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COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Report
OF THE
Register of Copyrights
FOR THE
Fiscal Year 1915-1916

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WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1916

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The following 5 bulletins and circulars which have been issued by the Copyright Office may be had free on request to the REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.:

BULLETIN No. 14.

The Copyright Law of the United States of America, being the Act of March 4, 1909 (in force July 1, 1909), as amended by the Acts of August 24, 1912, March 2, 1913, and March 28, 1914, together with Rules for Practice and Procedure under Section 25, by the Supreme Court of the United States. 66 pp. 8°. 1916.

BULLETIN No. 15.

Rules and Regulations for the registration of claims to copyright. Prepared under the authority conferred in section 53 of the copyright act of 1909. 29 pp. 8°. 1914.

BULLETIN No. 16.

Copyright in England. Act 1 and 2 Geo. 5. ch. 46. An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to copyright, passed December 16, 1911. [In force, July 1, 1912. With Addenda of previous copyright acts not repealed.] 54 pp. 8°. 1914.

INFORMATION CIRCULAR No. 4.

International Copyright Convention. Berne, 1886, and Amendments agreed to at Paris, 1896. Also, additional protocol to Berlin Convention, signed at Berne, March 20, 1914. 17 pp. 4°.

INFORMATION CIRCULAR No. 4 A.

International Copyright Convention. Revised text, Berlin, 1908. 12 pp. 4°.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The following publications of the Copyright Office were issued in limited editions, but may be had (so far as any are still available) from the SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C., upon payment of the nominal prices given, which includes postage.

Postal money orders or drafts should be made payable and addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Stamps and uncertified checks are not accepted.

BULLETIN No. 3. Paper, 15c.; cloth, 35c.

Copyright Enactments of the United States, 1783-1906. 2d ed., rev. 174 pp. 8°. 1906.

BULLETIN No. 8. Cloth, 65c.

Copyright in Congress, 1789-1904. A bibliography, and chronological record of all proceedings in Congress in relation to copyright from April 15, 1789, to April 28, 1904. 468 pp. 8°. 1905.

BULLETIN No. 9. Paper, 5c.

The Provisions of the United States Copyright Laws with a summary of some parallel provisions of the copyright laws of foreign countries. 51 pp. 4°. 1905.

BULLETIN No. 11. Paper, 10c.

Copyright in Japan. Law of March 3, 1899, and copyright convention between the United States and Japan, May 10, 1906, together with the text of earlier enactments. v+50 pp. 8°. 1906.

BULLETIN No. 13. Paper, 15c.

International Copyright Union. Berne convention, 1886; Paris convention, 1896; Berlin convention, 1908. Report of [Thorvald Solberg] the delegate of the United States to the International conference for the revision of the Berne Copyright Convention, held at Berlin, Germany, October 14 to November 14, 1908. 69 pp. 4°. 1908.

BULLETIN No. 17. Paper, 10c.; cloth, 30c.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1913-1914. 105 pp. 8°. 1915.

IN PREPARATION:

Bulletin No. 18. Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. July, 1914-1916. About 400 pp. 8°.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Receipts.....	177
Expenditures.....	178
Copyright entries and fees.....	179
Copyright deposits.....	179
Copyright index and catalogue, bulletins, and circulars:	
Index cards.....	181
Catalogue of Copyright Entries.....	181
Bulletins and circulars.....	182
Catalogue of Copyright Dramas, 1870-1915.....	182
Summary of copyright business.....	182
Condition of Copyright Office work:	
(a) Current work.....	183
(b) Deposits received prior to July 1, 1897.....	184
(c) Branch Copyright Office at San Francisco.....	184
Appointment of Mr. Crisfield as Assistant Register of Copyrights.....	185
Copyright legislation and international copyright relations:	
Legislation—	
Copyright bills and reports.....	185
Censorship of motion pictures.....	192
Public printing bills.....	193
Designs copyright bills.....	194
International copyright relations—	
Pan American Copyright Convention of 1910.....	195
Statistical summaries, Exhibits A to G.....	197
Addendum: Copyright bills and reports, 64th Cong., 1st sess.:	
H. R. act no. 8356, referred to Senate Committee on Patents, Apr. 4, 1916.....	203
H. R. report no. 265, to accompany bill H. R. 8356, Feb. 26, 1916.....	204
H. R. report no. 640, to accompany bill H. R. 13981, May 5, 1916.....	207
H. R. bill no. 14226, introduced by Hon. William D. Stephens, Apr. 5, 1916.....	209

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1915-16

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1916

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$115,663.42. A *Fees, etc.* balance of \$9,257.35, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1915, making a total of \$124,920.77 to be accounted for. Of this amount, the sum of \$2,711.39 received by the Copyright Office, was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$122,209.38. The balance carried over to July 1, 1916, was \$9,222.53 (representing trust funds, \$7,839.26, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—19 years—\$1,383.27), leaving fees applied during the fiscal year 1915-16 and paid into the Treasury \$112,986.85.

The yearly copyright fees have more than doubled since the reorganization of the office in 1897, reaching above the \$100,000 mark during the first year of operation under the new copyright law which went into effect on July 1, 1909. The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897, are:

1897-98.....	\$55,926.50	1908-9.....	\$83,816.75
1898-99.....	58,267.00	1909-10.....	104,644.95
1899-1900.....	65,206.00	1910-11.....	109,913.95
1900-1901.....	63,687.50	1911-12.....	116,685.05
1901-2.....	64,687.00	1912-13.....	114,980.60
1902-3.....	68,874.50	1913-14.....	120,219.25
1903-4.....	72,629.00	1914-15.....	111,922.75
1904-5.....	78,058.00	1915-16.....	112,986.85
1905-6.....	80,198.00		
1906-7.....	84,685.00	Total.....	1,649,776.15
1907-8.....	82,387.50		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, was \$102,580. The total expenditures for salaries was \$102,552.47, or \$10,434.38 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditure for supplies, including stationery and other articles and postage on foreign mail matter, etc. was \$1,064.63.

Copyright receipts and fees During the 19 fiscal years since the reorganization of the Copyright Office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1916) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to more than a million and a half dollars (\$1,649,776.15), the articles deposited number over three and a half millions (3,642,856), and the total copyright registrations exceed two millions (2,051,541).

Excess of fees over salaries The fees (\$1,649,776.15) were larger than the appropriation for salaries used during the same period (\$1,409,087.75) by \$240,688.40.

Value of copyright deposits In addition to this direct profit, a large number of the 3,642,856 books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 19 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress through the Copyright Office effected a saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

Money value of deposits The exact money value of the copyright deposits is not obtainable. The books deposited by the leading publishers usually are accompanied by a statement of selling price, but a large number still come to us without any indication of value. Of the books received during the first five months of 1916 costing \$10 or more each there were 126 items, making a total actual value of more than \$6,000. The greater number of the books deposited, however, are sold at less than \$10 each. It is believed that a conservative estimate of the value of the books alone received during the fiscal year would amount to \$50,000. In addition, among the 30,000 musical works deposited there are many of considerable money value, and many prints and engravings of high price are included in the fine arts deposit.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 115,967. *Registrations*
Of these, 105,454 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate, and 8,885 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 1,628 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$110,710.50.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1916, as compared with the number of entries made in the previous year, is shown in Exhibit F.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

The various articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law which have been registered, stamped, indexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year amount to 201,802. *Articles deposited*
The number of these articles in each class for the 19 fiscal years is shown in Exhibit G.

