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GERMAN COPYRIGHT EXTENSION PROCLAMATION

On July 12, 1967 President Johnson signed a proclamation entitled "Copyright Extension: Germany." A copy is attached.

This proclamation permits German citizens who were unable to apply for U. S. copyright registration during the period from September 3, 1939 through May 5, 1956, to do so during the year following the proclamation (i.e., between July 12, 1967 and July 12, 1968).

The proclamation does not extend the term of copyright for German works; it extends the time for original and renewal registration of those works authored by German citizens which were subject to such action during the period specified. The reason for the proclamation is that during this period there existed, with respect to such works, disruption of facilities essential to compliance with the conditions and formalities prescribed by the U. S. copyright law.

The proclamation also provides that there shall be no liability for lawful uses made of any of the affected works prior to the proclamation date or for the continuation during the subsequent year of any undertaking that involves expenditure or contractual obligation in connection with the exploitation of any such works.

Attachment:
Proclamation


FEDERAL REGISTER

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Friday, July 14, 1967

Proclamation 3792

COPYRIGHT EXTENSION: GERMANY

**By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation**

WHEREAS the President is authorized, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Section 9 of Title 17 of the United States Code, which includes the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 1075, as amended by the act of September 25, 1941, 55 Stat. 732, to grant an extension of time for fulfillment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the copyright laws of the United States of America, with respect to works first produced or published outside the United States of America and subject to copyright or to renewal of copyright under the laws of the United States of America, by nationals of countries which accord substantially equal treatment to citizens of the United States of America; and

WHEREAS satisfactory official assurances have been received that, since April 15, 1892, citizens of the United States have been entitled to obtain copyright in Germany for their works on substantially the same basis as German citizens without the need of complying with any formalities, provided such works secured protection in the United States; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article 2 of the Law No. 8, Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property Rights of Foreign Nations and Nationals, promulgated by the Allied High Commission for Germany on October 20, 1949, literary or artistic property rights in Germany owned by United States nationals at the commencement of or during the state of war between Germany and the United States of America which were transferred, seized, requisitioned, revoked or otherwise impaired by war measures, whether legislative, judicial or administrative, were, upon request made prior to October 3, 1950, restored to such United States nationals or their legal successors; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article 5 of the aforesaid law, any literary or artistic property right in Germany owned by a United States national at the commencement of or during the state of war between Germany and the United States of America was, upon request made prior to October 3, 1950, extended in term for a period corresponding to the inclusive time from the date of the commencement of the state of war, or such later date on which such right came in existence, to September 30, 1949; and

WHEREAS, by virtue of a proclamation by the President of the United States of America dated May 25, 1922, 42 Stat. 2271, German citizens are and have been entitled to the benefits of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 1075, as amended, including the benefits of Section 1(e) of the aforementioned Title 17 of the United States Code; and

WHEREAS, a letter of February 6, 1950, from the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Chairman of the Allied High Commission for Germany established the mutual understanding that reciprocal copyright relations continued in effect between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America: