

**THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
COPYRIGHT OFFICE**

**FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS**

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30**

1949



**UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1950**

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The Copyright Office

REPORT TO THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS BY THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

Copyright Business

AS a result of Public Law 501 which became effective May 27, 1948 and which increased copyright fees, there was, during the year under review, a marked rise in the revenues of the Copyright Office. The total revenues were \$834,738.05, or an increase of 71 percent over the highest previous year. As had been anticipated, the number of registrations decreased (15 percent), the largest decline being in the categories of unpublished music and certain miscellaneous classes. Registrations for books increased 5 percent and motion pictures 8 percent; registrations for periodicals decreased 9 percent and renewals of registrations 13 percent. Of the 193,236 items transferred to the collection of the Library, 48,320 were books and pamphlets.

Improvements in the Catalog of Copyright Entries

Volume 2 of the Third Series of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, covering the calendar year 1948, was produced with no change in plan, but with a number of added features designed to improve its usefulness. Important among these additions was a classified index in the Published Music Catalog, which provides access to current productions by medium-of-performance and broad subject headings. The inclusion of brief, objective summaries for most motion pictures furnishes a guide to the content of films. Brief sections were added to the Works of Art and Periodical Catalogs, consisting of lists of books on art and photography, and lists of new periodicals published for the first time during the

year. Additional indexing features were also added to the Works of Art Catalog, and to the Map Catalog.

Public response to these changes has been encouraging. Each year more people are using the *Catalog* and recognizing it as constituting in effect a national bibliography in each of the fields represented by copyright registrations. The *Catalog* provides information as to a number of types of writings not available in any other publication.

Producing the *Catalog* by the most economical process, namely by photographing typewritten cards, involves numerous technical difficulties. Marked progress was made during the year in overcoming these and in improving the readability and general appearance of the *Catalog*.

Consolidation of the Card Catalog Files

One of the duties of the Copyright Office is to supply information concerning copyright claims which have been registered. Because of the uncertainty of many enquirers as to when claims were recorded it is usually more expeditious to refer to the record in the card catalog rather than to other sources. The administration of the Copyright Office has been aware of the multiplicity of its files and the advisability of consolidating all entries for a given class of material in a single file thus increasing their prompt accessibility to the public. As early as 1937 plans were drawn effecting a reorganization and consolidation of the registration files. Owing to lack of personnel and funds, and to an increasing workload, the consolidation could only be undertaken on a piecemeal basis.

In 1949, however, some thirty people were assigned for the purpose, and they reviewed and refiled more than 10,000,000 cards. In addition more than 50,000 new guide cards were inserted. The result will be an appreciable reduction in the amount of time required to answer enquiries from the public.

The Compliance Section of the Reference Division

A new service of the Copyright Office to the public was inaugurated, during fiscal 1949, in the establishment and successful operation of a Compliance Section as a part of the Reference Division. The purpose of this Section is, through search and correspondence, to advise owners and agents of owners of copyrights how to perfect their claims, when they have not done so, by registering them in the Copyright Office, as required by law.

This service has been profitable, not only to the holders of copyrights, who, having registered may thus enforce their rights at law, but to the Copyright Office and the Library of Congress as well. In eight months, the Copyright Office received through the Compliance Section fees in the amount of \$18,014.00. The Library, on its part, received books and other materials valued at \$13,023.00. Fees and materials together thus totaled \$31,357.00, which is almost three times the expense incurred by the project. Having proved itself a practical asset to the Library, however, the Section, with additional personnel, proposes to extend its service to other fields, including music, maps, motion pictures, periodicals, etc., in which there would appear to be many published, but as yet unregistered claims to copyright.

Personnel

Henriette Mertz was appointed as an Attorney in the Copyright Office December 6, 1948. Miss Mertz had been in charge of the Foreign Law Department of

the law firm of Brown, Jackson, Boettcher and Dienner since September 1919, working almost exclusively in the field of copyright, patent and trade mark law.

Mary B. Davis retired from her position in the Copyright Office on June 30, 1949, after almost forty-eight years' service in the Library. Miss Davis joined the staff August 7, 1901. On August 29, 1917, she transferred to the Copyright Office and since that time had been engaged in cataloging work. Miss Davis was best known for the conscientious attitude she always maintained toward her duties and the efficient manner in which she performed them.

Mary P. Fauntleroy retired from the Copyright Office staff on September 30, 1948, after fifteen years of service.

Amendment of Copyright Law: Public Law 84

For many years English authors and publishers have complained about the "manufacturing clause" in the copyright law of the United States. Recently dollar shortages, together with exchange regulations in force in many countries, have made it extremely difficult for most foreign authors to register copyrights in this country. On June 3, 1949, Public Law 84, an act designed to remedy the situation, became law.

1. The law removes the impediments which foreign authors encountered in the payment of fees by relieving them of the necessity of payment. Before the enactment of this legislation foreign authors and publishers were required to pay a \$4 fee and to deposit in the Copyright Office one copy of their book or other work. The new law gives them the option of sending an additional copy of the work and a catalog card in lieu of payment of the fee.

This provision will be helpful to Americans as well as to foreigners, because it will increase the number of foreign books and other works received in the Copyright

Office. Thus it will make publicly available information, otherwise difficult to obtain, concerning works published abroad that have American copyright. The law may also, to some degree, promote the gradual attainment of world-wide bibliographical controls. National libraries abroad will doubtless prepare many of the catalog cards produced in response to the new act, in cooperation with the United States Copyright Office. This joint labor should go a long way toward standardizing American and foreign library techniques.

The loss of the \$4 fee will reduce the revenues of the Copyright Office, but probably, on balance, will not result in loss to the Federal Government. The Library of Congress now buys and catalogs each year thousands of foreign works. Most, if not all, of the foreign works sent to the Copyright Office will be needed by the Library for its own collections or for its exchange operations. The increase in the number of works deposited, and a consequent reduction in the number which must be purchased, the value of the extra copy and the saving of the expense of cataloging should more than offset the loss of the fee on the small number of deposits made prior to the new act.

2. Even more important are the changes wrought by this act in provisions of the copyright law regarding books and periodicals in the English language. Prior to the passage of Public Law 84 a book published abroad in the English language had to be registered in the United States Copyright Office within sixty days of publication and was required to be manufactured in the United States within four months thereafter in order to secure United States copyright protection. With a few exceptions no copy manufactured abroad could be imported into the United States while the American copyright subsisted.

The effect was to deprive almost all works published abroad in the English language of American copyright protec-

tion. During the last few years only a few hundred books and periodicals were so registered and many less were in fact manufactured in this country.

Public Law 84 allows six months from publication abroad within which to register and five years in which to manufacture in the United States. It also adds 1,500 to the number of copies that may be imported under the provisions of the Copyright Act without loss of copyright.

It is expected that the new law will increase the number of English books reprinted in the United States. The extension of the period of five years should make it possible for an American publisher to determine whether a book is a success in England and Canada before deciding whether to publish it here. The right to import 1,500 copies to test the American market should greatly assist in determining whether the Act will appeal to American as well as to British and Canadian tastes.

Philippine Proclamations

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Republic of the Philippines issued proclamations on October 21, 1948 which extended copyright protection in each country to the nationals of the other. The Philippine copyright law is modeled after the law in this country and like it requires registration, and that a copyright notice be placed in each work.

China Treaty

On January 12, 1949 the President of the United States proclaimed the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with China. Article IX and the Protocol contain provisions relative to copyright. The Proclamation of the President quotes the reservation and understandings adopted by the United States Senate in advising and consenting to the ratification of the treaty with particular reference to the

most-favored-nation treatment and translations. Translation rights will be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Article XI of the Treaty as to Commercial relations signed at Shanghai, October 8, 1903.

Outstanding Copyright Cases

The outstanding court decision of the year, as far as international copyright law is concerned, is *Todamerica Musica Ltda. v. Radio Corporation of America*, 171 F (2d) 369 (C. C. A. 2d, 1948). It was an action for infringement of the mechanical reproduction rights to the Brazilian tune "Tico Tico." The plaintiff relied upon the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910, to which both Brazil and the United States are signatories. The court held that neither that Convention nor the Presidential Proclamation relating thereto specifically mentioned mechanical reproduction rights and that section 1(e) of the copyright law required a Presidential Proclamation for the enforcement of such rights by the owner of a foreign copyright who is not domiciled in the United States. This decision indicates a need for the establishment, by means of Presidential Proclamations, of reciprocal relations concerning mechanical reproduction rights, with each of the thirteen member republics of the Buenos Aires Convention which have previously relied upon it for international protection of those rights.

In the Annual Report for last year mention was made of the possibility that the Supreme Court would have an oppor-

tunity to review the holding of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals that copyright was a divisible, rather than an indivisible bundle of rights. In the case of *Wodehouse v. Commissioner*, 69 S. Ct. 1120 (1949), a majority of the court based its decision on the tax question and omitted any discussion of the interesting copyright problem. The minority noted that the court's decision, by the plain implication of its silence, rejected the notion of indivisibility of copyright but clung to the conclusion which was derived from that concept. Thus the validity of the concept of the indivisibility of copyright is probably still uncertain.

In *Khan v. Leo Feist, Inc.*, 78 F. Supp. 754 (D. C. N. Y., 1948) the court threw doubt on the rule that it is not a violation of copyright to make and sell phonograph records of a copyrighted non-dramatic song, saying: "*Corcoran v. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., et al.*, 9 Cir., 121 F. (2d) 572, is not the law in this Circuit so far as I am advised. I hesitate to believe, for instance, that the copyright of a book could be avoided by reading it over the radio to a public audience, instead of printing it." Cf. *Kreymborg v. Durante*, 21 U. S. P. Q. 557 (S. D. N. Y., 1934); 22 U. S. P. Q. 248 (S. D. N. Y., 1934).

Important monopoly decisions dealing with copyright were handed down in *Alden-Rochelle, Inc. et al. v. American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers et al.*, 80 F. Supp. 900 (D. C. N. Y., 1948) and *M. Witmark & Sons v. Jensen et al.*, 80 F. Supp. 843 (D. C. Minn., 1948).

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS, 1949

NUMBER OF ARTICLES DEPOSITED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1945 TO 1949, INCLUSIVE

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper.....	20,508	19,572	19,806	15,358	13,924
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	67,854	71,594	69,880	61,108	55,872
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	3,815	5,963	4,410	5,504	4,878
	Total.....	92,177	97,129	94,096	81,970	74,674
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.	2,644	2,545	3,970	3,660	113
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	595	683	713	610	655
	Total.....	95,416	100,357	98,779	86,240	75,442
	B	Periodicals.....	108,374	119,398	116,680	96,578	91,526
C	Lectures, sermons etc.....	1,036	1,263	972	1,129	1,177
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	5,720	6,659	7,056	5,877	5,182
E	Musical compositions.....	58,087	85,359	79,428	72,824	67,173
F	Maps.....	4,627	2,855	3,526	2,558	1,709
G	Works of art, models or designs.....	4,349	5,055	5,454	3,938	2,392
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	469	609	1,064	596	341
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	1,603	2,336	3,014	2,375	2,017
J	Photographs.....	1,891	2,945	2,982	2,605	1,953
KK	Prints, labels and pictorial illustrations.....	35,577	34,563	31,848	26,344	19,780
&K						
L	Motion picture photoplays.....	1,330	1,254	1,312	1,545	1,228
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	2,111	1,914	2,741	2,440	2,172
	Total.....	320,590	364,567	354,856	305,049	272,092

GROSS RECEIPTS, ETC., SINCE JULY 1, 1897

Since July 1, 1897, the date of organization of the Copyright Office, the total registrations have been 7,457,073 and the total receipts for fees \$10,704,950.95. The figures, year by year, appear in the following table:

STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, NUMBERS OF REGISTRATIONS, ETC., FOR 51 FISCAL YEARS

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increases in registrations	Decreases 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	

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STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, NUMBERS OF REGISTRATIONS, ETC., FOR
51 FISCAL YEARS—Continued

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increases in registrations	Decreases in registrations
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	10,313	.....
1923-24.....	167,705.98	162,544.90	162,694	13,748	.....
1924-25.....	173,971.95	166,909.55	165,848	3,154	.....
1925-26.....	185,038.29	178,307.20	177,635	11,787	.....
1926-27.....	191,375.16	184,727.60	184,000	6,365	.....
1927-28.....	201,054.49	195,167.65	193,914	9,914	.....
1928-29.....	322,135.82	308,993.80	161,959	.....	31,955
1929-30.....	336,980.75	327,629.90	172,792	10,833	.....
1930-31.....	312,865.41	309,414.30	164,642	.....	8,150
1931-32.....	284,719.20	280,964.90	151,735	.....	12,907
1932-33.....	254,754.69	250,995.30	137,424	.....	14,311
1933-34.....	258,829.53	251,591.50	139,047	1,623	.....
1934-35.....	269,348.81	259,881.70	142,031	2,984	.....
1935-36.....	293,149.82	285,206.90	156,962	14,931	.....
1936-37.....	295,313.24	280,541.40	154,424	.....	2,538
1937-38.....	326,326.67	298,799.60	166,248	11,824	.....
1938-39.....	330,466.37	306,764.40	173,135	6,887	.....
1939-40.....	341,061.35	320,082.90	176,997	3,862	.....
1940-41.....	347,125.35	347,430.60	180,647	3,650	.....
1941-42.....	376,906.63	351,158.10	182,232	1,585	.....
1942-43.....	324,300.99	306,836.70	160,789	.....	21,443
1943-44.....	333,270.24	319,466.30	169,269	8,480	.....
1944-45.....	367,402.04	338,812.90	178,848	9,579	.....
1945-46.....	405,740.58	379,738.00	202,144	23,296	.....
1946-47.....	471,119.41	442,626.10	230,215	28,071	.....
1947-48.....	525,510.25	487,475.20	238,121	7,906	.....
1948-49.....	889,105.92	834,738.05	201,190	.....	36,931
Total.....	11,222,929.83	10,704,950.95	7,457,073

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS, 1949

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REGISTRATION BY SUBJECT MATTER CLASSES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1945 TO 1949, INCLUSIVE

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper	10,254	9,786	9,903	7,679	6,962
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	33,929	35,797	34,940	30,554	27,936
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	4,140	5,963	4,400	5,504	4,856
	Total.....	48,323	51,546	49,243	43,737	39,754
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	2,644	2,545	3,970	3,513	111
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	595	683	712	610	679
	Total.....	51,562	54,774	53,925	47,860	40,544
B	Periodicals (numbers).....	54,163	59,699	58,340	48,289	45,763
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	1,036	1,263	972	1,129	1,177
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compo- sitions.....	5,159	6,128	6,456	5,356	4,714
E	Musical compositions.....	48,210	72,339	68,709	63,367	57,835
F	Maps.....	2,314	1,456	1,779	1,304	857
G	Works of art, models, or designs.....	3,281	3,938	4,044	3,094	1,821
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	239	309	540	317	186
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	1,063	1,619	2,147	1,777	1,554
J	Photographs.....	1,134	1,844	1,838	1,752	1,258
KK	Commercial prints and labels.....	13,233	10,619	9,674	7,975	7,403
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	4,358	6,686	6,506	5,384	2,634
L	Motion picture photoplays.....	667	632	666	774	615
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	1,096	999	1,418	1,250	1,120
RR	Renewals of commercial prints and labels.....		20	21	33	30
R	Renewals of all other classes.....	13,675	15,796	13,180	12,483	11,337
	Total.....	201,190	238,121	230,215	202,144	178,848

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS, 1949

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS, FISCAL YEAR 1949

Balance on hand July 1, 1948		\$137,369.39
Gross receipts July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949		889,105.92
Total to be accounted for		1,026,475.31
Refunded	\$38,859.51	
Check returned unpaid	2,102.00	
Deposited as earned fees	824,584.75	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1949:		
Fees earned in June 1949 but not deposited until July 1949		
	\$68,397.00	
Unfinished business balance	15,280.00	
Deposit accounts balance	77,252.05	
	160,929.05	
		1,026,475.31

Fees Applied

Registrations for prints and labels	13,233 at 6.00	79,398.00
Registrations for published works	130,799 at 4.00	523,196.00
Registrations for published works	208 at 2.00	416.00
Registration for unpublished works	43,236 at 4.00	172,944.00
Registration for unpublished works	39 at 1.00	39.00
Registration for renewals	13,640 at 2.00	27,280.00
Registration for renewals	35 at 1.00	35.00
Total number of registrations		201,190
Fees for registrations		803,308.00
Fees for recording assignments	\$15,384.30	
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship	5,588.75	
Fees for notices of user recorded	2,136.00	
Fees for certified documents	1,976.00	
Fees for searches made	6,345.00	
		31,430.05
Total fees earned		834,738.05

Respectfully submitted,

SAM BASS WARNER

Register of Copyrights

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 27, 1949

Publications of the Copyright Office

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

- BULLETIN NO. 3.** Cloth, 35c.
Copyright Enactments of the United States, 1783–1906. 2d ed. rev., 174 pp. 8°. 1906.
- BULLETIN NO. 8.** Cloth, 65c.
Copyright in Congress, 1789–1904. A bibliography and chronological record of all proceedings in Congress in relation to copyright. 468 pp. 8°. 1905.
- BULLETIN NO. 14.** Paper, 15c.
Copyright Law of the United States of America. (Title 17 of the United States Code). 1949.
- BULLETIN NO. 17.** Cloth, 65c.
Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1909–1914. Second enlarged edition. vi, 279 pp. 8°. 1928.
- BULLETIN NO. 18.** Cloth, \$1.
Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1914–1917. ix, 605 pp. 8°. Reprinted 1938.
- BULLETIN NO. 19.** Cloth, \$1.75.
Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1918–1924. xi, 477 pp. 8°. Reprinted 1949.
- BULLETIN NO. 20.** Cloth, \$2.75.
Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1924–1935. xiii, 947 pp. 8°. Reprinted 1949.
- BULLETIN NO. 21.** Cloth, 75c.
Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1935–1937. vii, 355 pp. 8°. 1938.
- BULLETIN NO. 22.** Cloth, 75c.
Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1938–June 1939. vii, 327 pp. 8°. 1939.
- BULLETIN NO. 23.** Cloth, \$1.
Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1939–1940. vii, 391 pp. 8°. 1943.
- BULLETIN NO. 24.** Cloth, \$2.
Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1941–1943. ix, 683 pp. 8°. 1944.
- BULLETIN NO. 25.** Cloth, \$1.50.
Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1944–1946. vii, 459 pp. 8°. 1947.
- BULLETIN NO. 26.** Cloth, \$1.75.
Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1947–1948. x, 488 pp. 8°. 1949.
- CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES, Third Series.**
Subscription may be placed to the complete annual set, consisting of the semiannual issues of all of the parts listed below, for \$20. Copies of single issues may also be secured at the price given following the title in the following list:
- Part 1A. Books and Selected Pamphlets, \$1.50.
 - Part 1B. Pamphlets, Serials and Contributions to Periodicals, \$1.50.
 - Part 2. Periodicals, \$1.
 - Parts 3 and 4. Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery, \$1.
 - Part 5A. Published Music, \$1.50.
 - Part 5B. Unpublished Music, \$1.50.
 - Part 6. Maps, \$0.50.
 - Parts 7 to 11A. Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, Scientific and Technical Drawings, Photographic Works, Prints and Pictorial Illustrations, \$1.
 - Part 11B. Commercial Prints and Labels, \$1.
 - Parts 12 and 13. Motion Pictures, \$0.50.
 - Part 14A. Renewal Registrations, Literature, Art, Film, \$0.50.
 - Part 14B. Renewal Registrations, Music, \$1.

COPYRIGHT CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS, SIGNED AT BUENOS AIRES, August 11, 1910. 7 pp. 1942. Free.
DRAMATIC COMPOSITIONS COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1870-1916. Cloth, \$4.

Over 60,000 titles alphabetically arranged, with complete index to authors, proprietors, translators, etc. 2 vols. v, 3,547 pp. 4°. 1918.

INFORMATION CIRCULAR 4. Free.

Text of the Convention creating an International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, signed at Berne, 1886, ratified 1887. Amendments agreed to at Paris, 1896. 13 pp. 4°.

INFORMATION CIRCULAR 4A. Free.

Text of the Convention creating an International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, signed at Berlin, 1908. (English and French texts.) 10 pp. 4°.

INFORMATION CIRCULAR 4B. Free.

Additional protocol to the International Copyright Convention of Berlin, 1908, signed at Berne, 1914. (English and French texts.) 2 pp. 4°.

INFORMATION CIRCULAR 4C. Free.

Convention creating an International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, signed at Berlin, 1908; revised, and signed at Rome, June 2, 1928. (English translation with official French text, and Appendix.) 14 pp. 4°.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT EXTENDING THE TIME FOR OBTAINING COPYRIGHT FOR WORKS BY BRITISH NATIONALS and BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL EXTENDING FOR AMERICAN AUTHORS TIME FOR COMPLIANCE WITH BRITISH COPYRIGHT ACT. 4 pp. 1944. Free.

REGULATIONS OF THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE. Free.

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 37, Chapter II. 2 pp.

