

FIFTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1954



COPYRIGHT OFFICE
The Library of Congress
WASHINGTON : 1955

L. C. Card No. 10-35017

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Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954

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The Copyright Office

Report to the Librarian of Congress by the Register of Copyrights

SIR: The work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, is summarized as follows:

Volume of Business

Earned revenue during the fiscal year 1954 was the largest in the history of the Copyright Office. Gross fees amounted to \$913,663.78, of which \$840 was returned as uncollectible and \$38,893.32 was refunded to claimants. Net fees covered into the Treasury of the United States were \$871,463.50, or \$6,161 more than in fiscal 1953. A breakdown of fees applied by sources is shown in the chart on page 2.

There was an increase in business in nearly all phases of work. Registrations rose from 218,506 in fiscal 1953 to 222,665 in fiscal 1954, an increase of 1.9 percent. Gains were noted mostly in the book registrations, which rose from 49,059 in 1953 to 51,763 in 1954. There was a slight decline in the registration of music, due primarily to a decrease in the number of registrations for unpublished musical compositions, which were 42,138 in 1953 and 40,935 in 1954.

The Copyright Office turned over to the Library of Congress for addition to its collections 213,597 items from the copyright deposits of the year, an increase of more than 7 percent over fiscal 1953.

During the year 8,742 reference searches, involving 28,536 titles, were conducted. The fees received for these searches amounted to \$11,007.

The activities of the Reference Division in seeking compliance with the copyright

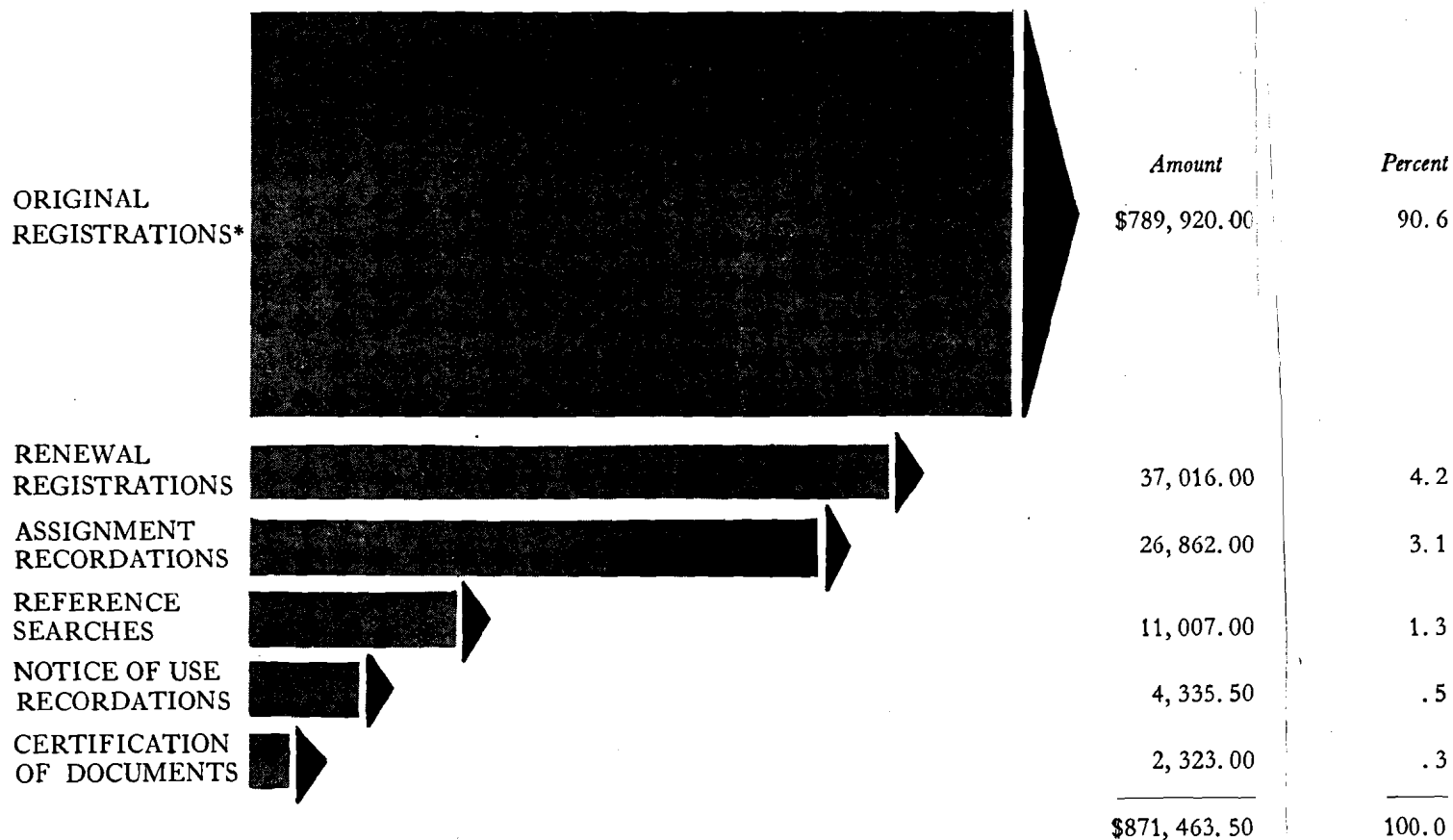
law continued to result in a marked increase in the number of registrations and in the value of materials obtained. These efforts were responsible for 11,807 registrations, for which \$50,808 in fees and deposits valued at \$61,100 were received.

