of R contains a product of non zero prime ideals.

Theorem C ([10] Th. 4). If a W*-domain is strongly(completely) integrally closed then it is a Dedekind domain.

First we take up the behaviour of minimal prime ideals in GUFD's. We note that in the case of UFD's it is well known that an integral domain R is a UFD iff every non zero prime ideal of R contains a principal(non zero) prime, and that an analogue of this result appears in this chapter as Prop. 7. And to clarify the structure of minimal prime ideals of GUFD's still further we prove the

Theorem 16. If P is a minimal prime ideal in a GUFD R, then P is either principal or idempotent.

Proof. Let P be a minimal prime ideal in a GUFD R then by (2) of Proposition 5, $P = Q_q$ for a prime quantum q.

Suppose that $P^2 \neq P$ and let $x \in P - P^2$. Since $P = Q_q$ $(x,q) \neq 1$, obviously $q_1 = (x,q)$ is contained in P and no other minimal prime ideal. We claim that q_1 is an atom. For supposing on the contrary that $q_1 = q_2 q_3$, where q_2, q_3 are both non units. Since $q_1 \in P$ and is in no other minimal prime ideal every non unit factor of q_1 is in P. This implies that $q_2, q_3 \in P$ and so $q_1 = q_2 q_3 \in P^2$ i.e. $x = x_1 q_1 \in P^2$, a contradiction