The copyright act which went into force on July 1, 1909, provides for the gradual elimination of the accumulated copyright deposits (secs. 59 and 60.) During the year books desired for the Library to the number of 6,563 volumes (including 1,487 foreign books and pamphlets) have been forwarded through the Order Division. These selected books were in addition to the "first" copies of copyright books sent forward as received from day to day, numbering 11,794 for the fiscal year. In addition, there has been transferred upon the Librarian's order a collection of books and pamphlets relating to American poetry and printed dramas by American authors, numbering 1,144 pieces, thus making a total of 19,501 books and pamphlets delivered to the Library from the Copyright Office during the year. *TRANSFERRED TO LIBRARY: Books*

Of musical compositions, 20,644 were deposited and registered during the year, and of these, 18,633 were transferred to the Music Division. There were also transferred 19,735 musical compositions that were registered prior to 1909 under the old law. All of the 1,612 maps registered during the year were placed in the Map Division. Out of the total of 23,348 photographs, engravings, and other "pictorial illustrations" entered, 4,438 were selected and forwarded to the Print Division for permanent deposit. Of the 24 daily newspapers registered, both copies of 18 (6 being *Other articles: Music, maps, prints, photographs, and periodicals*

rejected) were promptly sent to the Periodical Division, and 1,193 magazines and periodicals, including weekly newspapers, out of the 1,589 different journals received, were also transferred to that division; while the copies received in the case of 396 of the least important publications registered under the designation "periodical," have been returned during the year to the copyright claimants.

Books transferred to other libraries

The act of March 4, 1909 (sec. 59), provides for the transfer to other "governmental libraries" in the District of Columbia "for use therein" of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library of Congress, and during the present fiscal year 5,452 books were selected by the librarians and thus transferred to the libraries of the following: Departments (Agriculture, Commerce, Navy, and Treasury); Bureaus (Education, Fisheries, Mines, Standards); Engineer School, Federal Trade Commission, Hygienic Laboratory, Internal Revenue Office, Pension Office, Soldiers' Home, Surgeon General's Office, and the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Scandinavian books

A special collection consisting of 635 works by Scandinavian authors (Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish) were transferred for use in the Public Library of the District. They were all duplicate copies.

Return of deposits to copyright claimants

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted also for the return to the claimants of copyright of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library or Copyright Office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1909. In response to special requests, 13 dramatic or musical compositions and 9,917 motion-picture films have been returned to the copyright claimants, and of the current deposits not needed by the Library of Congress the following have also been so returned: 12,177 "books" (pamphlets, leaflets, etc.), 19 photographs, 13,753 prints, 8,642 periodicals, music (old) 14,735; a total of 59,256 pieces. The total number of articles thus transferred during the year or returned to the copyright claimants amounts to more than one hundred and seventy thousand pieces (177,089).

Request for copies

In response to inquiries during the year from the Card Section, the Order Division, and the Reading Room in re-

gard to 639 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not found in the Library, it was discovered that 94 of these works were actually in the Library, 90 of the books had been deposited and were still in the Copyright Office, 94 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other reasons could not be deposited, and in the case of 191 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1916. Copies were received of 170 works in all in response to requests made by the Copyright Office during the period of 12 months for works published during recent years.

THE COPYRIGHT INDEX AND CATALOGUE, BULLETINS, AND CIRCULARS

The copyright registrations are indexed upon cards. The cards made are first used as copy for the printed catalogue and after printing are added to the permanent card indexes of the copyright entries. The temporary cards made for the indexes to the printed catalogue (numbering 83,351 during the fiscal year) have been eliminated, and the remaining cards (105,591 for the fiscal year) were added to the permanent card indexes, now numbering over 2,930,000 cards. By revision and condensation 520 cards were canceled and withdrawn from the indexes during the year. The printing of the catalogue of dramas copyrighted from 1870 to 1915 will permit the elimination of more than 130,000 cards and to that extent relieve the pressure for space in the index.

Index cards

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries has been continued, as required by law, by the publication of five volumes for the calendar year 1915, containing a total of 7,320 pages of text and indexes.

Catalogue of Copyright Entries

Each part of the catalogue is sold separately at a nominal annual subscription rate within the maximum price established by law, as follows:

Subscription price of catalogue

Part 1, Groups 1 and 2, Books and Pamphlets, etc.	\$1.00
Part 2, Periodicals.50
Part 3, Musical Compositions.	1.00
Part 4, Works of Art, Photographs, etc.50

The price of the entire catalogue is \$3 for the year. The subscriptions, by express provisions of the copyright act, are required to be paid to the Superintendent of Docu-

ments (Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C.), and all subscriptions must be for the complete year for each part desired.

Bulletins

A new edition of Bulletin No. 14, containing the copyright law in force, was called for during the year, and was printed (60 pp. 8°) with the following explanatory matter added: (1) The Pan-American Copyright Convention, signed at Buenos Aires in 1910, and proclaimed by the President on July 13, 1914; (2) the British Order in Council dated February 3, 1915, providing that the provisions of the British Copyright Act of 1911 shall apply to works by authors who are citizens of the United States "in like manner as if the authors had been British subjects," and that residence of such authors in the United States shall be held equivalent to residence in Great Britain; (3) the Proclamation by the President of January 1, 1915, extending to British subjects the benefits of section 1 (e) of the Copyright Act of 1909.

Copyright convention, 1910

The text of the Fourth International American Convention on Literary and Artistic Copyright, proclaimed July 13, 1914, was printed as Information Circular No. 55. (6 pp. 8°.)

Catalogue of Dramas, 1870-1915

The printing of the Catalogue of Copyright Dramas was begun on September 22, 1915, and proceeded very slowly until February 7, 1916, when 672 pages had been printed, including 13,887 titles, out of a total of about 60,000 dramas registered between July 8, 1870, and December 31, 1915.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

<i>Summary of copyright business</i>	Balance on hand July 1, 1915.....	\$9,257.35	
	Gross receipts July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916..	115,663.42	
	Total to be accounted for.....	124,920.77	
	Refunded.....	2,711.39	
	Balance to be accounted for.....	\$122,209.38	
	Applied as earned fees.....	112,986.85	
	Balance carried over to July 1, 1916:		
	Trust funds.....	\$7,839.26	
	Unfinished business July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1916, 19 years.....	1,383.27	9,222.53
			<u>122,209.38</u>
	Total fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the 19 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1916.....		1,649,776.15
	Total unfinished business for 19 years.....		1,383.27

FEEs FOR FISCAL YEAR

Fees for registrations, including certificates, at \$1 each.....	\$105,454.00	<i>Fees:</i>
Fees for registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each.....	4,442.50	
Fees for registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each.....	814.00	
<hr/>		
Total fees for registrations recorded.....	\$110,710.50	
Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.....	371.50	
Fees for recording assignments.....	1,556.00	
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed..	146.50	
Notices of user recorded (Music).....	138.25	
Indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	64.10	
<hr/>		
	2,276.35	
<hr/>		
Total fees for fiscal year 1915-16.....	112,986.85	

ENTRIES

Number of registrations.....	114,339	<i>Entries</i>
Number of renewals recorded.....	1,628	
<hr/>		
	115,967	
<hr/>		
Number of certified copies of record.....	743	
Number of assignments recorded or copied.....	1,083	

The greater part of the business of the Copyright Office is done by correspondence. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 146,853, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 150,353. Letters received transmitting remittances numbered 44,141, including money orders to the number of 30,118. During the last 19 fiscal years the money orders received numbered more than half a million (505,900).

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

(a) *Current work*

At this date (July 10, 1916) the remittances received up to the third mail of the day have been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division are written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department are settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, have been paid into the Treasury.

All copyright applications received up to and including June 30 have been passed upon and refunds made. The unfinished business amounted on June 30, 1916, to \$1,383.27. Of this, however, a large sum represented business for the fiscal year, held awaiting answers to letters from the Copyright Office in regard to informalities, etc.

At the close of business on July 10, 1916, of the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 30 all had been recorded. There remained to be indexed: Class A, Books, 836; Class E, Music, 342; Class I, Technical Drawings, 46.