Universal Copyright Convention

The Universal Copyright Convention, which was signed at Geneva on September 6, 1952, was submitted by the President of the United States to the Senate for its advice and consent for ratification on June 10, 1953, a few weeks before the close of the previous fiscal year. This treaty required certain amendments to the domestic copyright law—principally in the manufacturing clause—before the United States could deposit its instrument of ratification. During July and August 1953, bills were introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 6616 and H. R. 6670) and in the Senate (S. 2559) that would make the necessary changes in the domestic law to comply with the intent of the treaty. The original draft of these identical bills was prepared in the Copyright Office and, with minor modifications and improvements, appears in the form as introduced.

A National Committee for the Universal Copyright Convention was established on or about March 1, 1954, by representatives of the industries and interests who recognized that the Universal Copyright Convention was an important step forward in international copyright relations and were in agreement as to the necessity for United States participation. This Committee un-

BREAKDOWN OF FEES APPLIED BY SOURCES
Copyright Office—Fiscal Year 1954



*Includes \$50,808.00 (5.8 percent of total fees applied) for original registrations resulting from compliance requests made by Copyright Office.

dertook to assemble and present testimony as to the need for the treaty and the implementing legislation. The work of this Committee no doubt played a significant part in the calling of public hearings by a Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee on March 15, 1954. A great many witnesses appeared at these hearings, which lasted for 2 days. The overwhelming majority of those who testified were in favor of the convention and the legislation. Actually, the typographical unions, adhering to their traditional objections, were the principal opponents of these measures. During the hearings a dramatic moment occurred, just after the testimony of one of the representatives of the typographical unions, when a telegram was received by the Chairman of the Subcommittee from the Book Manufacturers Institute, announcing a reversal of their past objection to any modification of the manufacturing clause and stating their belief that the enactment of the legislation would be of benefit to the book-manufacturing industry.

On April 7, 1954, hearings were held before a special joint committee of the Senate, which was composed of members of both the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Judiciary Committee. The witnesses before this Committee presented testimony similar to that brought before the House Committee.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee favorably reported the treaty to the Senate on June 11, 1954, and on June 25, 1954, the treaty was ratified by a vote of 65-3. Shortly after the beginning of fiscal 1955, the Senate Judiciary Committee, on July 19, 1954, favorably reported the implementing legislation, S. 2559, to the Senate. On August 3, 1954, the House passed the companion bill, H. R. 6616. On August 18, 1954, the Senate passed H. R. 6616, and the measure was signed by the President on August 31, 1954. These amendments to the Copyright Act will become effective with the coming into operation of the Universal Copyright Convention, which requires ratifications or

adherence by 12 countries of which 4 are nonmembers of the Berne Union.

Other International Developments

Bilateral Proclamations.—As a result of World War II and of the treaty of peace with Japan, copyright relations with that country were permitted to lapse in 1952. After that date, the Office engaged in negotiations through the State Department with the Japanese Government in an attempt to obtain a new copyright arrangement for the protection of American works in Japan. Because of the substantial amount of recorded music of American origin as well as American motion pictures and literary works that are distributed in that country, it is highly desirable to obtain protection in Japan for works of American authorship.

After several years of diligent effort on the part of the staff of the Copyright Office, the Department of State, and the Embassy in Tokyo, a new copyright relationship was established on November 10, 1953. It is based on the principle of national treatment and obtains protection for American authors in Japan under the terms of the peace treaty for a period of 4 years from April 28, 1952.

Rome Draft Convention.—This convention, drawn under the auspices of the Berne Union, is concerned with means of protection for performing artists in their works, recordings, and broadcasts. The Copyright Office has given consideration to numerous questions raised by the draft convention and to participation in further studies. The Office was represented as an observer by Arpad L. Bogsch at a meeting held in Lugano, Switzerland, during the latter part of June and the first of July, under the auspices of the Berne Bureau. The Berne Permanent Committee recommended further consideration of the important problems presented by the Rome draft.

