

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1922-23.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1923.

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the copyright office for the fiscal year July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Fees, etc.

The gross receipts during the year were \$153,923.62. A balance of \$15,880.16, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1922, making a total sum of \$169,803.78 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of \$5,467.44, received by the copyright office, was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registerable, leaving a net balance of \$164,336.34. The balance carried over to July 1, 1923, was \$15,039.34 (representing trust funds, \$11,227.27, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—26 years—\$3,812.07), leaving fees applied during the fiscal year 1922-23 and paid into the Treasury \$149,297.

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	1911-12.....	\$116,685.05
1898-99.....	58,267.00	1912-13.....	114,980.60
1899-1900.....	65,206.00	1913-14.....	120,219.25
1900-1901.....	63,687.50	1914-15.....	111,922.75
1901-2.....	64,687.00	1915-16.....	112,986.85
1902-3.....	68,874.50	1916-17.....	110,077.40
1903-4.....	72,629.00	1917-18.....	106,352.40
1904-5.....	78,058.00	1918-19.....	113,118.00
1905-6.....	80,198.00	1919-20.....	126,492.25
1906-7.....	84,685.00	1920-21.....	134,516.15
1907-8.....	82,387.50	1921-22.....	138,516.15
1908-9.....	83,816.75	1922-23.....	149,297.00
1909-10.....	104,644.95		
1910-11.....	109,913.95		
		Total.....	2,528,145.50

EXPENDITURES.

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the copyright office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was \$104,740. The total expenditures for salaries was \$104,516, or \$44,781 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 \$1,028.51, leaving a balance for the year of \$43,752.49 to the credit of the office.

During the 26 fiscal years since the reorganization of the copyright office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1923) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to \$2,528,145.50, the articles deposited number 5,158,704, and the total copyright registrations number 2,932,131.

The fees earned (\$2,528,145.50) were larger than the appropriations for salaries used during the same period (\$2,137,431.96) by \$390,713.54.

In addition to this direct profit, the large number of over five million books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 26 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.

The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 148,946. Of these, 140,962 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate, and 5,372 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 2,612 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$144,954.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1923, is shown in Exhibit D.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS.

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 256,229. The number of these articles in each class for the fiscal years July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1923, is shown in Exhibit E.

Articles deposited. 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.

Works claiming copyright. In response to inquiries received during the year from the card division, the order division, and the reading room in regard to 604 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not discovered in the Library, it was found that 65 of these works had been received and were actually in the Library, 48 books had been deposited and were still in the copyright office, 55 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other valid reasons could not be deposited, while in the case of 205 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1923. Copies were received of 231 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.

Requests copies. The total copyright deposits for the year included 20,658 printed volumes, 49,397 pamphlets and leaflets, 73,989 newspapers and magazines (separate numbers), 4,074 dramas, 36,733 pieces of music, 4,124 maps, 13,468 photographs, 16,327 prints, 7,598 motion pictures, 18,827 contributions to periodicals, 5,025 works of art and drawings, and 276 lectures. These were all produced in the United States. From abroad there were received 5,092 books in foreign languages and 641 books in English.

Articles deposited during year. 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 (except of foreign books) 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

Disposal of deposits.

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 Government 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.

• During the fiscal year a total of 98,005 articles deposited have been transferred to the Library of Congress. This number included 20,818 books, 56,136 periodicals, 14,773 pieces of music, 3,803 maps, and 2,475 photographs and engravings.

*Transferred to
Library.*

Out of the total number of articles deposited in the copyright office during the period from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1923 (3,004,785), there have been transferred to the Library of Congress 256,431 books, 325,311 pieces of music, 68,248 maps, 51,518 photographs and prints, 550,992 newspapers and magazines (numbers)—a total of 1,252,500 pieces during 14 years. A total of 28,090 volumes, leaflets, and pamphlets were transferred under (2) for sale or exchange, and included 11,281 volumes for the War Service Library for the use of soldiers and sailors during the war, 1,243 for John Crerar Library, Chicago, and 15,566 volumes (including 534 received during the fiscal year) of American poetry and drama sent to the library of Brown University, Providence, R. I.