(b) *Deposits received prior to July 1, 1897*

*Deposits prior
to July 1, 1897*

During the fiscal year 1915-16 about 2,150 articles received prior to July 1, 1897, were handled in the work of crediting such matter to the proper entries. Of these articles, 1,037 pieces (comprising 414 pamphlets and leaflets, 599 periodical contributions, and 24 miscellaneous articles) were credited to their respective entries and properly filed. Entries were found for 900 more pamphlets, etc., and they have been arranged for crediting. Careful search was made in the case of about 200 other pamphlets, etc., but no corresponding entries were found. In addition, about 18,657 printed titles filed prior to July 8, 1870, have been arranged by classes (Books, Music, Prints, Labels, etc.) to facilitate examination. The examination of this old material becomes proportionately slow and its identification more difficult as the remaining material presents fewer clues under which search can be made for possible entries. Meantime the pressure of the current copyright business has been so great as to oblige the transfer, from time to time, of the clerks from work upon the old unfinished material to the current work.

(c) *Branch Copyright Office at San Francisco*

*Branch office at
San Francisco*

The appropriation of \$30,000, made in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, for the Copyright and Patent Branch Office at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, was continued and made available for

expenditure during the first half of the fiscal year 1916, by an item to that effect in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1916. This branch office went out of existence on December 4, 1915, with the closing of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It had been established when the exposition was opened under authority given by the act approved September 18, 1913, with a view to register copyright proprietorship in behalf of foreign exhibitors at the exposition. Owing to the European war, the expected demand for copyright registration was not made, and only four certificates of copyright proprietorship were issued under the provisions of the act cited. The actual expenditures finally incurred upon the part of the Copyright Office only amounted to a total of \$7.25. The cost involved in maintaining the branch office, however, was borne by the Patent Office, whose representative at San Francisco, under arrangements made with the Commissioner of Patents, courteously received and forwarded such applications and correspondence which it was found related to copyright protection rather than to patent rights. The unexpended balance of the Library's share of the appropriation of March 4, 1914, namely \$14,992.75, reverted to the Treasury of the United States on December 31, 1915, in accordance with the provision of the sundry civil appropriation act for 1915-16, referred to above.

Mr. Crisfield's appointment as Assistant Register

On May 18, 1916, Mr. Arthur Crisfield was appointed Assistant Register Assistant Register of Copyrights.

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS

I. Legislation

No new copyright legislation was finally enacted during the fiscal year just closed, but two amendatory acts were passed by the House of Representatives and now await action by the Senate.

The first of these bills (H. R. 8356) was originally introduced by Hon. Martin A. Morrison, chairman of the House House Ad H. R. 8356

H. R. *report*
no. 265

Committee on Patents, on January 8, 1916,¹ and was favorably reported to the House on February 26.² The purpose of the bill is explained at length in the report submitted by the House Committee on Patents. In section 25 of the Copyright Act of 1909, providing remedies in the case of infringement, the language used is "that if any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected *under the copyright laws of the United States* such person shall be liable" to an injunction and the payment of damages. In section 28, however, the language used is "that any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any copyright *secured by this act* * * * shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court." The result of this change from the words "shall infringe the copyright in any work *protected under the copyright laws of the United States*" in section 25, to "shall infringe any copyright *secured by this Act*," in section 28, has resulted in decisions by the courts holding that the words "secured by this act," as used in section 28, apply only to rights originally procured under the act of March 4, 1909, and do not include rights subsisting in any work at the time when that act went into effect.

The House committee report says:

As a result the penalty provided in section 28, as so construed, applies only to infringements of copyrights originally procured under the present act. The courts have held that the penalty for infringements of rights subsisting at the time when the present statute went into effect, and continued under and protected by the present law, is the penalty provided in the statute that was in force at the time of the enactment of the present law, and which has been for the most part superseded by the present law. This construction of section 28 adds greatly to the difficulty of preparing indictments based upon infringe-

¹ 1916 (Jan. 8). A bill to amend sections 28 and 30 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Morrison. H. R. bill No. 8356, 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

² 1916 (Feb. 26). Amendment of laws relating to copyrights. Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 8356). 64th Cong., 1st sess., H. R. Report No. 265: Printed, 3 pp. 8°.

1916 (Feb. 26). A bill to amend sections 28 and 30 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Reported with an amendment; referred to the House Calendar. H. R. bill 8356. (H. R. Report No. 265.) Printed, 2 pp. 4°.

ments of copyrights. The proposed amendment is intended to accomplish what the Committee on Patents manifestly intended to accomplish by the language in section 28. It will simplify the work of the Department of Justice in its enforcement of the copyright laws.

The House act further amends section 30 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, prohibiting the importation of "any *piratical* copies of any work copyrighted in the United States," to prohibit the importation of "any *infringing* copies, *matter or material* of any work copyrighted in the United States."

The House report says:

The practical importance of section 30 is to authorize the officers of the customhouse to retain possession of works alleged to be infringing until the rights of the parties can be determined. It has been held, however, that the language of the section, "piratical copies," includes only textual reproductions and does not include infringing matter or material or the original in any form other than that of a textual reproduction. This construction, of which the committee make no criticism, makes section 30 ineffectual to protect the rights of the parties in a large proportion of the cases that arise. It is the opinion of the committee that the protection afforded by section 30 should be as large as the rights granted and the protection afforded by the remaining sections of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 8356) was passed by the House of Representatives on April 3, and on April 4 (legislative day, Mar. 30¹) it was read twice in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Patents. The full text of the House act is printed on pages 203-204, and House report No. 265, on pages 204-206 of this report.

The second copyright bill passed by the House (H. R. ^{House Act H.} 13981) ^{R. 13981} was introduced by Hon. Woodson R. Oglesby on March 30,² and was referred to the Committee on Patents. It proposes to amend section 12 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, by adding a proviso permitting in the case of bulky, fragile, or dangerous articles, that in lieu of copies, identifying photographs or prints of such articles with writ-

¹ 1916 (Mar. 30, calendar day, Apr. 4). An act to amend sections 28 and 30 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. In the Senate of the United States. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents. H. R. Act No. 8356. Printed, 2 pp. 4°.

² 1916 (Mar. 30). A bill to amend the copyright law. Presented by Mr. Oglesby. H. R. bill No. 13981. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

ten or printed descriptions may be deposited. The bill also provides that deposit and registration made for motion pictures under the provisions of the act of August 24, 1912, shall be held to be sufficient. A public hearing on this bill was held before the Committee on Patents of the House on April 5, the stenographic report of which has been printed.¹

H. R. report
no. 640

The bill was reported with verbal amendments on May 5,² and was passed by the House on July 1. On July 3 (legislative day of June 30) it was read twice in the Senate by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.³ House Report No. 640, which contains the text of the bill as reported, is printed in full on pages 207-208 of this report.

Copyright bills
pending

In addition to the two bills favorably acted upon by the House, reported above, the following bills have been introduced during the fiscal year, and are still pending.

H. R. bill 588

On December 6, 1915, Hon. William S. Bennet introduced a bill (H. R. 588)⁴ to amend section 15 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, to except foreign *periodicals* from the requirement of American typesetting by inclusion in the clause in section 15 of the act, which excepts foreign books in foreign languages from typesetting within the limits of the United States. On January 7, 1916, the bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents,⁵ and a public hearing was held before that committee on April 26, the

¹ Additional copyright identification—motion-picture photoplays. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess., on a bill [H. R. 13981] relating to motion-picture photoplays, also providing for additional identification of works of copyright. April 5, 1916. 8 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

² 1916 (May 5). Copyright law. Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following Report (to accompany H. R. 13981). 64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. Report No. 640. Printed, 2 pp. 8°.

³ 1916 (May 5). A bill to amend the copyright law. Reported with amendments, referred to the House Calendar. H. R. bill No. 13981. (Report No. 640). Printed, 2 pp. 4°.