Administrative Developments

Several new practices and procedures were instituted in the past year with a view to improving the efficiency of the serv-

ice rendered by the Copyright Office to the public.

At the beginning of August 1953, the Office began an experimental project of recording assignments and related documents on microfilm. Previously, the recording of these documents had been by the photostatic process, and the resulting sheets were bound in large permanent volumes. It was found that the use of microfilms not only involved substantial savings in photoduplication and binding costs but that microfilm also proved a more efficient and logical method of performing this function. The general reaction to the new process has been favorable, and the use of microfilm for this purpose will be continued.

A major development with respect to the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* was the combination into one catalog of Parts 1-A (Books) and 1-B (Pamphlets, Serials, and Contributions to Periodicals). The first combined volume, covering registrations during July-December 1953, is scheduled to be published in the summer of 1954. The combination of all Class A registrations removes a distinction not found in either the statute or the inherent character of the material and should prove advantageous in conducting copyright searches.

The reorganization of the Service Division was completed during the past year with the establishment of a new section, the Materials Controls Section, and the redefining of the operations of the Custodial Section. Responsibility for the records and files that are so essential to the Office and to the public has been centralized with encouraging results. The processing and forwarding of applications to the Examining Division has been speeded up, with the result that the latter Division can act more expeditiously upon pending applications.

As mentioned in last year's report, there has been a steadily growing movement among the bar and trade groups concerned with copyright for a comprehensive revision of the domestic copyright law. Some thought was given during the year to the scope of such a task, including consideration of the desirability of establishing a

unit in the Office to make historical, factual, and legal studies relevant to alternative solutions of the many problems involved in a revision of the law.

Reappraisal of the objectives of the cataloging operations and an exploration of the possibility of simplifying and expediting this important phase of the Office's work continued. Simplifications in certain forms of catalog entry were made and further study is being given to the desirability of eliminating cataloging operations not pertinent to copyright purposes or needs and entailing a duality of supervision with no economies from the over-all library viewpoint.

In its studies requiring access to the copyright laws of foreign countries, the Office has found it difficult to obtain authoritative and comprehensive translations of many such laws. It was therefore pleased to learn that the Copyright Division of UNESCO has undertaken the task of compiling and publishing an English-language edition of the copyright laws of the world, including certain administrative orders, decrees, and the like. The Office responded to UNESCO's request for assistance in the preparation of this basic work and, under a cooperative agreement, has contributed translations of some laws and editorial work and other assistance so necessary in such a publication. When completed—as now anticipated during 1955—the resulting *Compilation of the Copyright Laws of the World* will be an outstanding contribution to copyright literature because it will make available in the English language the current copyright law of all Nations in one loose-leaf volume. The compilation will be kept current through the publication of periodic loose-leaf supplements.

The Reference Division has for some time followed the practice of preparing bibliographies of all registered works of selected prominent authors. This is done as time permits and has been found to serve a very useful purpose in connection with requests for searches. During the past year, one of these extended searches concerned the works of the Rt. Hon. Sir

Winston Churchill, K. G. Even though Sir Winston is known as a prolific writer, it was surprising that 556 registrations, representing 139 principal titles, were disclosed as a result of this search.

In the belief that the list might be of practical use as well as of interest to the author himself, a copy of the report with an index was prepared and bound. On June 25, 1954, during the Prime Minister's visit to the White House, the Acting Librarian, Verner W. Clapp, the Register of Copyrights, Arthur Fisher, and Richard S. MacCarteney, Chief of the Reference Division of the Copyright Office, under whose supervision the bibliography was prepared, were received at the White House by Sir Winston and President Eisenhower, and the specially inscribed volume was presented to the author in person. In accepting the volume, Sir Winston remarked that he planned to add to this bibliography a "modest" work—a history of the English-speaking peoples, to run to approximately 800,000 words.

Publications

Two new copyright catalogs, *Motion Pictures, 1894–1912*, and *Motion Pictures, 1940–1949*, were published in the fall of 1953. These two volumes, together with *Motion Pictures, 1912–1939*, which was published in December 1951, comprise the most comprehensive list available of motion pictures from the birth of the industry in 1894 to 1949. They contain information about more than 76,000 motion pictures registered during this period.

Bulletin No. 14, which contains the text of the copyright law of the United States, together with an index and certain related material, was reprinted during the past year, together with an insert sheet containing P. L. 331, which took effect on April 13, 1954. This publication is reported by the Superintendent of Documents to be one of the Government Printing Office's "best sellers."

The latest volume in the series containing copyright court decisions, *Bulletin* No. 28, came off the press during the fiscal year. It covers copyright and related decisions in

both the State and Federal courts during the years 1951 and 1952.

Legal Developments

Amendment of the Law.—During the first session of the 83d Congress, Congressman Chauncey E. Reed, Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, introduced a bill (H. R. 2747) which provided that when the last day for depositing any material in the Copyright Office falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, such deposit may be made on the next business day. This bill was introduced by Mr. Reed at the request of the Copyright Office to clarify a technical difficulty. It passed the House in 1953, received the approval of the Senate on April 5, 1954, and became Public Law 331 of the 83d Congress, second session, after signature by the President on April 13, 1954.

Proposed Legislation.—A bill to establish a statute of limitations in connection with civil actions (H. R. 6225) was introduced by Congressman Kenneth B. Keating on July 10, 1953. No hearings were held and by the end of the fiscal year no other action had been taken in connection with the bill. On July 29, 1953, Congressman Keating introduced H. R. 6608, which has for its purpose a relaxation of the strict formalities in connection with the form and location of copyright notices. No hearings were held, nor was any other action taken on the bill.

A bill (S. 1106), which had been introduced by Senator Pat McCarran in the middle of the previous fiscal year, was revived during fiscal 1954 when hearings were held on July 15 and October 26, 1953. The purpose of this proposed legislation is to modify the so-called "juke box" exemptions of Section 1 (e) of the copyright law to permit composers to receive royalties whenever their compositions are played on phonograph records for profit. At the conclusion of the fiscal year, the bill had not been reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Significant Court Decisions.—This annual report for last year discussed the progress of the series of *Stein* cases, all of which

involved the question of whether a copyrighted work of art embodied in a utilitarian work, such as a reading lamp, thereby lost its copyright status. At that time there were indications that the Supreme Court ultimately might review the matter. A petition for a writ of certiorari was filed in the Supreme Court for review of the decisions of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of *Stein v. Mazer*, one of those discussed in last year's report. In granting the writ on October 12, 1953, the Supreme Court specifically invited the Solicitor General to file a brief "setting forth, along with other matters he deems pertinent, the views of the Copyright Office, and a statement of its relevant practice."

The Principal Legal Advisor of the Copyright Office, George D. Cary, prepared, in collaboration with the Solicitor's Office, an *amicus* brief which served as the basis of the Government's oral argument before the court. In affirming the decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court on March 8, 1954 (347 U. S. 201), denied the assertion of petitioners that Congressional enactment of the design patent law should be interpreted as denying protection to articles embodied or reproduced in useful manufactured articles. The Court did not pass upon the question of patentability of the statuettes involved in the case, but stated that: "We do hold that the patentability of the statuettes, fitted as lamps or unfitted, does not bar copyright as works of art." In discussing a definition of the difficult phrase "works of art," the Supreme Court upheld the regulations of the Copyright Office in the following words: "Individual perception of the beautiful is too varied a power to permit a narrow or rigid concept of art. As a standard we can hardly do better than the words of the present Regulation. . . ."

A number of statements that appeared in the trade press following this decision indicated that the textile fabric world believed that the Supreme Court had opened the door for copyright in certain textile designs. The Copyright Office, after a

study of the import of the decision, concluded that, while not necessarily authorizing the registration of every textile design, it would permit the registration of a work of art embodied in a textile fabric. In short, copyright claims in works of art could be registered regardless of the intended use of the material on which any given work of art may have been reproduced or embodied. Thus, a Daumier etching reproduced on a tea tray or a Dali painting embodied in drapery material would not be rejected because of the utilitarian or commercial aspect of these works.

McCulloch et al. v. Zapun Ceramics et al., 97 U. S. P. Q. 12 (S. D. N. Y. 1953), was an action against several sellers of infringing copies of figurines. The defendants contended that they were innocent infringers and that since plaintiffs had already recovered damages from the manufacturer they were not entitled to any further recovery. The court held that neither the earlier recovery against the manufacturer nor the fact that the vendors were innocent infringers would prevent the plaintiffs' recovery of damages from the vendors.

Shapiro, Bernstein & Co. Inc. v. Jerry Vogel Music Co. Inc., 115 F. Supp. 754 (S. D. N. Y. 1953), dealt with the problem of renewal rights in the lyrics added to the musical composition "Twelfth Street Rag" some time after that composition had been published as an instrumental selection. The court held that, in the absence of a showing that the original composer intended his music to be combined with lyrics, the later version with the lyrics added was not a "joint work"; hence, the lyric writer or his successor, and not the owner of copyright in the original music, was entitled to obtain renewal copyright in the lyrics.

