

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
COPYRIGHT OFFICE

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Report  
OF THE  
Register of Copyrights  
FOR THE  
Fiscal Year 1919-1920

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[Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress]



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1920

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE.

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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. With Supplementary page: Act of December 18, 1919. 80 pp. 8°. 1920.

**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°. 1917.

**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 With addenda of previous copyright acts not repealed.] 54 pp. 8°. 1914.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°.

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APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
1919-20

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1920

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$132,371.37. A *Fees, etc.* balance of \$10,945.75, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1919, making a total of \$143,317.12 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of \$4,382.57 received by the Copyright Office was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$138,934.55. The balance carried over to July 1, 1920, was \$12,442.30 (representing trust funds, \$9,635.60, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—23 years—\$2,806.70), leaving fees applied during fiscal year 1919-20 and paid into the Treasury \$126,492.25.

This is the largest year's business in the history of the office.

The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897, are:

1897-98.....	\$55,926.50	1910-11.....	\$109,913.95
1898-99.....	58,267.00	1911-12.....	116,685.05
1899-1900.....	65,206.00	1912-13.....	114,980.60
1900-1901.....	63,687.50	1913-14.....	120,219.25
1901-2.....	64,687.00	1914-15.....	111,922.75
1902-3.....	68,874.50	1915-16.....	112,986.85
1903-4.....	72,629.00	1916-17.....	110,077.40
1904-5.....	78,058.00	1917-18.....	106,352.40
1905-6.....	80,198.00	1918-19.....	113,118.00
1906-7.....	84,685.00	1919-20.....	126,492.25
1907-8.....	82,387.50		
1908-9.....	83,816.75	Total.....	2,105,816.20
1909-10.....	104,644.95		

## EXPENDITURES

*Salaries*

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, was \$104,740. The total expenditures for salaries was \$103,811.04, or \$22,681.21 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditures for supplies, including stationery and other articles and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was \$881.04, leaving a balance for the year of \$21,800.17 to the credit of the office.

*Stationery and sundries**Copyright receipts and fees*

During the 23 fiscal years since the reorganization of the Copyright Office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1920) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to \$2,105,816.20, the articles deposited number 4,426,091, and the total copyright registrations number 2,509,272.

*Excess of fees over salaries*

The fees earned (\$2,105,816.20) were larger than the appropriations for salaries used during the same period (\$1,823,834.07) by \$281,982.13.

*Value of copyright deposits*

In addition to this direct profit, the large number of the four and a half millions of books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 23 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 large saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

## COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

*Registrations*

The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 126,562. Of these, 119,007 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate and 5,443 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 2,112 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$122,784.50.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1920, is shown in Exhibit F.

## COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

*Articles deposited*

The total number of separate articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law, which have been registered, stamped, indexed, and catalogued, during the fiscal year is

213,149. The number of these articles in each class for the fiscal years July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1920, is shown in Exhibit G.

It is not possible to determine exactly how completely the works which claim copyright are deposited; but as title cards are printed and supplied upon request to other libraries for all books received bearing United States notice of copyright, the demand for such cards for works not received furnishes some indication of possible percentage of failure to deposit.

In response to inquiries received during the year from the Card Division, the Order Division, and the Reading Room in regard to 580 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not discovered in the Library, it was found that 47 of these works had been received and were actually in the Library, 84 books had been deposited and were still in the Copyright Office, 69 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other valid reasons could not be deposited, while in the case of 184 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1920. Copies were received of 196 works in all in response to requests made by the Copyright Office during the period of 12 months for the works published in recent years.

The total copyright deposits for the year included 18,156 printed volumes, 30,638 pamphlets and leaflets, 57,870 newspapers and magazines, 3,063 dramas, 44,566 pieces of music, 3,026 maps, 13,274 photographs, 15,193 prints, 8,038 motion pictures, 13,692 contributions to periodicals, 3,491 works of art and drawings, and 216 lectures. These were all produced in the United States. From abroad there were received 1,485 books in foreign languages and 441 books in English.

Our copyright laws have required the deposit of copies for the use of the Library of Congress. The act of 1909, which expressly provided for such deposit in order to secure the registration of the work, still insisted upon a deposit of two copies for the benefit of the Library; but to check the useless accumulation of such copies in the Copyright Office it is provided that the Librarian of Congress shall determine (1) "what books or other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress,

including the Law Library"; (2) "what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange"; and (3) "or be transferred to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein." The law further provides (4) that articles remaining undisposed of may, upon specified conditions, be returned to the authors or copyright proprietors.

*Transfer of deposits to Library of Congress*

The total articles disposed of in these four ways during the fiscal year numbered 125,589. Of these, 93,224 were transferred to the Library for its collections; 4,849 were sent to other "departmental libraries" (including 597 volumes of American poetry and drama to Brown University, Providence, R. I.), and 27,516 were returned to the claimants of copyright.

*Musical compositions*

During the fiscal year the following transfers were made from the Copyright Office to the Library of Congress: Under (1) the "first copies" of copyright books forwarded as received from day to day numbered 9,511 volumes; and other works specifically indicated (including 1,213 foreign books and pamphlets) numbered 6,034. Of musical compositions 44,566 were deposited and registered during the year, and of these 27,163 were selected and transferred to the Music Division.