⁴ 1916 (June 30, calendar day July 3). An act to amend the copyright law. In the Senate of the United States. H. R. act No. 13981. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁵ 1915 (Dec. 6). A bill to amend section 15 of the act of Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by the acts of Aug. 24, 1912, and Mar. 28, 1914, in relation to periodicals. Presented by Mr. Bennet. H. R. bill No. 588. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁶ 1916 (Jan. 7). A bill to amend section 15 of the act of Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by the acts of Aug. 24, 1912, and Mar. 28, 1914, in relation to periodicals. The Committee on Printing discharged, and referred to the Committee on Patents. H. R. bill No. 588. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°.

stenographic report of which was printed.¹ The bill has not been reported from the committee.

On December 10, 1915, a bill (H. R. 3630) was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Charles H. Randall for the deposit of manuscript copies of *scenarios*.² It was ordered to be printed and was referred to the Committee on Patents. The same bill was presented in the Senate by Hon. Boies Penrose on December 17, 1915 (S. 2740), and referred to the Committee on the Library.³ On March 24, 1916, on motion of Hon. Francis G. Newlands the bill was transferred to the Senate Committee on Patents. The bill proposes to add to the schedule of copyright works in section 5 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, class "(n) scenarios," and adds, in agreement therewith, the words "or scenario," in the proper places in sections 12 and 25, and a proviso in section 9, to the effect "that any person entitled thereto under the provisions of this act may secure a copyright for a scenario by typewriting the same with notice of copyright required by this act." It also amends section 11, to require the deposit "if the work be a scenario, of two typewritten copies of the title and description, with cast of scenes, without prints or other identifying reproductions thereof." No action on this bill has been reported.

H. R. bill 3630

S. bill 2740

On January 5, 1916, Hon. Andrew J. Barchfeld introduced a bill (H. R. 7624)⁴ to amend section 62 of the copyright act of 1909, by adding at the end the words:

H. R. bill 7624

And the term "*public performance for profit*" shall include any public performance in any place of business operated for gain, though no

¹ Amendment of copyright laws. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess. A bill [H. R. 588] to amend the copyright laws relating to printing of periodicals. Apr. 26, 1916. 20 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

² 1915 (Dec. 10). A bill to amend sections 5, 9, 11, 12, and 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, and as amended Aug. 24, 1912. Presented by Mr. Randall. H. R. bill No. 3630. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 8 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

³ 1915 (Dec. 17). A bill to amend sections 5, 9, 11, 12, and 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, and as amended Aug. 24, 1912. Presented by Mr. Penrose. S. bill No. 2740. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 8 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Library.]

⁴ 1916 (Jan. 5). A bill to amend section 62 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Barchfeld. H. R. bill No. 7624. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

direct pecuniary charge or admission fee to such performance is made unless such performance is given exclusively for a religious, charitable, or educational purpose.

The House bill was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed. The same bill was presented to the Senate on January 10, 1916, by Hon. Thomas W. Hardwick (S. 3342),¹ and was read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents. Neither committee has reported the bill.

On March 9, 1916, Hon. Blair Lee introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 4890)² to amend section 25 of the copyright act of 1909 to provide that the maximum damages for infringement by a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted *photograph* shall be \$250 in lieu of \$200 and extends this limit of damages in the case of such infringement of a "*print or pictorial illustration.*" The bill also proposes to add a proviso at the end of section 40, providing for the costs of a suit, to the effect "that if only the minimum amount specified in this Act for damages shall be awarded, each party shall pay his his own costs." A new print of the bill with textual amendments (S. 5183)³ was presented to the Senate on March 22,³ and referred to the Committee on Patents; while the original bill had meantime been introduced in the House of Representatives on March 17, by Hon. Charles B. Smith, of New York (H. R. 13348),⁴ and referred to the House Committee on Patents. No action by either committee has been reported.

¹ 1916 (Jan. 10). A bill to amend section 62 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Hardwick. S. bill No. 3342, 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp., 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

² 1916 (Mar. 9). A bill to amend the provision regarding newspapers in clause (b) of section 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by an act approved Aug. 24, 1912, and also to amend section 40 of said act. Presented by Mr. Lee of Maryland. S. bill No. 4890. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp., 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

³ 1916 (Mar. 22). A bill to amend the provision regarding newspapers in clause (b) of section 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by an act approved Aug. 24, 1912, and also to amend section 40 of said act. Presented by Mr. Hardwick. S. bill No. 5183. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp., 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁴ 1916 (Mar. 17). A bill to amend the provision regarding newspapers in clause (b) of section 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by an act approved Aug. 24, 1912, and also to amend section 40 of said act. Presented by Mr. Smith of New York. H. R. bill No. 13348. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp., 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

On April 5, 1916, Hon. William D. Stephens, of California, introduced (by request) a bill (H. R. 14226)¹ to amend section 1, paragraph (b), of the copyright act of 1909, to secure to the copyright proprietor the exclusive right to make "any abridgment, amplification, augmentation, adaptation, or arrangement" of a copyrighted work. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents. It has not been reported. The text of this bill is printed in this report, page 209.

H. R. bill 1422

The following bills which deal directly with copyright or contain certain provisions in relation to copyright have been referred to in my previous reports, but have been reintroduced in the present Congress, and referred, in each case, to the committee noted. H. R. 24925 (2d sess., 62d Congress; printed in full in my Annual Report for 1911-12, pp. 179-180), was again presented by Hon. Luther W. Mott on December 6, 1915, and referred to the House Committee on Patents. The bill (now H. R. 420)² deals with the copyright of labels and other commercial advertisements, and proposes to extend the misdemeanor clause in section 28 of the copyright act of March 4, 1909.

Bill H. R. 420

H. R. 21137 (3d sess., 63d Cong.; summarized in my Annual Report for 1914-15, pp. 166-167) was reintroduced by Hon. William A. Oldfield on December 7, 1915, in an amended form (H. R. 3053),³ reading as follows:

Bill H. R. 3053

Upon the expiration of the copyright of a book, or the renewal thereof should the same be renewed, there shall exist no superior rights of any nature whatsoever in the publisher or former proprietor thereof to the matter which has been the subject of copyright or to the name or title thereof, but both the matter which has been the subject of copyright and its name or title shall fall into the public domain and thereafter be forever free to the unrestricted use of the public.

The bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents, and public hearings were held before that committee on

¹ 1916 (Apr. 5). A bill to amend section 1, subdivision (b), of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Stephens of California (by request). H. R. bill No. 14226, 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

² 1915 (Dec. 6). A bill to amend the copyright law passed Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Mott. H. R. bill No. 420, 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 3 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

³ 1915 (Dec. 7). A bill to amend section 23 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Oldfield. H. R. bill No. 3053, 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

May 3. The stenographic report was duly printed.¹ This bill has not been reported by the committee.

Bill H. R. 10231 H. R. 20695 (3d sess. 63d Congress; printed in my last year's report, pp. 189-190) was again presented to the House on January 27, 1916, by Hon. Daniel A. Driscoll (H. R. 10231)² and referred to the Committee on Patents. It proposes to increase the term of ad interim copyright from 30 days to 90 days, and to make the importation of authorized copies of English books, now permitted under the law in force, contingent upon the express "consent of the proprietor of the American copyright or his representative," i. e., the American publisher or republisher of the English author's book. No action has been taken by the committee on this bill.

*Motion-picture censorship bills—
H. R. 456* H. R. 14895 (2d sess. 63d Congress; referred to in my last year's report, pp. 167-168) was reintroduced on December 6, 1915, by Hon. Dudley M. Hughes in the House (H. R. 456)³ and on December 16, 1915, by Hon. Hoke Smith in the Senate (S. 2204).⁴ It proposed a Commission of Censorship for motion pictures, and provided in section 9 "that no copyright shall be issued for any film which has not previously received the certificate and seal of this commission." A substitute bill was reported from the House Committee on Education by the Hon. Mr. Hughes on May 8, 1916, and in this bill (H. R. 15462)⁵ the copyright clause has been omitted.