In *Zigelheim v. Flohr*, 119 F. Supp. 324 (E. D. N. Y. 1954), the defendant published a book of traditional Hebrew prayers consisting mainly of offset reproductions of the prayer book previously published by the plaintiff with a copyright notice. The court, holding the defendant liable for infringement of the plaintiff's copyright,

ruled on the several points at issue as follows:

(1) The plaintiff's addition, deletion, and rearrangement of numerous letters, words, and lines in editing the text of prayer books in the public domain were sufficient to constitute a copyrightable new version, even though the revisions were determined by consulting other texts in the public domain.

(2) The words "Zigelheim, New York" in the copyright notice were sufficient as the name of the copyright owner because there was only one publisher by that name in New York; and that name in close proximity to "Copyright 1943," though other words intervened, constituted an adequate notice.

(3) The plaintiff's sale of some copies before the date stated in the application for registration as the date of publication did not invalidate the copyright.

(4) The plaintiff's delay of 9 years after publication before registering his claim to copyright did not invalidate the copyright in the absence of any evidence of an intention on his part to abandon his copyright claim.

A case that has erroneously been referred to as creating a "copyright" in ideas is that of *Hamilton National Bank v. Belt*, 210

F (2d) 706, (D. C. Cir. 1953). The plaintiff, Belt, presented to the Hamilton National Bank an idea for a series of radio programs, and the bank contracted with him to produce the programs, for which he was to make the necessary arrangements. The contract was later canceled by the bank, but the same idea was used in broadcasts subsequently sponsored by the Bank. The Court of Appeals sustained the lower court's award of damages to plaintiff for the misappropriation of his idea. The court, in reaching its decision, held that a person presenting an idea to a potential user is entitled to compensation for its use if the idea is "original, concrete, useful, and is disclosed in circumstances which, reasonably construed, clearly indicate that compensation is contemplated if it is accepted and used."

A case of first impression is *E. B. Marks Music Corp. v. Continental Record Co.*, 120 F. Supp. 275 (S. D. N. Y. 1954), in which the court held that a musical composition copyrighted in 1902 did not, by virtue of renewal in 1929 and 1930, obtain the mechanical reproduction rights provided for in the law of 1909, inasmuch as the mechanical reproduction rights were in the public domain at the time of the first publication of the composition.

Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Number of Registrations, Etc., for the Fiscal Years 1950-54

Fiscal year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increases in registrations	Decreases in registrations
1950.....	\$879, 169. 17	\$849, 661. 22	210, 564	9, 374
1951.....	847, 399. 13	797, 960. 50	200, 354	10, 210
1952.....	847, 106. 20	803, 168. 50	203, 705	3, 351
1953.....	894, 811. 56	865, 302. 50	218, 506	14, 801
1954.....	913, 663. 78	871, 463. 50	222, 665	4, 159
Total.....	4, 382, 149. 84	4, 187, 556. 22	1, 055, 794

Number of Articles Deposited During the Fiscal Years 1950-54

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	22, 648	22, 544	23, 246	}87, 262	93, 216
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	68, 770	62, 370	59, 782		
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	4, 437	3, 408	3, 320	3, 288	3, 294
	Total	95, 855	88, 322	86, 348	90, 550	96, 510
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	5, 893	6, 502	6, 282	7, 156	6, 954	
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	1, 571	2, 235	2, 027	2, 744	2, 557	
Total	103, 319	97, 059	94, 657	100, 450	106, 021	
B	Periodicals	110, 872	110, 258	113, 011	118, 734	121, 312
C	Lectures, sermons, etc.	1, 008	693	837	862	769
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	4, 969	4, 604	4, 243	4, 333	3, 990
E	Musical compositions	65, 791	60, 665	65, 125	75, 025	74, 387
F	Maps	3, 273	4, 037	4, 844	5, 082	4, 779
G	Works of art, models or designs	5, 904	5, 034	4, 820	4, 407	4, 574
H	Reproduction of works of art	620	872	1, 040	1, 109	1, 082
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1, 947	1, 484	1, 554	1, 448	1, 992
J	Photographs	1, 939	1, 302	1, 585	1, 977	1, 740
KK	Prints, labels and pictorial illustrations	35, 233	31, 095	29, 301	30, 291	29, 772
&K						
L	Motion-picture photoplays	1, 528	1, 663	1, 595	1, 809	2, 265
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	2, 141	2, 461	2, 412	2, 443	2, 576
Total		338, 544	321, 227	325, 024	347, 970	355, 259

Registration by Subject Matter Classes for the Fiscal Years 1950-54

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	11, 323	11, 272	11, 623	}43, 631	46, 608
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	34, 383	31, 199	29, 891		
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	4, 438	3, 408	3, 320	3, 288	3, 294
	Total	50, 144	45, 879	44, 834	46, 919	49, 902
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	3, 710	3, 536	3, 382	3, 875	3, 697	
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	1, 040	1, 118	1, 187	1, 553	1, 458	
Total	54, 894	50, 533	49, 403	52, 347	55, 057	
B	Periodicals (numbers)	55, 436	55, 129	56, 509	59, 371	60, 667
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1, 007	693	837	862	769
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	4, 427	3, 992	3, 766	3, 884	3, 527
E	Musical compositions	52, 309	48, 319	51, 538	59, 302	58, 213
F	Maps	1, 638	1, 992	2, 422	2, 541	2, 390
G	Works of art, models or designs	4, 013	3, 428	3, 305	3, 029	3, 170
H	Reproductions of works of art	326	453	520	579	572
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1, 316	953	980	958	1, 300
J	Photographs	1, 143	770	995	1, 206	1, 049
KK	Commercial prints and labels	13, 320	11, 981	11, 770	12, 025	10, 784
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	4, 309	3, 590	2, 891	3, 126	4, 103
L	Motion-picture photoplays	782	835	798	907	1, 170
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1, 113	1, 314	1, 281	1, 268	1, 386
R	Renewals of all classes	14, 531	16, 372	16, 690	17, 101	18, 508
Total		210, 564	200, 354	203, 705	218, 506	222, 665

Summary of Copyright Business, Fiscal Year 1954

Balance on hand July 1, 1953.....		\$175,259.17
Gross receipts July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954.....		913,663.78
		<hr/>
Total to be accounted for.....		\$1,088,922.95
		<hr/>
Refunded.....	\$38,893.32	
Checks returned unpaid.....	840.00	
Deposited as earned fees.....	868,815.00	
Transfer of unclaimed monies.....	36.00	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1954:		
Fees earned in June 1954 but not deposited until July		
1954.....	\$75,823.00	
Unfinished business balance.....	17,617.67	
Deposit accounts balance.....	86,897.96	
	<hr/>	
	180,338.63	
		<hr/>
		\$1,088,922.95

Fees Applied

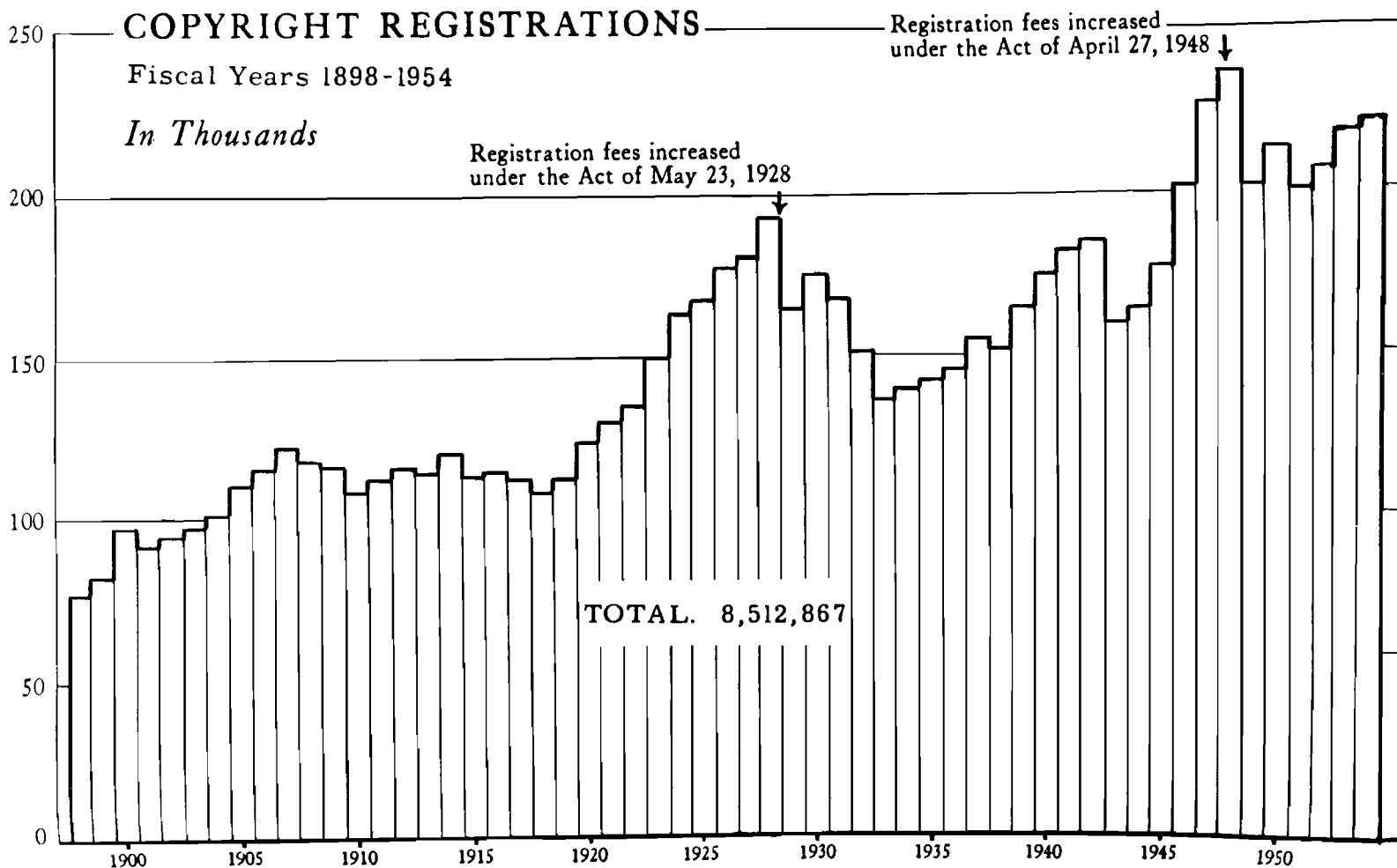
Registrations for prints and labels.....	10,784.00	\$64,704.00
Registrations for published works.....	133,692.00	534,768.00
Registrations for unpublished works.....	47,612.00	190,448.00
Registrations for renewals.....	18,508.00	37,016.00
	<hr/>	
Total number of registrations.....	¹ 210,596.00	
Fees for registrations.....		\$826,936.00
Fees for recording assignments.....	\$19,514.50	
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	7,347.50	
Fees for notices of user recorded.....	4,335.50	
Fees for certified documents.....	2,323.00	
Fees for searches made.....	11,007.00	
	<hr/>	
		44,527.50
		<hr/>
Total fees earned.....		\$871,463.50

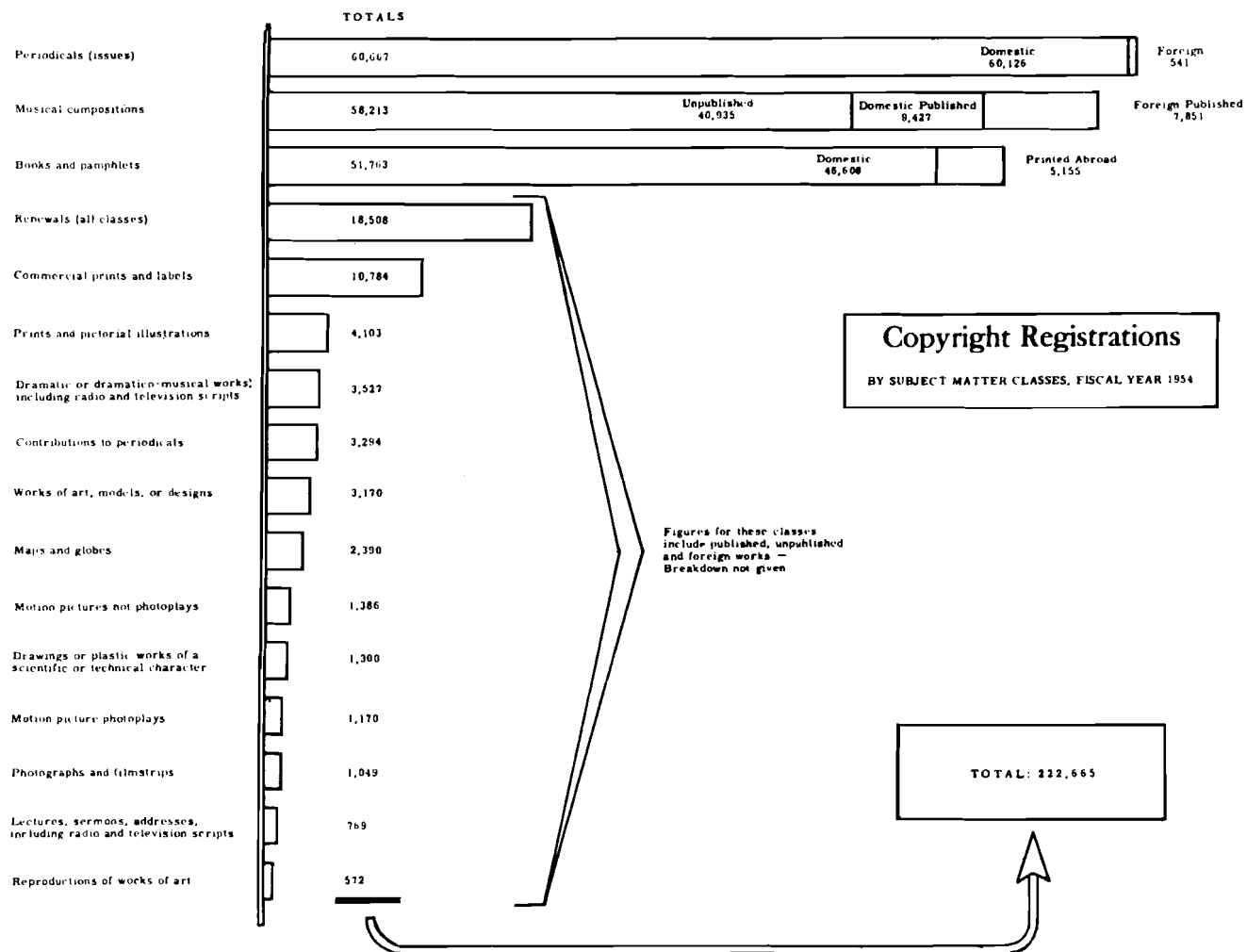
¹ Excludes 12,069 registrations made under Public Law 84.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur Fisher
Register of Copyrights