*Maps, etc.*

All of the separate maps registered during the year were placed in the Map Division, 2,505 pieces. Out of the total number of photographs, engravings, and other "pictorial illustrations" entered, 2,595 were selected and forwarded to the Prints Division for permanent deposit. Of the 34 daily newspapers registered both copies of 25 (9 being rejected) were promptly sent to the Periodical Division and 1,255 different magazines and periodicals, including weekly newspapers, out of the 1,708 different journals received, were

*Newspapers and magazines*

*54,416 numbers of newspapers forwarded*

also transferred to that division. In the case of newspapers and periodicals, each number is required by law to be deposited and separately registered, and for the 1,255 periodicals taken over by the Periodical Division 28,935 registrations were made and 45,416 separate issues or pieces were dated, numbered, catalogued, and forwarded from day to day during the year, thus making a grand total of 93,224 articles transferred to the Library for its collections.

Not including the Brown University books, a total of 15,545 books and pamphlets were delivered to the Library from the Copyright Office during the year. Since the copyright act of March 4, 1909, went into effect (from Dec. 10, 1910, to June 30, 1920), the Copyright Office has transferred to the Library of Congress 200,923 books, 256,806 musical compositions, 57,999 maps, 43,263 photographs and prints, and 391,565 newspapers and magazines—a grand total of 950,556 pieces.

The transfer during the year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia "for use therein" included 4,252 books. The character of the works thus transferred has usually determined the designation of the library for their final deposit, e. g., agricultural books to the Department of Agriculture, scientific or technical books to the Engineer School or the Patent Office, and all medical books or books on allied subjects to the library of the Surgeon General's Office. The following libraries (receiving above 1,000 volumes each) have received up to June 30, 1920, the number of books indicated below:

Bureau of Education, 12,014; Bureau of Standards, 2,045; Department of Agriculture, 2,592; Department of Commerce, 3,303; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 2,773; Federal Trade Commission, 3,663; Library of the Surgeon General's Office, 3,185; Navy Department, 1,461; Public Library of the District of Columbia, 29,101. Nine hundred and seventy-four volumes were also sent to the library of the United States Soldiers' Home, and 7,309 volumes were distributed among various other governmental libraries in the District; in all, 68,420.

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 needed by the Library of Congress or the 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, 1914. In response to special requests, 7,430 motion-picture films have been returned during the fiscal year to the copyright claimants, and of the current deposits not needed by the Library of Congress the following have also been so returned: 13,642 "books" (pamphlets, leaf-



lets, etc.), 8 photographs, 3,324 prints, 3,108 periodicals, and 4 pieces of music; a total of 27,516 pieces. Since the act went into effect up to June 30, 1920, a total of 403,409 works have thus been returned to the claimants of copyright in them, and altogether there have been transferred from the Copyright Office shelves 1,449,497 articles, thus securing a great saving of space and avoiding useless duplication and accumulation.

*Accumulation of  
copyright deposits*

The total number of articles deposited during the period from July 1, 1897 (when the Copyright Office was reorganized), to June 30, 1920, was nearly four and a half million (4,426,091), out of which nearly one and one-half million articles have been disposed of as noted above, still leaving approximately three million articles on our shelves. These are in addition to the uncounted accumulation of articles deposited from 1870 to 1897. This great collection of books, pamphlets, leaflets, music, photographs, prints, and other articles, which are of no use to the Library of Congress, occupies shelf space which it is increasingly embarrassing to spare for this purpose. It has been demonstrated during the last 20 years that there is little likelihood of any calls for the examination or other use of any of this material, and no demand is known to have occurred which could not be met by reference to the copies upon the shelves of the Library.

*Printing of the  
Catalogue*

The printing of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries was continued in accordance with the provisions of the copyright law. It is compiled from cards which subsequently become part of the permanent card indexes essential to the conduct of the office business. These indexes now contain considerably over 3,000,000 cards. During the year 206,307 cards were written, prepared for printer's copy for the Catalogue, the proof therefrom was read and revised, and the cards were then filed in the permanent indexes. Copyright applications to the number of 126,562 were headlined to indicate the names of the claimants of copyright and titles of the works and filed in our permanent application files, which serve as proprietor indexes to all copyright entries made since 1909.

*Numbers printed  
during year*

During the calendar year 1919, 131 numbers of Part 1, Group 1, of the Catalogue were published, containing the book titles, with complete record for all renewals for books,

and complete annual index, 1,022 plus 248 pages; 12 monthly numbers of Part 1, Group 2, containing titles of pamphlets, contributions to newspapers, lectures, dramatic compositions, maps, and motion pictures; and a complete annual index, 1,802 closely printed pages; 4 quarterly numbers of Part 2, containing all registrations for newspapers and magazines, with annual index, 408 pages; 12 monthly numbers of Part 3, musical compositions, with complete list of renewals for music and lists of music used or licensed to be used for mechanical reproduction, together with complete annual index, 2,238 compactly printed pages; and 4 quarterly numbers of Part 4, containing registrations of works of art and photographs and prints, with annual index, 417 pages.

