During his long life, Alex Meyer proudly achieved something which only very few other jurists have achieved. He became a pioneer of the science of air law as well as a pioneer of the science of space law.¹

Alex Meyer was already 77 when the first artificial satellite Sputnik I was brought into outer space by the Soviet Union. At that time he could look back on a very successful career as an aviation lawyer.² His two seminal writings, one in 1908 on “The Legal Consequences of “Opening up” Air Space” (Die Erschließung des Luftraums und ihre rechtlichen Folgen) and the other, published in 1944 on “Freedom of the Air as a Legal Problem” (Freiheit der Luft

² See the liber amicorum in his honor which gives an impression of his influence and his writings, MANFRED BODENSCHATZ & KARL-HEINZ BOCKSTIEGEL & PETER WEIDES (EDS.), FESTSCHRIFT FÜR ALEX MEYER (LIBER AMICORUM FOR ALEX MEYER) (1975). On the occasion of his 80th anniversary he received a book with his selected writings, ALEX MEYER, LUFTRECHT IN FÜNF JAHRZEHNTEN (AIR LAW IN FIVE DECADES) (1961), with an Avant Propos of the then Federal Transport Minister of Germany Dr. Hans-Christoph Seebohm.