¹ Amendment of copyright laws. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess. A bill [H. R. 3053] to amend the copyright laws relating to rights existing after expiration of copyright. May 3, 1916. 41 pp. 8°. Washington, Government printing office, 1916.

² 1916 (Jan. 27). A bill to amend sections 21 and 31 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Driscoll. H. R. bill No. 10231. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 4 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

³ 1915 (Dec. 6). A bill to create a new division of the Bureau of Education, to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Presented by Mr. Hughes. H. R. bill No. 456. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Education.]

⁴ 1915 (Dec. 16). A bill to create a new division of the Bureau of Education, to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Presented by Mr. Smith of Georgia. S. bill No. 2204. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.]

⁵ 1916 (May 8). A bill to create a commission to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Presented by Mr. Hughes. H. R. bill No. 15462. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 10 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Education.]

H. R. 15902 (2d sess., 63d Congress, the public printing bill, referred to in my last year's report, p. 168) was reintroduced on December 6, 1915, by Hon. Henry A. Barnhart (H. R. 323).¹ It retains the provision that "no Government publication nor any portion thereof shall be copyrighted." A substitute bill was introduced in the Senate by Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher (S. 1107) on December 7, 1915,² and the same copyright clause is contained in section 82. A bill was favorably reported in lieu of H. R. 323 from the House Committee on Printing by Hon. Henry A. Barnhart on January 11, 1916 (H. R. 8664; House Report No. 32),³ which retains the copyright clause as quoted above. On February 25, 1916, Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Printing, with amendments, S. bill 1107 (Senate Report 183),⁴ which contains the following explanatory statement:

Public printing bills

Bill H. R. 323

Bill S. 1107

Bill H. R. 8664;
H. R. report no. 32

SEC. 82. This paragraph defines the term "Government publication" to mean and include all publications printed at Government expense or published or distributed by authority of Congress. It also continues the present prohibition against the copyrighting of Government publications. The definition here used is similar to that which has been adopted by the Superintendent of Documents for many years in his work of classifying and cataloguing Government publications.

No final action has been taken upon these bills.

¹ 1915 (Dec. 6). A bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. Presented by Mr. Barnhart. H. R. bill No. 323. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 125 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Printing.]

² 1915 (Dec. 7). A bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. Presented by Mr. Fletcher. S. bill No. 1107. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 129 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Printing.]

³ 1916 (Jan. 11). A bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. Reported from the Committee on Printing by Mr. Barnhart, in lieu of H. R. 323; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. H. R. bill No. 8664. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 129 pp. 4°.

1916 (Jan. 11). Revision of printing laws. Mr. Barnhart, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 8664). 64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. Report No. 32. Printed, 132 pp. 8°.

⁴ 1916 (Feb. 25). A bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. Reported by Mr. Fletcher, with amendments. S. bill No. 1107. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 132 pp. 4°.

1916 (Feb. 25). Revision of printing laws. Mr. Fletcher, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report (to accompany S. 1107). 64th Cong., 1st sess. S. Report No. 183. Printed, 134 pp. 8°.

Designs copy-right

In previous Annual Reports (more especially in my report for 1912-13, pp. 148-149), I have pointed out the urgent need for better protection for artistic designs for articles of manufacture, with the recommendation that such amendment of the copyright laws be suggested as would secure protection of ornamental designs for articles of manufacture; provide for suitable remedies in case of infringement, and for a sufficient and reasonably economical registration. There was considerable evidence that a widespread need was felt for such legislation, and on January 12, 1914, the then chairman of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives introduced an elaborate and detailed "Bill providing for the registration of designs."

Bill H. R. 11321 (H. R. 11321, 2d sess. 63d Cong.)¹ Public hearings on this bill were held before the House committee on April 22, 24, 28, 29 and May 5, 6, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 27, 1914, and the stenographic report of the discussions was printed.² Following this hearing, revised bills were introduced by the chairman of the House Committee on Patents, on August 4, 1914 (H. R. 18223, 2d sess. 63d Cong.)³ and on December 17, 1915 (H. R. 6458, 1st sess. 64th Cong.)⁴

A second series of public hearings were held before the House committee on March 22, 23, 24, 29, April 5 and 19, 1916, the stenographic reports of which were printed.⁵ The present chairman of that committee, Hon. Martin A. Morri-

¹ 1914 (Jan. 12). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Oldfield. H. R. bill No. 11321. 63d Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 17 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

² Registration of designs. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 63d Cong., 2d sess., Apr. 22-[May 27], 1914. 250 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1914. [Each day's hearing was printed separately.]

³ 1914 (Aug. 4). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Oldfield (by request). H. R. bill No. 18223. 63d Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 21 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁴ 1915 (Dec. 17). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Morrison (by request). H. R. bill No. 6458. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 22 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁵ Registration of designs. Hearings before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess., on the bills H. R. 6458 and H. R. 13618, providing for the registration of designs, Mar. 22, 23, 24, 29 and Apr. 5, 1916. [Part 1.] 267 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

Registration of designs. Hearings before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess., on the bill H. R. 6458, providing for the registration of designs. Apr. 19, 1916. Part 2, title page, pp. 269-273. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

son, introduced a new bill (H. R. 14666) on April 15, 1916,¹ to enact "that the author of any design, new and original, as embodied in or applied to any manufactured product of an art or trade, or his assignee, *may have copyright therein* by registering such design in the United States Patent Office and obtaining from the Commissioner of Patents a certificate of such registration."

H. R. bill 14666

The bill provides in considerable detail for the proposed registration in the Patent Office and makes provision for remedies in case of infringement, for practice and procedure, etc.*

II. International Copyright Relations

During the year covered by this report official notification has been received that Brazil, Costa Rica, and Salvador have ratified the Fourth Pan-American Copyright Convention, which was signed at Buenos Aires on August 11, 1910, and proclaimed by the United States on July 13, 1914.

Pan-American
Copyright Conven-
tion, 1910

¹ 1916 (Apr. 15). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Morrison. H. R. bill No. 14666. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 23 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

* Since the above was written a new draft of the bill was presented by Hon. Martin A. Morrison, on Aug. 4, 1916 (H. R. 17290)¹. It includes as subject matter of protection "any new and original surface design," and makes the necessary changes throughout the bill to correspond to this addition. This bill was favorably reported from the House Committee on Patents on Aug. 18, 1916 (H. R. 17290. H. R. Report No. 1125).² The House report explains the bill as follows:

"The bill does not undertake to repeal or amend existing patent law as to patents or design patents. It leaves all such laws in full force and effect. It proposes that new and original designs, and designs new and original as embodied in or applied to any manufactured product of an art or trade, may be registered in the United States Patent Office by the author or inventor, or his assignee, and that the registrant may have copyright in such design. The subject matter of the pending bill is practically the same as the subject matter of design patents under existing law. The present bill does not cover any subject matter embraced within the present patent laws other than those relating to design patents, but is expressly limited to designs having no functional or mechanical purpose or producing no functional or mechanical result. It is expressly provided that designs shall not be given copyright protection under the pending bill if they come within the purview of the statutes providing patent protection upon inventions."

¹ 1916 (Aug. 4). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Morrison. H. R. bill No. 17290. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 23 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

² 1916 (Aug. 18). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, H. R. bill No. 17290. (H. R. Report No. 1125.) 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 23 pp. 4°.

1916 (Aug. 18). Registration of designs. Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 17290). 64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. Report No. 1125. Printed, 3 pp. 8°.

This Convention is now in force between the United States and the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Salvador.

This international agreement provides that "The signatory States acknowledge and protect the rights of Literary and Artistic Property in conformity with the stipulations of the present Convention" (art. 1); and that "The acknowledgment of a copyright obtained in one State, in conformity with its laws, shall produce its effects of full right in all the other States, without the necessity of complying with any other formality, provided always there shall appear in the work a statement that indicates the reservation of the property right" (art. 3). The full text of this Convention was printed in the Report of the Register of Copyrights for 1914-15, pages 197-200.

Respectfully submitted

THORVALD SOLBERG

Register of Copyrights

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

Register of Copyrights

197

EXHIBIT A—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1916

Month	Gross cash receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1915				
July.....	\$9,770.88	\$199.02	\$9,571.86	\$9,201.30
August.....	8,023.64	217.55	7,806.09	8,518.10
September.....	9,074.14	152.57	8,921.57	7,402.30
October.....	9,727.03	208.31	9,518.72	10,797.85
November.....	9,572.61	177.60	9,395.01	9,816.30
December.....	12,136.78	258.79	11,877.99	10,063.50
1916				
January.....	12,303.96	329.75	11,974.21	10,421.20
February.....	8,875.53	228.95	8,646.58	9,252.30
March.....	9,733.65	308.88	9,424.77	9,793.05
April.....	8,768.05	229.98	8,538.07	8,662.35
May.....	8,038.54	217.99	7,820.55	9,466.35
June.....	9,658.61	182.00	9,476.61	9,572.25
Total.....	115,663.42	2,711.39	112,952.03	112,986.85

Balance brought forward from June 30, 1915.....	\$9,257.35
Net receipts July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916:	
Gross receipts.....	\$115,663.42
Less amount refunded.....	2,711.39
	112,952.03
Total to be accounted for.....	122,209.38
Copyright fees applied July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.....	112,986.85
Balance carried forward to July 1, 1916:	
Trust funds.....	7,839.26
Unfinished business.....	1,383.27
	122,209.38

EXHIBIT B—Statement of fees paid into Treasury

Date	Check No.	Amount	Date.	Check No.	Amount
1915			1916		
July 12.....	2423	\$2,100.00	Jan. 3.....	3413	\$1,600.00
July 19.....	2474	2,200.00	Jan. 7.....	3471	163.50
July 26.....	2516	2,100.00	Jan. 10.....	3486	1,500.00
Aug. 2.....	2535	2,300.00	Jan. 17.....	3525	2,800.00
Aug. 5.....	2547	501.30	Jan. 24.....	3554	2,500.00
Aug. 9.....	2567	1,700.00	Jan. 31.....	3606	2,800.00
Aug. 16.....	2611	1,700.00	Feb. 5.....	3643	821.20
Aug. 23.....	2661	2,000.00	Feb. 7.....	3655	1,500.00
Aug. 30.....	2701	1,800.00	Feb. 14.....	3709	1,900.00
Sept. 7.....	2741	1,318.10	Feb. 21.....	3744	2,300.00
Sept. 13.....	2755	1,600.00	Feb. 28.....	3777	2,100.00
Sept. 20.....	2787	1,600.00	Mar. 4.....	3825	1,452.30
Sept. 27.....	2828	2,400.00	Mar. 6.....	3838	1,200.00
Oct. 4.....	2853	1,400.00	Mar. 13.....	3881	1,900.00
Oct. 6.....	2865	402.30	Mar. 20.....	3956	2,200.00
Oct. 11.....	2903	3,500.00	Mar. 27.....	4001	2,300.00
Oct. 18.....	2961	2,500.00	Apr. 3.....	4045	1,900.00
Oct. 25.....	2999	2,300.00	Apr. 6.....	4080	293.05
Nov. 1.....	3036	2,000.00	Apr. 10.....	4109	1,700.00
Nov. 6.....	3068	497.85	Apr. 17.....	4138	2,000.00
Nov. 8.....	3080	1,700.00	Apr. 24.....	4179	1,700.00
Nov. 15.....	3109	2,100.00	May 1.....	4229	3,100.00
Nov. 22.....	3145	2,600.00	May 4.....	4242	182.35
Nov. 29.....	3189	2,000.00	May 8.....	4258	2,000.00
Dec. 4.....	3215	1,416.30	May 15.....	4314	2,300.00
Dec. 6.....	3216	800.00	May 22.....	4362	2,100.00
Dec. 13.....	3262	2,700.00	May 29.....	4384	2,200.00
Dec. 20.....	3353	2,500.00	June 5.....	4400	866.35
Dec. 27.....	3386	2,300.00	June 12.....	4437	2,400.00
			June 19.....	4482	2,100.00
			June 26.....	4510	2,700.00
			July 3.....	4539	1,800.00
			July 10.....	4563	572.25
			Total.....		112,986.85

Register of Copyrights

199

EXHIBIT C—Record of applied fees

Month.	Number of registrations, including certificate	Fees at \$: each	Number of registrations, photographs, no certificate	Fees at 50 cents each	Number of renewal registrations	Fees at 50 cents each	Total number of registrations	Total fees for registrations
1915								
July.....	8,647	\$8,647.00	798	\$399.00	25	\$12.50	9,470	\$9,058.50
August.....	7,928	7,928.00	789	394.50	30	15.00	8,737	8,327.50
September.....	6,785	6,785.00	845	422.50	46	23.00	7,676	7,230.50
October.....	10,095	10,095.00	910	455.00	79	39.50	11,084	10,589.50
November.....	9,222	9,222.00	732	366.00	158	69.00	10,092	9,657.00
December.....	9,260	9,260.00	949	474.50	94	47.00	10,303	9,781.50
1916								
January.....	9,580	9,580.00	652	326.00	631	315.50	10,683	10,221.50
February.....	8,583	8,583.00	751	375.50	141	70.50	9,475	9,029.00
March.....	9,251	9,251.00	635	317.50	83	41.50	9,969	9,610.00
April.....	8,100	8,100.00	627	313.50	128	64.00	8,855	8,477.50
May.....	8,959	8,959.00	557	278.50	159	79.50	9,675	9,317.00
June.....	9,054	9,054.00	640	320.00	74	37.00	9,768	9,411.00
Total.....	105,454	105,454.00	8,885	4,442.50	1,628	814.00	115,967	110,710.50

Month	Copies of record	Fees at 50 cents each	Assignments and copies	Fees for assignments	Notice of user in re music	Fees for notice of user.	Indexing transfers of proprietor	Fees at 10 cents each	Search fees	Total applied fees
1915										
July.....	28	\$14.00	100	\$107.00	19	\$4.00	13	\$1.30	\$16.50	\$9,201.80
August.....	48	24.00	77	138.00	27	14.50	6	.60	13.50	8,518.10
September.....	53	26.50	93	124.00	30	12.00	8	.80	8.50	7,402.30
October.....	106	53.00	101	122.00	32	12.75	21	2.10	18.50	10,797.85
November.....	62	31.00	85	106.00	12	3.50	28	2.80	16.00	9,816.30
December.....	65	32.50	128	205.00	45	17.00	140	14.00	13.50	10,063.50
1916										
January.....	91	45.50	79	126.00	44	16.00	42	4.20	8.00	10,421.80
February.....	62	31.00	84	144.00	32	10.50	218	21.80	16.00	9,252.30
March.....	82	41.00	85	121.00	35	12.75	13	1.30	7.00	9,793.05
April.....	36	18.00	94	163.00	32	11.75	41	4.10	8.00	8,682.35
May.....	55	27.50	64	85.00	49	16.25	81	8.10	12.50	9,466.35
June.....	55	27.50	93	115.00	23	7.25	30	3.00	8.50	9,572.25
Total.....	743	371.50	1,083	1,556.00	380	138.25	641	64.10	146.50	112,986.85

EXHIBIT D—Comparative monthly statement of gross cash receipts, applied fees, number of registrations, daily averages, etc.

Month	Monthly receipts	Applied fees	Number of registrations.			
			Totals	Increase	Decrease	Daily average
1915						
July.....	\$9,770.88	\$9,201.30	9,470		746	364
August.....	8,023.64	8,518.10	8,737		733	336
September.....	9,074.14	7,402.30	7,676		1,061	320
October.....	9,727.03	10,797.85	11,084	3,408		426
November.....	9,572.61	9,816.30	10,092		992	404
December.....	12,136.78	10,063.50	10,303	211		396
1916						
January.....	12,303.96	10,421.20	10,863	560		435
February.....	8,875.53	9,252.30	9,475		1,388	395
March.....	9,733.65	9,793.05	9,969	494		369
April.....	8,768.05	8,682.35	8,855		1,114	354
May.....	8,038.54	9,466.35	9,675	735		372
June.....	9,638.61	9,572.25	9,768		448	375
Total.....	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967			

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 19 fiscal years

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98.....	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,543		
1898-99.....	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,425	
1899-1900.....	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	
1900-1901.....	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351		2,447
1901-2.....	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978		627
1902-3.....	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	
1903-4.....	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	
1904-5.....	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	
1905-6.....	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	
1906-7.....	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	
1907-8.....	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742		4,087
1908-9.....	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	
1909-10.....	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074		11,057
1910-11.....	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	
1911-12.....	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	
1912-13.....	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495		1,436
1913-14.....	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	
1914-15.....	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193		7,961
1915-16.....	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	
Total.....	1,724,024.97	1,649,776.15	2,021,241		

NOTE.—Detailed statement for 18 fiscal years, 1897-98, etc., to 1914-15, by months, may be found in Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for year 1914-15 (pp. 177-178, Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1914-15).

Register of Copyrights

201

EXHIBIT F—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16, arranged by classes*

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(a) Printed in the United States	24,840	26,540	26,784	28,591	29,704	31,312
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	1,707	2,294	2,369	2,860	1,843	1,276
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	423	452	419	440	379	309
Total.....	26,970	29,286	29,572	31,891	31,926	32,897
Class B. Periodicals (numbers).....	23,393	22,580	23,002	24,134	24,938	26,533
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	102	106	185	159	142	157
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions....	3,415	3,767	3,700	3,957	3,797	3,223
Class E. Musical compositions.....	25,525	26,777	26,292	28,493	21,406	20,644
Class F. Maps.....	2,318	2,158	2,011	1,950	1,772	1,612
Class G. Works of art; models or designs.....	3,355	3,224	2,871	3,021	2,965	2,220
Class H. Reproductions of works of art.....	222	47	13	3	0	0
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	232	500	462	339	513	445
Class J. Photographs.....	14,469	13,498	12,778	10,390	10,523	10,626
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	14,269	17,639	16,591	15,438	12,935	12,722
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays.....			892	2,039	2,757	2,934
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays.....			61	109	193	306
Renewals.....	928	1,349	1,065	1,231	1,326	1,628
Total.....	115,198	120,931	119,495	123,154	115,193	115,967

* For detailed statement of registrations made for fiscal years from 1901 to 1909-10 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15.

EXHIBIT G—Table of articles deposited during 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Total, 1897-1916
1. Books:				
(a) Printed in the United States:				
Volumes.....	20,266	20,296	20,675
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	24,995	25,696	25,682
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	6,076	6,886	8,251
	51,337	52,878	54,608
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language				
English works registered for ad in- terim copyright.....	4,916	1,894	1,197
	440	380	299
	56,693	55,152	56,104	903,837
2. Periodicals.....	48,044	49,696	52,922	796,912
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.....	159	142	157	967
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical composi- tions.....	4,810	4,136	3,610	58,279
5. Musical compositions.....	54,647	40,437	33,552	854,751
6. Maps.....	3,916	3,530	3,226	68,460
7. Works of art; models or designs.....	3,171	2,969	2,227	58,123
8. Reproductions of works of art.....	6	0	0	2,030
8a. Chromos and lithographs.....				48,712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	542	682	646	3,895
10. Photographs.....	19,184	19,357	18,785	478,491
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	24,925	20,811	19,265	341,125
12. Motion-picture photoplays.....	3,692	6,596	10,784	22,814
13. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	212	259	524	1,155
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....				778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905.....				2,527
Total.....	220,001	203,767	201,802	3,642,856

NOTE.—For detailed statement of articles deposited during fiscal years 1897-8 to 1912-13 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15.

Addendum to the Report of the Register of Copyrights, 1915-16

CONTENTS

Copyright bills and reports, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session:

- H. R. act No. 8356; passed the House of Representatives April 3, and referred to Senate Committee on Patents April 4, 1916; page 203.
H. R. Report No. 265, to accompany H. R. 8356; February 26, 1916; page 204.
H. R. Report No. 640, to accompany H. R. 13981; May 5, 1916; page 207.
H. R. bill No. 14226; introduced by Hon. William D. Stephens April 5, 1916; page 209.

[64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 8356. In the Senate of the United States. *H. R. Act No.* March 30 (calendar day, April 4), 1916. Read twice and referred to ⁸³⁵⁶ the Committee on Patents.]

AN ACT To amend sections twenty-eight and thirty of an Act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections twenty-eight and thirty of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 28. That any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, or who shall knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses, or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs or vocal societies, rented, borrowed, or obtained from some public library, public school, church choir, school choir, or vocal society, provided the performance is given for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

"SEC. 30. That the importation into the United States of any article bearing a false notice of copyright when there is no existing copy-

right thereon in the United States, or of any infringing copies, matter, or material of any work copyrighted in the United States, is prohibited."

Passed the House of Representatives April 3, 1916.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

H. R. Report [64th Cong., 1st sess. House of Representatives. Report No. 265.]
No. 265

AMENDMENT OF LAWS RELATING TO COPYRIGHTS

FEBRUARY 26, 1916.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. MORRISON, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 8356).

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred House bill 8356, respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration and recommend that the bill be amended and that the bill as amended do pass.

In line 3 of page 2 of the printed bill the word "oratorios," as found in the existing statute, is spelled "oratories." It was not the purpose of the author of the bill or of the committee to make any change in the present statute other than the ones included in the printed bill as hereinafter set forth. The change in the spelling of the word referred to is the result of inadvertence either by the author or at the Government Printing Office. The committee, therefore, recommend that the word "oratories" in the printed bill be stricken out and the word "oratorios" be inserted in lieu thereof.

The bill proposes to amend sections 28 and 30 of the existing copyright statute.

The bill proposes to amend section 28 to read as follows:

SEC. 28. That any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, or who shall knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses, or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs, or vocal societies, rented, borrowed, or obtained from some public library, public school, church choir, school choir, or vocal society, provided the performance is given for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

The section as proposed is in the identical language of the corresponding section of the present law, except the typographical error

above referred to and except the language italicized as hereinabove printed. The effect of the proposed amendment to section 28 will be to strike out of the existing statute the words "secured by this act," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States."

When the present copyright statute was reported to this House by Hon. Frank Currier, the then chairman of the Committee on Patents, on February 22, 1909, Mr. Currier submitted to the House a most elaborate and valuable statement of the purpose of the committee as to each section and subdivision of the act as submitted. It was the manifest intention of the committee that the words proposed to be stricken out, "secured by this act," should have the effect to bring under section 28 all copyrights thereafter protected by the copyright laws of the United States, whether such protection had been procured prior to the enactment of the new statute or would be procured thereafter and thereunder. On page 16 of the report of the committee the following language was used in assigning the reason why, in the opinion of the committee, the language as then proposed in section 28 should be adopted by the Congress.