The continued shortage of paper and the urgent demand for economy in its use have made it necessary to cease publishing the *monthly* indexes to the Catalogue of Copyright Entries for 1920. This temporary inconvenience to the users of the Catalogue will be remedied by the Annual Indexes which will be printed as usual making the sets complete for future reference.

*Paper shortage*

Two Copyright Office bulletins were reprinted during the year: Bulletin No. 14 containing the copyright laws, and Bulletin No. 15 "Rules and Regulations for the registration of claims to copyright," both revised to date. There was also printed as a single-sheet circular the new copyright act of December 18, 1919.

*Bulletins Nos. 14 and 15*

*Circulars*

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

*Summary of copyright-business*

Balance on hand July 1, 1919 .....	\$10,945.75	
Gross receipts July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920 .....	132,371.37	
	<hr/>	
Total to be accounted for .....	143,317.12	
Refunded .....	4,382.57	
	<hr/>	
Balance to be accounted for .....		\$138,934.55
Applied as earned fees .....	126,492.25	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1920:		
Trust funds .....	\$9,635.60	
Unfinished business July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1920, 23 years .....	2,806.70	
	<hr/>	
	12,442.30	
	<hr/>	
		138,934.55

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Total fees earned and paid into Treasury during the 23 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1920..... \$2, 105, 816. 20  
 Total unfinished business for 23 years..... 2, 806. 70

FEEs FOR FISCAL YEAR

<i>Fees</i>	Fees for registrations, including certificates, at \$1 each.....	\$119, 007. 00	
	Fees for registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each.....	2, 721. 50	
	Fees for registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each.....	1, 056. 00	
	Total fees for registrations recorded.....		\$122, 784. 50
	Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.....	851. 50	
	Fees for recording assignments.....	2, 289. 00	
	Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed..	198. 50	
	Notices of user recorded (Music).....	192. 75	
	Indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	176. 00	
			3, 707. 75
	Total fees for fiscal year 1919-20.....		126, 492. 25

ENTRIES

<i>Entries</i>	Number of registrations.....	124, 450
	Number of renewals recorded.....	2, 112
		126, 562
	Number of certified copies of record.....	1, 703
	Number of assignments recorded or copied.....	1, 589

*Correspondence* 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 140,369, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 139,092. Letters received transmitting remittances numbered 43,292, including money orders to the number of 28,668. During the last 23 fiscal years the money orders received number more than half a million (617,755).

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

*Condition of current work* On July 10, 1920, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the Bookkeeping Division were balanced for June, the financial statements were rendered to the Treasury Depart-

ment, and all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

The current work for July had been written and posted to July 9. The unfinished business amounted on June 30, 1920, to \$2,806.70. Of this, however, a large proportion represented business for the fiscal year, held awaiting answers to letters already mailed from the Copyright Office in regard to informalities, etc.

At the close of business on July 10, 1920, of the works deposited and passed for copyright registration up to and including Wednesday, June 30, 1920, all had been recorded. Assignments to the number of 1,589 were received during the fiscal year, and all had been recorded. On the same date 1,997 works remained to be catalogued for the Catalogue of Copyright Entries.

#### COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION

In my last year's report (pp. 130-131), attention was <sup>Act of Dec. 18,</sup> <sub>1919</sub> called to the bill H. R. 3754, which had been passed by the House of Representatives on July 23, 1919. It was reported to the Senate and passed on December 8, 1919,<sup>1</sup> and was approved by the President on December 18, 1919.<sup>2</sup> The purpose of the act is to secure retrospective protection in the United States for books by foreign authors published during the war but not protected in the United States because of conditions growing out of the war. The act amends sections 8 and 21 of the copyright statute of March 4, 1909, and reads in part as follows:

*Provided, however,* That all works made the subject of copyright by the laws of the United States first produced or published abroad after August 1, 1914, and before the date of the President's proclamation of peace, of which the authors or proprietors are citizens or subjects of any foreign State or nation granting similar protection for works by citizens of the United States, the existence of which shall be determined by a copyright proclamation issued by the President of the United States, shall be entitled to the protection conferred by the copyright laws of the United States from and after the accomplishment,

<sup>1</sup> 1919 (Dec. 8). Amendment to copyright act. Mr. Norris, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 3754). 66th Cong., 2d sess. Senate Report No. 326. Printed, 4 pp. 8°.

<sup>2</sup> 1919 (Dec. 18). An act to amend sections 8 and 21 of the copyright act, approved Mar. 4, 1909. (Public No. 102, 66th Cong. H. R. 3754.) Printed, 2 pp. 8°.

before the expiration of fifteen months after the date of the President's proclamation of peace, of the conditions and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States: *Provided, further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of any right which he may have acquired by the republication of such foreign work in the United States prior to the approval of this Act.