*Total transfers,
1909-1922.*

Under authority of section 59 there were transferred during the fiscal year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia "for use therein" 5,382 books. Under this transfer, up to June 30, 1923, the following libraries have received books as indicated below:

*Transfers to
other libraries.*

Bureau of Education, 13,440; Bureau of Standards, 2,094; Department of Agriculture, 3,196; Department of Commerce, 6,001; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 3,133; Federal Trade Commission, 5,875; Surgeon General's Office, 4,345; Navy Department, 1,630; Public Library of the District of Columbia, 33,638; Soldiers' Home, 1,139; Interstate Commerce Commission, 689; Treasury Department, 1,202; Patent Office, 709; Bureau of Mines, 369; Walter Reed

Hospital, 416; to 16 other libraries a total of 6,719 volumes, making a grand total of 84,575.

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 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 July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1919. In response to special requests, 7,080 motion-picture films have been returned during the fiscal year to the copyright claimants and 36,016 other deposits, making a total of 43,096 articles. Since the act went into effect up to June 30, 1923, a total of 503,271 articles have thus been returned to the claimants of copyright in them, and altogether there have been transferred from the copyright office shelves 1,868,456 articles, thus securing a great saving of space and avoiding useless duplication and accumulation.

INDEX OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES, CATALOGUE, BULLETINS,
AND CIRCULARS.

Copyright index cards.

As required by statute all copyright entries are fully indexed. During the fiscal year 233,980 cards were made for this purpose and served also as copy for the Catalogue of Copyright Entries. This catalogue during the calendar year 1922 formed five octavo volumes totaling nearly 7,696 pages. The catalogue and index division has also headlined 148,946 copyright applications received in the usual card form and added them to the permanent files.

The various permanent indexes to the copyright registrations now contain three and a half million cards. To save cost of duplication so far as practical, the title cards for copyrighted books prepared by the catalogue division of the Library of Congress are used in preparing printer's copy for the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, Part 1, Group 1 (books). Of the 50,171 titles of books included in the catalogue during the calendar year 1922, 9,469 cards were so prepared. The remaining 40,702 titles were made in the copyright office by the catalogue and index division, as well as the index cards required for all other works registered, the cards numbering during 1922 nearly 235,000.

During the calendar year the usual numbers of the catalogue were prepared and printed, making six volumes in all, as follows: *Catalogue numbers printed during year.*

Part 1, Books, Group 1. Nos. 1-139, with annual index, 5 p. l. 1705 pp.

Part 1, Group 2. Pamphlets, leaflets, contributions to newspapers or periodicals; lectures; dramatic compositions; maps; motion pictures, Nos. 1-12, with annual index, 3 p. l. 2521 pp.

Part 2, Periodicals. Nos. 1-4, with annual index, 3 p. l. 588 pp.

Part 3, Musical compositions. Nos. 1-13, 4 p. l. 1773 pp. Annual Index of Music for 1921, separate volume, 1775-2277 pp.

Part 4, Works of art. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; photographs; prints and pictorial illustrations; Nos. 1-4, with annual index, 3 p. l. 434 pp.

No new bulletins were issued during the year, but it was found necessary to reprint Bulletin No. 14, containing the copyright laws in force. *Bulletin No. 14.*

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS.

Summary of copyright business.

Balance on hand July 1, 1922.....	\$15,880. 16	
Gross receipts July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	153,923. 62	
Total to be accounted for.....	169,803. 78	
Refunded.....	5,467. 44	
Balance to be accounted for.....	<u>\$164,336. 34</u>	
Applied as earned fees.....	149,297. 00	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1923:		
Trust funds.....	\$11,227. 27	
Unfinished business July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1923, 26 years.....	3,812. 07	
	<u>15,039. 34</u>	
		<u>164,336. 34</u>
Total fees earned and paid into Treasury during the 26 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1923.....	2,528,145. 50	
Total unfinished business for 26 years.....	3,812. 07	

FEEs FOR FISCAL YEAR.

Fees.

Fees for registrations, including certificates, at \$1 each.....	\$140,962. 00
Fees for registration of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each.....	2,686. 00
Fees for registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each.....	1,306. 00
Total fees for registrations recorded.....	<u>144,954. 00</u>

Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each	\$889. 50	
Fees for recording assignments	2, 568. 00	
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed.	352. 00	
Notices of user recorded(music)	197. 00	
Indexing transfers of proprietorship	336. 50	
		<u>\$4, 343. 00</u>
Total fees for fiscal year 1922-23		149, 297. 00

ENTRIES.

<i>Entries.</i>	Number of registrations	146, 334
	Number of renewals recorded	2, 612
		<u>148, 946</u>
	Number of certified copies of record	1, 779
	Number of assignments recorded or copied.	1, 813

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 169,345, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 178,963. During the last 26 fiscal years the money orders received numbered 717,818.