Washington, D. C.
October 20, 1954





Publications of the Copyright Office

NOTE.—Orders for the following publications may be addressed to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by remittance (postage stamps not accepted—coin at sender's risk).

BULLETIN NO. 8. Cloth, \$0.65.

Copyright in Congress, 1789–1904. A bibliography and chronological record of all proceedings in Congress in relation to copyright. 468 pp. 26 cm. 1905.

BULLETIN NO. 14. Paper, \$0.20.

Copyright Law of the United States of America. (Title 17 of the United States Code.) 1953.

BULLETIN NO. 17. Cloth, \$0.65.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1909–1914. Second enlarged edition. vi, 279 pp. 24 cm. 1928.

BULLETIN NO. 18. Cloth, \$1.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1914–1917. ix, 605 pp. 24 cm. Reprinted 1951.

BULLETIN NO. 19. Cloth, \$1.75.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1918–1924. xi, 477 pp. 24 cm. Reprinted 1949.

BULLETIN NO. 20. Cloth, \$2.75.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1924–1935. xiii, 947 pp. 24 cm. Reprinted 1949.

BULLETIN NO. 21. Cloth, \$0.75.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1935–1937. vii, 355 pp. 24 cm. Reprinted 1954.

BULLETIN NO. 22. Cloth, \$0.75.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1938–June 1939. vii, 327 pp. 24 cm. 1939.

BULLETIN NO. 23. Cloth, \$1.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1939–1940. vii, 391 pp. 24 cm. 1943.

BULLETIN NO. 24. Cloth, \$2.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1941–1943. ix, 683 pp. 24 cm. 1944.

BULLETIN NO. 25. Cloth, \$1.50.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1944–1946. vii, 459 pp. 24 cm. 1947.

BULLETIN NO. 26. Cloth, \$1.75.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1947–1948. x, 488 pp. 24 cm. 1949.

BULLETIN NO. 27. Cloth, \$2.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1949–1950. x, 591 pp. 24 cm. 1952.

BULLETIN NO. 28. Cloth, \$2.50.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1951–1952. xi, 587 pp. 24 cm. 1954.

BULLETIN NO. 29. Cloth.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1953–1954. In process.

CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES, Third Series. Paper, 29 cm.

Subscription may be placed to the complete annual set, consisting of the semiannual issues of all of the parts listed below, for \$20. Copies of single issues may also be secured at the price given following the title in the following list:

Part 1. Books and Pamphlets including Serials and Contributions to Periodicals, \$2.50. (Beginning with the July–December 1953 catalog Parts 1A and 1B were combined under one cover.)

Part 2. Periodicals, \$1.

Parts 3–4. Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery, \$1.

Part 5A. Published Music, \$1.50.

Part 5B. Unpublished Music, \$1.50.

CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES, Third Series—Continued

Part 5C. Renewal Registrations, Music, \$1.

Part 6. Maps and Atlases, \$0.50.

Parts 7-11A. Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, Scientific and Technical Drawings, Photographic Works, Prints and Pictorial Illustrations, \$1.

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