The required "similar protection for works by citizens of the United States" was granted by Great Britain by an Order in Council of February 9, 1920, and was met by the President's proclamation of April 10, 1920, extending to subjects of Great Britain and the British Dominions, Colonies, and Possessions, with the exception of the self-governing dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, all the benefits of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, for all of their works first published in Great Britain after August 1, 1914, and before the President's proclamation of peace. The text of the act was printed in full as it passed the House in the Register's Report for 1918-19, pages 141-142, and the full texts of the British Order in Council and the President's proclamation are printed in this report, pages 141-147.

*Educational  
games: Bill H. R.  
12011*

On January 23, 1920, Hon. William W. Venable introduced a bill<sup>3</sup> to provide copyright in educational games. The text is printed in full on page 141 of this report. No action by Congress has followed.

*Public printing  
bills*

A public printing bill was again introduced on August 9, 1919, by Hon. Edgar R. Kiess, which contains the clause providing that "no Government publication or any portion thereof shall be copyrighted." The bill was favorably reported on August 12<sup>4</sup> and passed the House of Repre-

<sup>3</sup> 1920 (Jan. 23). A bill to provide for the copyright of educational games. Presented by Mr. Venable. Bill H. R. 12011, 66th Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

<sup>4</sup> 1919 (Aug. 12). A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications, and for other purposes. Bill H. R. 8362 (Report No. 227), 66th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 48 pp. 4°. [Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.]

1919 (Aug. 12). Congressional printing and binding. Mr. Kiess, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 8362). Report No. 227, 66th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 52 pp. 8°.

sentatives on August 13; on August 15<sup>a</sup> it was referred to the Senate Committee on Printing. The House report explains that the bill "continues the present prohibition against the copyrighting of Government publications." No further action on the bill is recorded. This same subject matter has been several times mentioned in my annual reports, the last time being 1916-17, page 11 (Librarian's report, p. 163).

## INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

The passing of the act of December 18, 1919, and the arrangement with the British Government to secure similar protection in Great Britain for American books published during the war are the only steps to be chronicled for the year in relation to international copyright. This arrangement for reciprocal protection should prove of practical benefit to all American authors who have published books during the war; to American publishers who have an interest in these works; to British authors whose works published during the war may still be profitably reprinted in this country, and to the American publishers who may find it advantageous to reprint in the United States such books by British authors. If similar arrangements are made with other countries, as seems probable, the benefits secured by the act of 1919 will be extended to a wider range of works, especially to many interesting and valuable books relating to the war.

*Copyright arrangement with Great Britain*

The act of 1919, however, is only temporary in its effects and offers no remedy for the acutely unsatisfactory copyright relations between the United States and Great Britain, Canada, and Australia. The present unequal and inadequate exchange of literary-property protection is a matter of nearly 30 years' standing and requires radical change in order to effect satisfactory solution. There seems to be a general agree-

*International copyright relations*

<sup>a</sup> 1919 (Aug. 15.) An act to amend and revise the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications, and for other purposes. H. R. 8362, 66th Cong., 1st sess. In the Senate of the United States. Printed, 48 pp. 4°. [Read twice and referred to the Committee on Printing.]

*Abrogation of  
typesetting re-  
quirement*

of ment that the fundamental obstacle to a better arrangement is the requirement of American manufacture of books and prints. It is generally agreed that copyright protection should not be subject to this kind of condition. It is the principal obstacle to entry by the United States into the International Copyright Union. The desire has been expressed that the United States should become a member of this union. To do so, however, would require not only the abrogation of the typesetting clause, so far as foreign books are concerned, but the abolition as well of the necessity for deposit of copies and registration. American book publishers believe that an accessible, official registration in the United States of all works in which copyright is claimed is desirable for their business interests. By express provision of law the present certificate of copyright registration is required to be "admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein"; and this is a great convenience. So far, also, as books, music, and prints deposited in the Copyright Office are added to the collections of the Library of Congress, their use therein advertises the existence of such works, and the copyright proprietor receives the advantages which may come from the distribution to some 2,500 libraries of the printed title cards for copyrighted books.

*Exchange of reg-  
istrations*

Possibly some middle course might be adopted for foreign books; e. g., the substitution for the deposit of copies for registration of some arrangement for the regular and systematic filing in the Copyright Office of the printed bibliographical records of works published in foreign countries, and the preservation and indexing of such foreign book catalogues in this office. The information thus made available to American publishers might be sufficient for their needs. So far as American copyright works are concerned, the Catalogue of Copyright Entries now compiled and printed under provisions of law supplies a complete, well arranged and indexed record of all works copyrighted in the United States and the current issues of this catalogue could be supplied to designated offices in other countries.

If some such arrangement could be substituted for the present requirement of deposit of copies and formal registration of books by foreign authors printed abroad, and the manufacturing conditions of the copyright statute of March 4, 1909, be abrogated, at least so far as foreign works are concerned, the United States might enter the International Copyright Union. If something of this kind can not be agreed upon, special arrangements should be entered into with the English-speaking countries to expressly guarantee full protection in all these countries for the works of authors, playwrights, composers, and artists (who are citizens or subjects of any one of them) from the date of the production or first publication of such works in any one of the countries.

*Admission to  
Copyright Union*

This assured protection for all intellectual works throughout all the English-speaking and reading nations should be free of any technical or merely formal requirements, except such as are mutually agreed upon as desirable.

The retirement of Mr. Arthur Crisfield as the Assistant Register of Copyrights, with a pension under the provisions of the new retirement act, calls for some words of special notice. Mr. Crisfield has been associated with the Library of Congress for more than 30 years, and during that whole period has been connected with the copyright work. It has been a service noticeable in several ways. In the first place, his record for attendance is unusual. He was not absent on account of illness at all during the first 25 years of his connection with the Library, and since then only for a few days each year, except during the last few years. In the second place, his has been a service of distinct value and usefulness, and in the third place, his uniform courtesy, helpfulness, and fair-mindedness have been of so fine a character that they have endeared him to each and all of the members of the Copyright Office force. He has recently passed the eightieth anniversary of his birthday, and leaves the office in such good health that his friends can hope that he may have many years before him in which to enjoy his freedom from the obligation of hours and places; with

*Retirement of  
Mr. Crisfield, As-  
sistant Register*



leisure to read, to travel, and to enjoy the society of his friends. He carries with him the best wishes of each member of the Copyright Office.

Respectfully submitted.

THORVALD SOLBERG  
*Register of Copyrights*

HERBERT PUTNAM  
*Librarian of Congress*

EXHIBIT A—*Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920*

Month	Gross cash receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1919				
July.....	\$10,971.86	\$296.68	\$10,675.18	\$9,132.95
August.....	8,906.86	456.70	8,450.16	10,064.30
September.....	10,076.78	365.70	9,711.08	8,955.00
October.....	10,797.14	219.00	10,578.14	11,356.40
November.....	10,203.14	226.53	9,976.61	9,002.90
December.....	12,705.84	221.26	12,484.58	10,936.00
1920				
January.....	14,129.72	389.26	13,740.46	12,500.45
February.....	10,051.74	266.98	9,784.76	9,991.30
March.....	11,764.54	662.94	11,101.60	11,725.50
April.....	12,004.14	448.18	11,555.96	11,064.40
May.....	10,513.64	450.40	10,063.24	10,343.65
June.....	10,245.97	378.94	9,867.03	11,419.40
Total.....	132,371.37	4,382.57	127,988.80	126,492.25

Balance brought forward from June 30, 1919.....	\$10,945.75
Net receipts July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920:	
Gross receipts.....	\$132,371.37
Less amount refunded.....	4,382.57
	127,988.80
Total to be accounted for.....	138,934.55
Copyright fees applied July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....	126,492.25
Balance carried forward to July 1, 1920:	
Trust funds.....	9,635.60
Unfinished business.....	2,806.70
	138,934.55

Register of Copyrights

EXHIBIT B—Statement of fees paid into the Treasury

Date	Check No.	Amount	Date	Check No.	Amount
1919			1920		
July 7	11329	\$1,000.00	Jan. 5	12552	\$1,936.00
14	11369	1,800.00	12	12592	3,000.00
21	11419	2,300.00	19	12642	3,500.00
28	11510	1,800.00	26	12704	2,500.00
Aug. 4	11578	2,235.95	Feb. 2	12786	2,800.00
11	11600	2,400.00	6	12803	700.45
18	11649	2,500.00	9	12821	2,000.00
25	11695	2,500.00	16	12887	2,500.00
Sept. 2	11748	2,400.00	24	12949	2,400.00
5	11777	264.30	Mar. 1	12989	2,500.00
8	11803	1,200.00	5	13041	591.30
15	11832	1,800.00	8	13058	2,400.00
22	11872	1,900.00	15	13164	2,600.00
29	11964	2,800.00	22	13251	2,500.00
Oct. 4	12026	1,255.00	29	13353	2,500.00
6	12027	1,200.00	Apr. 5	13432	1,725.50
13	12068	2,500.00	12	13575	3,000.00
20	12096	2,200.00	19	13656	2,800.00
27	12134	2,800.00	26	13706	2,500.00
Nov. 3	12167	2,000.00	May 3	13753	2,500.00
6	12176	656.40	7	13806	264.40
10	12202	1,700.00	10	13815	2,500.00
17	12249	2,600.00	17	13878	2,700.00
24	12296	2,600.00	24	13965	2,500.00
Dec. 1	12345	1,700.00	June 1	14076	2,200.00
5	12361	402.90	5	14108	443.65
8	12369	2,500.00	7	14113	2,000.00
15	12422	2,500.00	14	14182	2,600.00
22	12477	2,500.00	21	14271	2,800.00
29	12497	1,500.00	28	14313	2,500.00
			July 3	14349	1,519.40
			Total		126,492.25