As far as the report relates to the language of the statute affected by the proposed amendment, it was in the following language:

Section 28 provides that a willful infringement for profit of a copyright shall be a misdemeanor. Such an infringement when affecting a dramatic work or musical composition is a misdemeanor under existing law and punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, with no alternative sentence. This section, as we have it in the bill, applies to all copyrights, but materially modifies the sentence which may be imposed by adding an alternative sentence, as follows: "Or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court."

It is evident that the Committee on Patents used the words "secured by this act" in the same sense in which in section 25 they used the words "protected under the copyright laws of the United States" upon the assumption that after the enactment of the present statute all rights protected under the copyright laws of the United States would be "secured by this act." At a later time the courts were called upon to construe the words "secured by this act." The fact that the committee had used substantially different phraseology in the opening sentence of section 25 relating to civil remedies and the opening sentence of section 28 relating to criminal proceedings doubtless led the court to infer that the Congress intended section 28 to be given a more limited scope than section 25. In the opening sentence of section 23 the words "secured by this act" are used in contradistinction to the words "subsisting in any work at the time when this act goes into effect." This fact may also have influenced the decision of the court. At any rate, the courts have held that the words "secured by this act," as used in section 28, apply to rights originally procured under this act and do not include rights subsisting in any work at the time when this act went into effect.

As a result the penalty provided in section 28, as so construed, applies only to infringements of copyrights originally procured under

the present act. The courts have held that the penalty for infringements of rights subsisting at the time when the present statute went into effect, and continued under and protected by the present law, is the penalty provided in the statute that was in force at the time of the enactment of the present law, and which had been for the most part superseded by the present law. This construction of section 28 adds greatly to the difficulty of preparing indictments based upon infringements of copyrights. The proposed amendment is intended to accomplish what the Committee on Patents manifestly intended to accomplish by the language in section 28. It will simplify the work of the Department of Justice in its enforcement of the copyright laws.

The pending bill proposes to amend section 30 to read as follows:

SEC. 30. That the importation into the United States of any article bearing a false notice of copyright when there is no existing copyright thereon in the United States, or of any infringing copies, matter, or material of any work copyrighted in the United States, is prohibited.

The proposed section is in the identical language of the corresponding section of the present law, except as to the words printed in italic. The effect of the proposed amendment is to strike out of the present statute the words "piratical copies" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "infringing copies, matter, or material."

Section 30 is intended to give to the holders of rights protected under the copyright laws of the United States additional protection by prohibiting the importation of articles bearing false notice of copyright or infringing publications of copyrighted works. Prior sections of the act refer to copyrighted works and also to the materials of such works whether translated into other languages, recast into other versions, or otherwise modified, as in the dramatizing of a nondramatic work or the novelizing of a dramatic work or the recasting of it into some other literary form. The practical importance of section 30 is to authorize the officers of the customhouse to retain possession of works alleged to be infringing, until the rights of the parties can be determined. It has been held, however, that the language of the section, "piratical copies," includes only textual reproductions, and does not include infringing matter or material or the original work in any form other than that of a textual reproduction. This construction, of which the committee make no criticism, makes section 30 ineffectual to protect the rights of the parties in a large proportion of the cases that arise. It is the opinion of the committee that the protection afforded by section 30 should be as large as the rights granted and the protection afforded by the remaining sections of the bill.

COPYRIGHT LAW

MAY 5, 1916.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 13981).

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred House bill 13981, respectfully report that they had the same under consideration, and recommend that the bill be amended and that the bill as amended do pass.

Amendment No. 1: In line 4 of page 2 of the printed bill change "numbered" to "number."

Amendment No. 2: In line 6 of page 2 insert the word "hundred" in the date, so that this last shall read "August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve."

Amendment No. 3: In line 8 on page 2, in the phrase reading "such deposit and registration shall hereafter be held to be sufficient for all purposes," strike out the words "for all purposes," so that the phrase shall read, "such deposit and registration shall hereafter be held to be sufficient."

It is the intention in the bill to make such deposit and registration as it provides for a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the law as to deposit and registration, but not to go beyond that to validate an otherwise possibly defective claim.

The bill proposes to amend section 12 of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, by adding thereto the following:

Provided, however, That in the case of any work referred to in this section wherein copyright has been secured by publication of the work with notice of copyright, which by reason of its character, bulk, fragility, or because of dangerous ingredients can not be expediently filed, the register of copyrights may determine that there shall be deposited, in lieu of two complete copies of such work, such identifying photographs or prints, together with such written or printed descriptions of the work as he shall find sufficient to identify it: *And provided further,* That in the case of motion-picture photoplays and motion pictures other than photoplays, whenever deposit has been made as required by the provisions of the act of Congress (Public, Number Three hundred and three) approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, and registration has been secured thereunder, such deposit and registration shall hereafter be held to be sufficient, and shall exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of two complete copies of such photoplay or motion picture if it is later reproduced in copies for sale, and the provisions of the amendatory act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, are hereby made to apply to motion-picture photoplays and motion pictures other than photoplays that have been reproduced in copies for sale or otherwise published.

Among the classes of works enumerated in section 5 of the copyright act which may have secured copyright by publication of the work with the prescribed notice of copyright, as provided in section 9 of the act, there are a few works which are of such character that they are not de-

sired by the Library of Congress, or of which because of their bulk, or because they are fragile or contain dangerous (inflammatory) ingredients, it is not expedient that actual copies should be filed. It is proposed that in lieu of two copies of such works the register of copyrights shall determine that there shall be deposited such identifying photographs or prints, together with such written or printed descriptions of the work, as he shall find sufficient in each case to identify it. Examples of the classes of works which will be affected by the proposed act are commercial, theatrical, circus, or other large pictorial posters; casts of busts, statuettes, or other similar articles; relief maps; motion pictures, etc.

In the case of motion pictures the act provides that deposit and registration under the provisions of the act of Congress (Public, No. 303) shall be sufficient whether such motion pictures may have been reproduced in copies for sale or otherwise published, and that the copyright proprietor of the motion picture shall be exempt from the deposit of two complete copies (i. e., two complete reels) of such motion picture if it has been reproduced in copies for sale.

Motion pictures were declared subject matter of copyright by the act of August 24, 1912. Registration of copyright motion pictures was provided for in section 11 of the copyright act as amended, upon the deposit of title and description, and of the specified prints taken from the different sections or from each scene or act, respectively, depending upon whether the motion picture is a photo play or otherwise. The registration under section 11, however, was for works not reproduced for sale, and the concluding sentence of that section further provided that "the privilege of registration of copyright secured hereunder shall not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of copies, under sections 12 and 13 of this act, where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale." Section 12 requires that after copyright has been secured by publication of the work (i. e., sale or public distribution) two complete copies of the best edition of the work must be promptly deposited after such publication. In view of the proviso in section 11 and the requirement of the deposit of two complete copies in section 12, motion-picture proprietors have felt obliged to make deposit of two complete reels in the case of all motion pictures which have been reproduced in copies for sale (i. e., published). This has imposed a burdensome obligation upon such proprietors which was not intended. The complete reels are expensive, sometimes very expensive, and they are practically of no greater value for the identification of the motion picture in which copyright is claimed than the selected prints together with the title and description required by section 11 to be deposited in the case of a motion picture. The deposit of the complete reels is of no service to the Copyright Office, and these articles are of no value to the Library of Congress, and by reason of their inflammable character are dangerous. Such deposit also imposes an added burden upon the Copyright Office to no purpose. Motion-picture manufacturers have expressed approval of the purpose and the language of the bill. It is the opinion of the committee that it should become law.

[64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 14226. In the House of Representatives. *Bill H. R.*
April 5, 1916.] *14226*

Mr. STEPHENS, of California (by request), introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL to amend section one, subdivision (b), of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (b), section one, of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, be amended to read as follows:

"(b) To translate the copyrighted work into other languages or dialects, or make any abridgment, amplification, augmentation, adaptation, or arrangement, or any other version thereof, if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be a nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to complete, execute, and finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art."