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK.

Condition of current work. On July 5, 1923, 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 Department, and all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury. But there has accumulated a considerable amount of copyright business which the office has not been able to attend to with the promptness that is aimed at, and a large amount of work awaits attention. Our lack of stenographers has made it impossible to answer promptly all the letters received, and the current work of recording, cataloguing, and indexing is seriously in arrearage. The record division has nearly 3,000 entries, and the catalogue and index division more than 10,000 entries to be overtaken.

The office has not had opportunity to recover from the loss it suffered during the war. Nearly half of the clerks resigned to take other Government positions at increased pay and 24 young men went into military service. For a dozen years or so Congress did not appropriate any clerks for this office at salaries above \$1,000, and for all vacancies occurring at salaries above \$1,200 new clerks were not appointed at corresponding salaries, but promotions were made and appointments at the lowest salaries on the roll. This practice so persistently kept up has necessarily reduced the efficiency of the working force. Meantime the amount of business has steadily increased. The entries made per year are now three and one-half times greater than the average annual entries during the earlier half of the period of the copyright office business. This greatly increased work can not be properly handled without additional clerical help. Congress increased the copyright office appropriations for 1923-24, so as to enable the appointment of one clerk at \$2,000, one at \$1,800, and three at \$1,200. If competent people are secured to fill these places we may hope to gradually overtake the work remaining to be done.

The printing of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries is also in arrears. This, however, was not due primarily to delay in preparing the catalogue for printing. Congress appropriated the sum of \$212,250, "For printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the copyright office and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the copyright office. . . ." In apportioning this lump sum enough was not set aside to cover the cost of the catalogue, with the result that no numbers were printed after about the middle of April. On July 1 the printing was resumed but is proceeding very slowly.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

On February 26, 1923, a new presidential proclamation was issued under Sec. 1 (e) of the act of 1909, copyright controlling the mechanical reproduction of music, in behalf of subjects of The Netherlands, to take effect as from Octo-

Proclamation issued under Sec. 1 (e): Netherlands.

ber 2, 1922. It is printed as Addendum II to this report, pages 169 to 170. The countries now included under these provisions of Sec. 1(e) are: Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT UNION.

United States and the International Copyright Union. In my last year's report mention was made of a bill which was introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 11476) to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union, the full text of which was published as Addendum I. On December 6, 1922, a new bill for the same purpose was introduced in the Senate by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,¹ the full text of which is printed at pages 162 to 164. On January 5, 1923, the same bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Ewin Lamar Davis of Tennessee.² On January 26, 1923, an amended bill to permit the United States to enter the copyright union, was introduced by Hon. J. N. Tincher³, the full text of which is printed on pages 165 to 168. No action has been taken by either House or Senate on any of these bills.

Respectfully submitted.

THORVALD SOLBERG,
Register of Copyrights.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

¹ 1922 (Dec. 6). A bill to amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. Introduced by Mr. Lodge. S. 4101, 67th Cong., 4th sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

² 1923 (Jan. 5). A bill to amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. Introduced by Mr. Davis of Tennessee. H. R. 13676, 67th Cong., 4th sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

³ 1923 (Jan. 26). A bill to amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. Introduced by Mr. Tincher. H. R. 14035, 67th Cong., 4th sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

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EXHIBIT A.—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

Month.	Gross receipts.	Refunds.	Net receipts.	Fees applied.
1922.				
July.....	\$10,463.61	\$264.14	\$10,199.47	\$10,387.80
August.....	10,996.82	316.44	10,680.38	10,605.15
September.....	13,514.32	363.50	13,150.82	11,700.85
October.....	11,725.84	548.88	11,176.96	12,330.05
November.....	12,603.95	379.52	12,224.43	14,060.70
December.....	13,651.35	533.13	13,118.22	12,004.55
1923.				
January.....	17,780.19	781.00	16,999.19	13,403.30
February.....	12,816.31	537.28	12,279.03	12,076.45
March.....	13,792.85	726.71	13,066.14	14,565.90
April.....	12,019.68	385.75	11,633.93	12,291.35
May.....	13,444.42	327.06	13,117.36	13,932.30
June.....	11,114.28	304.03	10,810.25	12,538.60
Total.....	153,923.62	5,467.44	148,456.18	149,297.00

Balance brought forward from June 30, 1922.....	\$15,880.16
Net receipts July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923:	
Gross receipts.....	\$153,923.62
Less amount refunded.....	5,467.44
	148,456.18
Total to be accounted for.....	164,336.34
Copyright fees applied July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.....	149,297.00
Balance carried forward to July 1, 1923:	
Trust funds.....	11,227.27
Unfinished business.....	3,812.07
	164,336.34

EXHIBIT B.—Record of applied fees.