EXHIBIT C—Record of applied fees

Month	Registration, including certificates		Registrations of photos, no certificate		Registrations of renewals		Total number of registrations	Total fees for registrations
	Number	Fees at \$1	Number	Fees at \$0.50	Number	Fees at \$0.50		
1919								
July.....	8,585	\$8,585.00	597	\$298.50	54	\$27.00	9,236	\$8,910.50
August.....	9,403	9,403.00	624	312.00	31	15.50	10,058	9,730.50
September....	8,450	8,450.00	463	231.50	96	48.00	9,009	8,729.50
October.....	10,698	10,698.00	486	243.00	117	58.50	11,301	10,999.50
November.....	8,276	8,276.00	303	151.50	156	78.00	8,735	8,505.50
December.....	10,529	10,529.00	398	199.00	126	63.00	11,053	10,791.00
1920								
January.....	11,850	11,850.00	664	332.00	229	114.50	12,743	12,296.50
February.....	9,187	9,187.00	336	168.00	348	174.00	9,871	9,529.00
March.....	11,010	11,010.00	377	188.50	258	129.00	11,645	11,327.50
April.....	10,331	10,331.00	519	259.50	448	224.00	11,298	10,814.50
May.....	9,883	9,883.00	206	103.00	184	92.00	10,273	10,078.00
June.....	10,805	10,805.00	470	235.00	65	32.50	11,340	11,072.50
Total.....	119,007	119,007.00	5,443	2,721.50	2,112	1,056.00	126,562	122,784.50

Month	Copies of record		Assignments and copies		Notices of user		Indexing transfers of proprietor		Search fees	Total fees applied
	No.	Fees at \$0.50	No.	Fees	No.	Fees	No.	Fees at \$0.10		
1919										
July.....	46	\$23.00	133	\$178.00	16	\$13.25	32	\$3.20	\$5.00	\$9,132.95
August.....	185	92.50	127	188.00	41	14.50	308	30.80	8.00	10,064.30
September....	83	41.50	100	139.00	43	15.00	.....	.....	30.00	8,955.00
October.....	100	50.00	162	273.00	44	16.00	19	1.90	16.00	11,356.40
November.....	134	67.00	215	289.00	40	16.50	1,104	110.40	14.50	9,002.90
December.....	88	44.00	52	74.00	54	18.00	5	.50	8.50	10,236.00
1920										
January.....	59	29.50	100	140.00	55	21.25	72	7.20	6.00	12,500.45
February.....	232	116.00	235	303.00	49	17.50	43	4.30	21.50	9,991.50
March.....	271	135.50	146	207.00	54	16.00	55	5.50	34.00	11,725.50
April.....	91	45.50	103	174.00	53	18.50	19	1.90	10.00	11,064.40
May.....	141	70.50	113	168.00	35	11.75	44	4.40	11.00	10,343.65
June.....	273	136.50	103	156.00	48	14.50	59	5.90	34.00	11,419.40
Total.....	1,703	851.50	1,589	2,289.00	532	192.75	1,760	176.00	198.50	126,492.25

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

Month	Monthly receipts	Applied fees	Number of registrations and comparison with last year			Daily average
			Total	Increase	Decrease	
1919						
July.....	\$10,971.86	\$9,132.95	9,236		1,056	355
August.....	8,906.86	10,064.30	10,058	821		387
September.....	10,076.78	8,955.00	9,009		1,049	375
October.....	10,797.14	11,356.40	11,301	2,292		418
November.....	10,203.14	9,002.90	8,735		2,566	364
December.....	12,705.84	10,936.00	11,053	2,318		425
1920						
January.....	14,129.72	12,500.45	12,743	1,690		490
February.....	10,051.74	9,991.30	9,871		2,872	429
March.....	11,764.54	11,725.50	11,645	1,774		431
April.....	12,004.14	11,064.40	11,298		347	434
May.....	10,513.64	10,343.65	10,273		1,025	411
June.....	10,245.97	11,419.40	11,340	1,067		436
Total.....	132,371.37	126,492.25	126,562			

## EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 23 fiscal years

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98	\$61,099.36	\$55,926.50	75,345		
1898-99	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	
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	
1916-17	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438		4,529
1917-18	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728		4,710
1918-19	117,518.96	113,118.00	113,003	6,275	
1919-20	132,371.37	126,492.25	126,562	13,559	
Total	2,196,829.68	2,105,816.20	2,509,272		

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). For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

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EXHIBIT F—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, and 1919-20, arranged by classes<sup>1</sup>

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(a) Printed in the United States.....	29,704	31,312	32,364	32,744	36,615	37,710
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language....	1,843	1,276	914	636	855	939
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	379	309	274	237	240	441
Total.....	31,926	32,897	33,552	33,617	37,710	39,090
Class B. Periodicals (numbers)	24,938	26,553	26,467	25,822	25,083	28,935
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	142	157	159	152	146	216
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	3,797	3,223	3,067	2,711	2,293	2,906
Class E. Musical compositions.	21,406	20,648	20,115	21,849	26,209	29,151
Class F. Maps.....	1,772	1,612	1,529	1,269	1,207	1,498
Class G. Works of art; models or designs.....	2,965	2,220	2,247	1,898	1,901	2,115
Class H. Reproductions of works of art.....	0	0	0	2	7	11
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	513	445	512	483	575	914
Class J. Photographs.....	10,523	10,626	7,564	6,109	4,542	6,955
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	12,935	12,722	11,514	9,161	9,997	10,945
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays.....	2,757	2,934	2,410	1,587	1,295	1,418
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	193	306	310	251	134	296
Renewals.....	1,326	1,628	1,992	1,857	1,906	2,112
Total.....	115,193	115,967	111,438	106,728	113,003	126,562

<sup>1</sup> For detailed statement of registrations made for fiscal years from 1901 to 1913-14 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15.

EXHIBIT C—Table of articles deposited during 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, and 1919-20, with totals of articles deposited for years 1897-98 to 1919-20

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	Total 1897-1920
1. Books:					
(a) Printed in the United States:					
Volumes .....	20,708	19,756	17,296	18,156	.....
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc. ....	26,910	24,761	23,570	30,638	.....
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals .....	9,040	10,699	16,109	13,692	.....
Total .....	56,658	55,216	56,975	62,486	.....
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign lan- guage .....	931	640	2,403	1,485	.....
English works registered for ad in- terim copyright .....	274	237	242	441	.....
Total .....	57,863	56,093	59,620	64,412	1,141,825
2. Periodicals .....	53,382	51,644	50,166	57,870	1,009,974
3. Lectures, sermons, etc. ....	159	152	152	216	1,646
4. Dramatic of dramatic-musical com- positions .....	3,352	2,961	2,554	3,063	70,209
5. Musical compositions .....	32,045	34,874	40,332	44,566	1,006,568
6. Maps .....	3,058	2,520	2,329	3,026	79,393
7. Works of art; models or designs. ....	2,247	1,858	1,903	2,115	66,246
8. Reproductions of works of art .....	0	4	14	22	2,070
8a. Chromos and lithographs .....					48,712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scien- tific or technical character .....	814	772	894	1,354	7,729
10. Photographs .....	13,947	11,810	8,671	13,274	526,193
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations. ....	18,031	14,411	14,203	15,193	402,963
12. Motion-picture photoplays .....	10,110	8,513	7,319	7,469	56,225
13. Motion pictures not photoplays .....	619	438	252	569	3,033
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles) ..					778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905 .....					2,527
Total .....	195,627	186,050	188,409	213,149	4,426,091

NOTE.—For detailed statement of articles deposited during fiscal years 1897-98 to 1914-15 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15. For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

The classification "Chromos and lithographs" is not given in law after July 1, 1909.

**ADDENDUM I**  
**COPYRIGHT BILL**

(66th Cong., 2d sess. H. R. 12011. In the House of Representatives. January 23, 1920.)

Mr. Venable introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL to provide for the copyright of educational games. *Educational games*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any author, inventor, or originator of any game of distinct educational value and character may, by complying with the terms of the law as provided for the copyrighting of literary productions, secure for himself with respect to such games the same rights, privileges, and protection as is accorded by the copyright laws of the United States to authors of such literary productions.*

SEC. 2. That upon the application for registration of such game, the Register of Copyrights shall have the power and authority to determine whether the game for which such registration is sought is of educational value, with the right to the author, inventor, or originator of such game to appeal from his decision to the Commissioner of Education, whose decision on this point shall be final.

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**ADDENDUM II**

**COPYRIGHT—GREAT BRITAIN**

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**A PROCLAMATION**

*April 10, 1920*

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," that the provisions of section 1 (e) of said act, "so far as they secure copyright controlling the



parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights”;

And whereas it is further provided that the copyright secured by the act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto;

And whereas it is further provided by the act of Congress approved December 18, 1919, “that all works made the subject of copyright by the laws of the United States first produced or published abroad after August 1, 1914, and before the date of the President’s proclamation of peace, of which the authors or proprietors are citizens or subjects of any foreign state or nation granting similar protection for works by citizens of the United States, the existence of which shall be determined by a copyright proclamation issued by the President of the United States, shall be entitled to the protection conferred by the copyright laws of the United States from and after the accomplishment, before the expiration of fifteen months after the date of the President’s proclamation of peace, of the conditions and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of any right which he may have acquired

by the republication of such foreign work in the United States prior to the approval of this act”;

And whereas the President is authorized to determine and declare by proclamation the existence of similar protection for works by citizens of the United States as the purposes of the act may require;

And whereas satisfactory official assurance has been given by the Government of Great Britain that, by virtue of the authority conferred by the British copyright act, 1911, a British order in council was duly issued on February 9, 1920, directing that—

1. The copyright act, 1911, shall, subject to the provisions of the said act and of this order, apply to works first published in the United States of America between the 1st August, 1914, and the termination of the war, which have not been republished prior to the commencement of this order in the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which this order applies, in like manner as if they had been first published within the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said act extends:

Provided that the enjoyment by any work of the rights conferred by the copyright act, 1911, shall be conditional upon publication of the work in the Dominions to which this order relates not later than six months after the termination of the war, and shall commence from and after such publication, which shall not be colourable only, but shall be intended to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the public.

2. The provisions of section 15 of the copyright act, 1911, as to the delivery of books to libraries shall apply to works to which this order relates upon their publication in the United Kingdom.