Month.	Registrations, 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.		
1922.								
July.....	9,702	\$9,702	654	\$327.00	12	\$6.00	10,368	\$10,035.00
August.....	9,964	9,964	494	247.00	217	108.50	10,675	10,379.50
September....	10,480	10,480	422	211.00	164	82.00	11,066	10,773.00
October.....	11,626	11,626	386	193.00	154	77.00	12,166	11,896.00
November.....	13,438	13,438	482	241.00	133	66.50	14,053	13,745.50
December....	11,397	11,397	453	226.50	89	44.50	11,939	11,668.00
1923.								
January.....	12,548	12,548	473	236.50	379	189.50	13,400	12,974.00
February.....	11,508	11,508	348	174.00	332	166.00	12,188	11,848.00
March.....	13,922	13,922	314	157.00	93	46.50	14,329	14,125.50
April.....	11,500	11,500	475	237.50	300	150.00	12,275	11,887.50
May.....	13,103	13,103	378	189.00	528	264.00	14,009	13,556.00
June.....	11,774	11,774	493	246.50	211	105.50	12,478	12,126.00
Total....	140,962	140,962	5,372	2,686.00	2,612	1,306.00	148,946	144,954.00

Month.	Copies of record.		Assignments and copies.		Notices of users.		Indexing transfers of proprietorship.		Search fees.	Total fees applied.
	Number.	Fees at \$0.50.	Number.	Fees.	Number.	Fees.	Number.	Fees at \$0.10.		
1922.										
July.....	78	\$39.00	139	\$165	37	\$15.50	1,163	\$116.30	\$17.00	\$10,387.80
August.....	81	40.50	138	184	41	12.25	219	21.90	27.00	10,605.15
September....	77	38.50	150	215	42	15.75	236	23.60	35.00	11,100.85
October.....	259	129.50	127	211	42	13.75	328	32.80	47.00	12,330.05
November....	183	91.50	140	185	46	15.00	82	8.20	15.50	14,060.70
December....	184	92.00	139	192	60	16.75	158	15.80	20.00	12,004.55
1923.										
January.....	185	92.50	201	268	51	17.50	273	27.30	24.00	13,403.30
February....	131	65.50	104	123	47	12.25	47	4.70	23.00	12,076.45
March.....	167	83.50	190	286	53	19.00	159	15.90	36.00	14,565.00
April.....	148	74.00	148	246	53	18.25	421	42.10	23.50	12,291.35
May.....	151	75.50	160	241	72	25.00	158	15.80	19.00	13,032.30
June.....	135	67.50	177	252	58	16.00	121	12.10	65.00	12,538.60
Total....	1,779	889.50	1,813	2,568	602	197.00	3,365	336.50	352.00	149,297.00

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EXHIBIT C.—Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 26 fiscal years.

Year.	Gross receipts.	Yearly fees applied.	Number of registrations.	Increase in registrations.	Decrease in registrations.
1897-98.....	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545		
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	
1920-21.....	141,199.33	134,516.15	135,280	8,718	
1921-22.....	145,398.26	138,516.15	138,633	3,353	
1922-23.....	153,923.62	149,297.00	148,946	20,313	
Total.....	2,637,350.89	2,528,145.50	2,932,131		

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.

EXHIBIT D.—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22, and 1922-23, arranged by classes.¹

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(a) Printed in the United States.....	32,744	36,615	37,710	39,864	44,626	52,034
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language....	636	855	939	1,134	1,309	2,886
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	237	240	441	247	372	641
Total.....	33,617	37,710	39,090	41,245	46,307	55,561
Class B. Periodicals (numbers)	25,822	25,083	28,935	34,074	35,471	37,104
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	152	146	216	198	374	276
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	2,711	2,293	2,906	3,217	3,418	3,778
Class E. Musical compositions.....	21,849	26,209	29,151	31,054	27,381	24,900
Class F. Maps.....	1,269	1,207	1,498	1,647	1,930	2,042
Class G. Works of art; models or designs.....	1,858	1,901	2,115	2,762	2,954	2,790
Class H. Reproductions of works of art.....	2	7	11	7	1	0
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	483	573	914	739	800	1,254
Class J. Photographs.....	6,109	4,542	6,955	7,048	6,645	6,875
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	9,161	9,997	10,945	9,362	9,139	10,400
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays.....	1,587	1,295	1,418	1,391	1,307	1,145
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	251	134	296	330	180	132
Renewals.....	1,857	1,906	2,112	2,206	2,726	2,689
Total.....	106,728	113,003	126,562	135,280	138,633	148,946

¹ For detailed statement of registrations made for fiscal years from 1901-2 to 1914-15 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15, pp. 180-182. For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

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EXHIBIT E.—Table of articles deposited during 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22, and 1922-23, with totals of articles deposited for years 1897-98 to 1922-23.

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	Total, 1897-1923.
1. Books:					
(a) Printed in the United States:					
Volumes.....	18,156	19,306	20,074	20,658
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc....	30,638	35,636	41,414	49,397
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	13,692	13,125	16,566	18,827
Total.....	62,486	68,067	78,054	88,882
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	1,485	2,546	2,901	5,092
English works registered for ad interim copyright.....	441	247	372	641
Total.....	64,412	70,860	81,327	94,615	1,388,627
2. Periodicals.....	57,870	68,148	70,006	73,989	1,222,117
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.....	216	198	371	276	2,491
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	3,063	3,545	3,676	4,074	81,504
5. Musical compositions.....	44,566	47,688	41,916	36,733	1,132,905
6. Maps.....	3,026	3,322	3,718	4,124	90,557
7. Works of art; models or designs.....	2,115	2,794	2,960	2,792	74,792
8. Reproductions of works of art.....	22	14	2	0	2,086
8a. Chromos and lithographs.....				0	48,712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	1,354	1,174	1,304	2,233	12,440
10. Photographs.....	13,274	13,649	12,772	13,468	566,082
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	15,193	14,520	14,551	16,327	448,361
12. Motion-picture photoplays.....	7,469	8,534	8,301	7,350	80,410
13. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	569	676	358	248	4,315
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....					778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905.....					2,527
Total.....	213,149	235,122	241,262	256,229	5,158,704

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, pp. 183-186. For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

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

ADDENDUM I.

(67th Cong., 4th sess. S. 4101. In the Senate of the United States. December 6, 1922.)

Mr. Lodge introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.

International Copyright Union. A BILL to amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to effect and proclaim the adhesion of the United States to the convention creating an international union for the protection of literary and artistic works, known also as the International Copyright Union, signed at Berlin, Germany, November 13, 1908, and to the "additional protocol" to the said convention executed at Berne, Switzerland, March 20, 1914.

SEC. 2. That it is hereby declared that the United States desires to be placed in the first class of the countries which are members of the International Copyright Union, as provided in article 23 of the said convention of 1908.

SEC. 3. That the rights and remedies granted by the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyrights," approved March 4, 1909, and the Acts amendatory thereof shall be, and are hereby, extended to the authors of works of architecture and choreographic works and pantomimes as class (n) and class (o), respectively, in the list of classes of copyright works in section 5 of the said Act.

SEC. 4. That sections 15, 16, 17, 21 (as amended December 18, 1919), 22, and 31 of the said Act of 1909 are hereby repealed, and that the said Act is further amended by striking out from section 7 the words "or any foreign country"; by striking out from section 9 the words "except in the case of books seeking an ad interim protection under section 21 of this Act"; by striking out from section 12 the words "which copies, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions specified in section 15 of this

Act"; and by striking out from section 55 the words "in the case of a book the certificate shall also state the receipt of the affidavit, as provided by section 16 of this Act, and the date of the completion of the printing, or the date of the publication of the book, as stated in the said affidavit."

SEC. 5. That on and after the date of the President's proclamation as provided in section 1 of this Act foreign authors not domiciled in the United States who are citizens or subjects of any country which is a member of the International Copyright Union, or whose works are first published in and enjoy copyright protection in any country which is a member of the Copyright Union, shall have within the United States for the term of copyright prescribed by the said Act of 1909, including the right of renewal, and beginning upon the date of said proclamation for all of their works in which copyright is subsisting at such date and for all of their works first published thereafter from such date of publication the same rights and remedies in regard to their works which citizens of the United States possess under the copyright laws of the United States, and the enjoyment and the exercise by such foreign authors not domiciled in the United States of the rights and remedies accorded by the copyright laws of the United States shall not be subject to any formalities, and they shall not be required to comply with the provisions of the copyright laws of the United States as to notice of copyright, or deposit of copies, and registration: *Provided, however,* That the duration of such rights in the United States shall in no case extend beyond the date at which such works fall into the public domain in such country: *And provided further,* That no right or remedy given pursuant to this Act shall prejudice lawful acts done or rights in copies lawfully made or the continuance of enterprises lawfully undertaken within the United States prior to the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 6. That during the existence of the copyright in any book the importation into the United States of any copies thereof except secondhand copies shall be, and is hereby, prohibited, except with the assent of the proprietor of the United States copyright after deposit of two copies, as required in section 12 of the said Act of 1909, and in the case of a book by a foreign author not domiciled in the

United States when such book has been published in this country under an assignment of the United States copyright recorded in the Copyright Office: *Provided, however,* That except as regards piratical copies such prohibition shall not apply (a) to any book published in the country of origin with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor when imported, not more than one copy at one time, for individual use and not for sale, or when imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or for any State, school, college, university, or free public library in the United States, provided the publisher of the American edition of such book has within ten days after written demand declined or neglected to agree to supply the copy demanded; (b) to books which form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions, or libraries designated in the foregoing paragraph, or form parts of the libraries or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale; (c) to works in raised characters for the use of the blind; (d) to works imported by the authority or for the use of the United States; (e) to the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages; (f) to a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization: *Provided further,* That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the proprietor of the American copyright or annul or limit the copyright protection secured by this Act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

SEC. 7. That the Supreme Court of the United States shall prescribe such additional or modified rules and regulations as may be necessary for practice and procedure in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted for infringement of copyright under the provisions of this Act.

(67th Cong., 4th sess. H. R. 14035. In the House of Representatives, January 26, 1923).

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

A BILL to amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. *International Copyright Union.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to effect and proclaim the adhesion of the United States to the convention creating an international union for the protection of literary and artistic works, known also as the International Copyright Union, signed at Berlin, Germany, November 13, 1908, and to the "Additional protocol" to the said convention executed at Berne, Switzerland, March 20, 1914.

SEC. 2. That it is hereby declared that the United States desires to be placed in the first class of the countries which are members of the International Copyright Union, as provided in article 23 of the said convention of 1908.

SEC. 3. That the rights and remedies granted by the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyrights," approved March 4, 1909, and the Acts amendatory thereof shall be, and are hereby, extended to the authors of works of architecture and choreographic works and pantomimes as class (n) and class (o), respectively, in the list of classes of copyright works in section 5 of the said Act.

SEC. 4. That sections 21 (as amended December 18, 1919) and 22 of the said Act of 1909 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That section 7 of the Copyright Act of 1909 be amended by striking out the words "or any foreign country"; that section 9 of the Copyright Act of 1909 be amended by striking out the words "except in the case of books seeking an ad interim protection under section 21 of this Act" and substituting therefor the words "except in the case of books of foreign origin"; that section 12 of the Copyright Act of 1909 be amended by striking out the words "or if the work is by an author who is a citizen or subject of a foreign State or nation and has been published in a foreign

country, one complete copy of the best edition then published in such foreign country"; that section 13 of the Copyright Act of 1909 be amended by striking out the words "or from any foreign country."

SEC. 6. That section 15 of the Copyright Act of 1909 be amended to read as follows: "That of the printed book or periodical specified in section 5 subsection (a) and (b) of this Act, except the original text of a book or periodical of foreign origin, the text of all copies accorded protection under this Act, except as below provided, shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand or by the aid of any kind of typesetting machine, or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein, or, if the text be produced by lithographic process, photogravure process, or photo-engraving process, then by a process wholly performed within the limits of the United States, and the printing of the text and binding of the said book shall be performed within the limits of the United States in its entirety; which requirements shall extend also to the illustrations within a book consisting of printed text and illustrations produced by lithographic process, photogravure process, or photo-engraving process, and also to separate lithographs or photo-engravings except where in either case the subjects represented are located in a foreign country and illustrate a scientific work or reproduce a work of art; but they shall not apply to works in raised characters for the use of the blind."

SEC. 7. That section 16 of the Copyright Act of 1909 be amended to read as follows: "That in the case of a printed book or periodical specified in section 5, subsections (a) and (b) of this Act, and subject to the provisions contained in section 15 of this Act, the copies so deposited shall be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of any officer authorized to administer oaths within the United States, duly made by the person claiming copyright or by his duly authorized agent or representative residing in the United States, or by the printer who has printed the book or periodical, setting forth that the copies deposited have been printed from type set within the limits of the United States or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein; or, if the text be produced by litho-

graphic process, photogravure process, or photoengraving process, that such process was wholly performed within the limits of the United States, and that the printing of the text and binding of the said book or periodical have also been performed within the limits of the United States in its entirety. Such affidavit shall state also the place where and the establishment or establishments in which such type was set or plates were made or lithographic process, photogravure process, or photoengraving process, or printing and binding were performed, and the date of the completion of the printing of the book or periodical, or the date of publication."

SEC. 8. That section 31, subsection (d) paragraph third be amended to read as follows: "When imported, for use and not for sale, not more than two copies of any such book in any one year, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragements of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or for any State, school, college, university, or free public library and branch or public reading rooms in the United States."

SEC. 9. That on and after the date of the President's proclamation, as provided in section 1 of this Act, foreign authors not domiciled in the United States who are citizens or subjects of any country other than the United States which is a member of the International Copyright Union and whose works are first published in and enjoy copyright protection in any country which is a member of the Copyright Union, shall have within the United States for the term of copyright prescribed by the said Act of 1909, including the right of renewal, and beginning upon the date of said proclamation for all of their works in which copyright is subsisting at such date and for all of their works first published thereafter from such date of publication the same rights and remedies in regard to their works which citizens of the United States possess under the copyright laws of the United States, and the enjoyment and the exercise by such foreign authors not domiciled in the United States of the rights and remedies accorded by the copyright laws of the United States shall not be subject to any formalities, and they shall not be required to comply with the provisions

of the copyright laws of the United States as to notice of copyright, or deposit of copies, and registration and manufacture: *Provided, however.* That the duration of such rights in the United States shall in no case extend beyond the date at which such works fall into the public domain in such country: *And provided further,* That no right or remedy given pursuant to this Act shall prejudice lawful acts done or rights in copies lawfully made or the continuance of enterprises lawfully undertaken within the United States prior to the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 10. That the Supreme Court of the United States shall prescribe such additional or modified rules and regulations as may be necessary for practice and procedure in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted for infringement of copyright under the provisions of this Act.

ADDENDUM II.

[COPYRIGHT—NETHERLANDS.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress approved *February 21,* March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L. 1075) entitled "An act to amend *1903.* 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 also provided by said section that "the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time, as the purposes of this act may require"; and

Whereas the President of the United States in a proclamation dated April 9, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 2685), proclaimed that subjects of the Netherlands since July 1, 1909, have been entitled to all the benefits of the copyright act approved March 4, 1909, other than the benefits under section 1 (e) thereof; and,

Whereas the Government of the Netherlands declared on October 2, 1922, that under the laws in force in that country "citizens of the United States may claim copyright in the Netherlands and possessions with respect to their musical works made or published for the first time since the date of this declaration, which copyright includes the exclusive right to manufacture rolls, discs, and other objects for the mechanical reproduction of a work in whole or in part, as well as the exclusive right to give public representations or executions by means of these instruments, and this independently of the fact that these instruments have been made either in the Netherlands and possessions or in the United States of America or elsewhere";

Effective *October 2, 1922.*

Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in sections 1 (e) and 8 (b) of the act of March 4, 1909, was fulfilled in respect to the subjects of the Netherlands on October 2, 1922, and that the subjects of the Netherlands from and after that date shall be entitled to all the benefits of the said act, including copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically a musical work, as provided in section 1 (e) of the said act, in the case of all works by the Netherlands authors which have been published on or after October 2, 1922, and have obtained copyright in accordance with the laws of the United States.

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 this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of
[SEAL.] the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

LIBRARY BUILDING

Salaries: For the administrative assistant and disbursing officer, and other personal services in accordance with "The classification act of 1923," \$101,138.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian to provide for the opening of the Library building on Sundays and on legal holidays, \$2,000.

For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library building, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, \$500.

For mail, delivery, and telephone services, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library building, \$7,000.

* * * * *

SEC. 3. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade or class thereof in the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress, or the Government Printing Office, shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such act: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation is fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such act, or (3) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the classification act of 1923 and is specifically authorized by other law.

Approved, June 7, 1924.