3. In the case of musical works to which this order relates and provided that no contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed have before the commencement of this order been lawfully made, or placed on sale, within the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which this order applies, copyright in the work shall include all rights conferred by the said act with respect to the making of records, perforated rolls and other contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

4. This order shall apply to all His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, and Possessions with the exception of those hereinafter named, that is to say: The Dominion of Canada; the Commonwealth of Australia; the Dominion of New Zealand; the Union of South Africa; Newfoundland.

5. Nothing in this order shall be construed as depriving any work of any rights which have been lawfully acquired under the provisions of the copyright act, 1911, or any order in council thereunder.

6. This order shall take effect as from the 2nd day of February, 1920, which day is in this order referred to as the commencement of this order.

And the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury are to give the necessary orders accordingly.

Now therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim—

1. That one of the alternative conditions specified in sections 1 (e) and 8 (b) of the act of March 4, 1909, and acts amendatory thereof, including the act of December 18, 1919, now exists and is fulfilled and since February 2, 1920, has been fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Great Britain and the British Dominions, Colonies, and Possessions, with the exception of the self-governing Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, and that such British subjects are entitled to all the benefits of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, including the act of December 18, 1919, for all of their works first published in Great Britain after August 1, 1914, and before the President's proclamation of peace, and not already republished in the United States:

Provided that the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by the copyright act of March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, including the act of December 18, 1919, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States before the expiration of fifteen months after the date of the President's proclamation of peace, and shall commence from and after compliance with these requirements, constituting due registration for copyright in the United States.

2. That in the case of musical works to which this proclamation relates, and provided that no contrivances, including records, perforated rolls, and other devices by means of which the work may be mechanically performed, have been lawfully made or placed on sale within the United States before February 2, 1920, copyright shall include the special benefit of section 1 (e) of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, namely "copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work."

3. Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to abrogate or limit any rights and benefits conferred under the reciprocal arrangements with Great Britain or its self-

governing Dominions providing for copyright protection heretofore proclaimed.

4. This proclamation shall take effect as from the 2nd day of February, 1920.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL.] nine hundred and twenty and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-fourth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

BAINBRIDGE COLBY

*Secretary of State*

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### ADDENDUM III

#### GREAT BRITAIN—COPYRIGHT ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 9th day of February, 1920 *Feb. 9, 1920*

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty; Lord President; Earl Curzon of Kedleston; Lord Colebrooke; Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

Whereas by reason of conditions arising out of the war difficulties have been experienced by citizens of the United States of America in complying with the requirements of the copyright act, 1911, as to first publication within the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the act extends of their works first published in the United States of America during the war:

And whereas His Majesty is advised that the Government of the United States of America has undertaken, upon issue of this order, to extend the protection afforded by the United States law of December 18, 1919, entitled "An act to amend sections 8 and 21 of the copyright act, approved March 4, 1909," to British subjects:

And whereas by reason of the said undertaking of the Government of the United States of America His Majesty

is satisfied that the said Government has made, or has undertaken to make, such provision as it is expedient to require for the protection of works first made or published between the 1st August, 1914, and the termination of the war in the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which this order applies, and entitled to copyright under Part I of the copyright act, 1911:

And whereas by the copyright act, 1911, authority is conferred upon His Majesty to extend, by order in council, the protection of the said act to certain classes of foreign works within any part of His Majesty's Dominions, other than self-governing Dominions, to which the said act extends:

And whereas by reason of these premises it is desirable to provide protection within the said Dominions for literary or artistic works first published in the United States of America between August 1, 1914, and the termination of the war which have failed to accomplish the formalities prescribed by the copyright act, 1911, by reason of conditions arising out of the war:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the copyright act, 1911, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. The copyright act, 1911, shall, subject to the provisions of the said act and of this order, apply to works first published in the United States of America between the 1st August, 1914, and the termination of the war, which have not been republished prior to the commencement of this order in the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which this order applies, in like manner as if they had been first published within the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said act extends:

Provided that the enjoyment by any work of the rights conferred by the copyright act, 1911, shall be conditional upon publication of the work in the Dominions to which this order relates not later than six months after the termination of the war, and shall commence from and after such publication, which shall not be colourable only, but shall be intended to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the public.

2. The provisions of section 15 of the copyright act, 1911, as to the delivery of books to libraries, shall apply to works to which this order relates upon their publication in the United Kingdom.

3. In the case of musical works to which this order relates and provided that no contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed have before the commencement of this order been lawfully made, or placed on sale, within the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which this order applies, copyright in the work shall include all rights conferred by the said act with respect to the making of records, perforated rolls, and other contrivances by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

4. This order shall apply to all His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, and Possessions with the exception of those hereinafter named, that is to say: The Dominion of Canada; the Commonwealth of Australia; the Dominion of New Zealand; the Union of South Africa; Newfoundland.

5. Nothing in this order shall be construed as depriving any work of any rights which have been lawfully acquired under the provisions of the copyright act, 1911, or any order in council thereunder.

6. This order shall take effect as from the 2nd day of February, 1920, which day is in this order referred to as the commencement of this order.

And the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury are to give the necessary orders accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY