

FIFTY-NINTH  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1956



COPYRIGHT OFFICE  
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# The Copyright Office

## Report to the Librarian of Congress by the Register of Copyrights

SIR: The work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, is summarized as follows:

### Volume of Business

Earned revenue for fiscal 1956 was the highest in the annals of the Copyright Office, amounting to \$881,612.50, as compared to \$881,017.00, the previous alltime high reached in 1955. The increase in earned fees is attributed to an increase in registrations for most published and unpublished domestic works, renewals, and searches. Almost offsetting this was a pronounced decrease in registrations for commercial prints and labels and those foreign works for which registration fees were paid.

There was a net increase of 176 in registrations, the total for 1956 amounting to 224,908 as compared with 224,732 in 1955. While statistically negligible, nevertheless the pattern in effect since 1951, of some increase each year, continued. Registrations for domestic works increased by 1,478, counterbalancing a decrease of 1,302 registrations for foreign works. For the first time since its enactment in 1949, registrations under Public Law 84, 81st Congress, decreased in number, dropping from 13,257 in 1955 to 12,344 in 1956.

As was the case last year, three of the classes accounted for 76 percent (170,848) of all registrations made. Comparative totals of these classes for the last 3 fiscal years follow:

Class	1954	1955	1956
A (Books).....	51,763	54,414	53,942
B (Periodicals)...	60,667	59,448	58,576
E (Music).....	58,213	57,527	58,330
Total.....	170,643	171,389	170,848

Increases worth mentioning occurred in music (803) and renewals (1,407). Showing fairly substantial decreases were books (472), periodicals (872), prints (487), and commercial prints and labels (1,014).

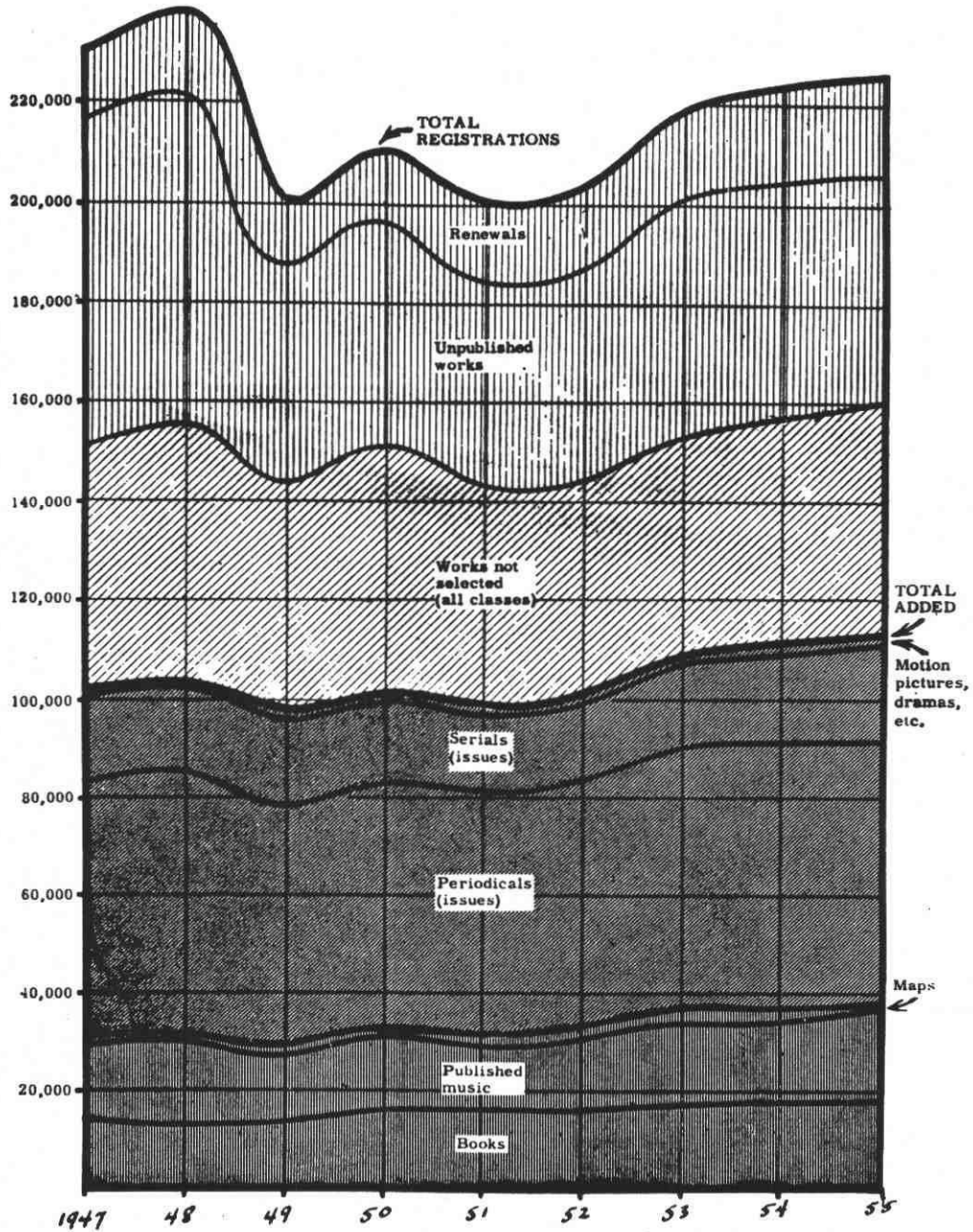
During fiscal 1956 transfers of copyright receipts to the collections of the Library were made at approximately the same rate as last year. They included the majority of the new works and new editions, usually two copies of each, of the books, published music, published dramas, and maps issued by trade publishers of the United States (together with a good representation of works from Western Europe), single copies of selected motion pictures, and approximately 70,000 issues of periodicals and serials.

Approximately half of the works registered for copyright are transferred immediately to the Library's collections, to other national depositories, or to the Exchange and Gift Division for exchange purposes. In the category of materials not transferred are renewals (since they are not accompanied by deposits) and unpublished works; the remainder is made up of commercial prints and labels, greeting cards, pamphlets, and works in the art classes, especially three-dimensional works, advertising art, jewelry, etc.

The activities of the Compliance Section of the Reference Division in obtaining compliance with the deposit provisions of the law accounted for the registration of books and other material valued at \$161,769. This was almost \$2,000 more than last year's figure of \$159,986.50. Nine hundred and twenty-nine television films estimated to be worth \$46,450 were among the materials requested and deposited.

*Works Registered for Copyright and Added Currently to the Collections, 1947-55*

Total number of registrations for fiscal 1956.....	224,908
Total number of articles deposited during fiscal 1956.....	356,402



Segments shaded vertically based on C. O. statistics  
 Segments shaded diagonally based on estimates

The total fees received for reference searches amounted to \$13,494, an increase of 14.7 percent over 1955. The number of titles reported upon, 33,228, was the greatest in the division's history.

### *Administrative Developments*

*Compilation of Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World.*—Three years of work in which the Copyright Office, as well as the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom, collaborated with UNESCO, brought to completion at the end of the fiscal year a 2,000-page volume printed in looseleaf form entitled *Copyright Laws and Treaties of the World*. This volume contains the texts, in the English language, of the copyright laws, regulations, orders, and other matter of 85 countries having copyright legislation and of all international conventions and treaties on copyright as in effect on January 1, 1956. The Copyright Office assisted UNESCO in assembling the original documents, contributed translations into English of the laws and related material for 20 countries, and helped in the editorial work on the entire compilation. Under arrangements made by UNESCO with the Bureau of National Affairs, a private publishing house in Washington, D. C., the volume was printed by the latter organization and is to be sold by it in the United States. It is planned to bring out annual supplements to keep this looseleaf compilation up to date in the future.

*Cumulative Index of Decisions of the U. S. Courts Involving Copyright.*—Since 1915 the Copyright Office has issued a series of 13 bulletins containing decisions by State and Federal courts on questions of copyright law and on related subjects in the field of literary property. It became apparent that the full use of the series, both by the staff of the Copyright Office and by purchasers of the bulletins, would be greatly facilitated if the indexes covering the period from 1909 through 1954 were consolidated into one volume. The work of cumulation, begun in fiscal 1955, was completed last year and the

volume, edited by Mrs. Wilma S. Davis, was published.

The year also saw the completion of the Assignment Title Card Project. The interfiling of some 334,000 cards covering titles contained in assignments and related documents during the period 1927-37 with the two existing title files was completed in April. The Copyright Office now has available for reference use one consolidated assignment title card file.

*Copyright Cataloging.*—The code of copyright cataloging rules formulated last year was given continuing attention in fiscal 1956 in order to adjust cataloging practices to the problems presented by the wide differences in the materials deposited for registration. Management studies were undertaken to simplify the editorial processes required in preparing the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* for publication. Work was done on studies of Library problems in which the Office has an interest, notably in connection with the drafting of rules for the cataloging of pictorial material acquired by the Library.

*Revision of Forms and Circulars.*—The legislation implementing the Universal Copyright Convention necessitated changes in a number of office circulars and application forms. The Examining Division, particularly, was concerned with formulating changes in the applications, designing them so as to obtain a clearer statement of facts for the Office record.

### *Legal Developments*

*Universal Copyright Convention.*—Today copyright appears again to be entering an era of rapid, major developments. Not since the Chace Act of 1891 first permitted copyright relations to be established between the United States and foreign countries has there been, for example, a development exceeding in importance the new Universal Copyright Convention, which became effective on September 16, 1955. By ratifying the Convention, the United States has become, for the first time, a member of a system of international copyright protection that may achieve virtually worldwide adoption.

Last year, the Register listed in his report the first 12 countries whose ratifications, accessions, or acceptances were required to bring the Convention into force. Since that date and up until the close of fiscal 1956, 7 additional countries have adhered, bringing the total number of participating countries to 19. The list includes Andorra, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, France, the German Federal Republic, Haiti, the Holy See, Israel, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Switzerland and the United States. UNESCO has advised the United States Government that on November 14, 1955, a letter was received from the Philippine Minister in Paris stating that the Philippine President had directed the withdrawal of the instrument of accession prior to November 19, 1955, the date on which the Convention would become effective in respect to the Philippines. No determination has been made as to the legal effect of this communication. The Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, appointed under the provisions of the Convention, held its first meeting in Paris during the week of June 11-16, 1956, and, with regard to the action of the Philippine Government, passed a resolution expressing the hope "that the government of the Republic of the Philippines reconsider its attitude with regard to the Universal Copyright Convention."

In the United Kingdom a bill (Copyright Bill [H. L.], 1955), proposing to implement most of the recommendations contained in the report of the Copyright Committee (Cmd. 8662, 1952) and to make changes in the law to enable the United Kingdom to ratify the Universal Copyright Convention, passed its third reading in the House of Lords on March 22, 1956, and, as amended, was sent to Commons for debate in that House. In all of the debates in the House of Lords, as reported in Hansard, the importance to the United Kingdom of being able to ratify the Convention was acknowledged.

With respect to Canada, a Royal Commission on Patents, Copyrights, Trade-

marks and Industrial Design was studying these matters at the end of the year. Several other countries, including Mexico, Italy, and Cuba, initiated action looking toward ultimate ratification of the Convention.

With the Convention in effect only a matter of months, and until the other English-speaking countries have become parties to it, its effect upon the deposit of foreign materials, especially books, in the Copyright Office for acquisition by the Library of Congress cannot be definitely forecast.

*Neighboring Rights.*—The Copyright Office has been following closely the development of projects by the Berne Bureau (the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works), the International Labor Organization, and UNESCO to study and formulate proposals for the international protection of the "neighboring rights" (also referred to as "related rights", *i. e.*, neighboring or related to copyright) of performing artists, producers of sound recordings, and radio and television broadcasters. Many aspects of the problems involved in these projects are also involved in the study program of the Copyright Office for general revision of the United States copyright law. In cooperation with UNESCO and the Berne Bureau, which have undertaken joint inquiries into the present law and industry practices in various countries, the Copyright Office has made preliminary studies of the pertinent law and practices in the United States. The Copyright Office has participated with other departments of the Federal Government in a series of meetings with representatives of the industries and groups in the United States concerned with the problems involved in the "neighboring rights" projects. During the year the Register and members of his staff attended several meetings in Paris, Berne, and Geneva convened by one or more of the international organizations, at which these projects were discussed. (See the final section of this report, on "International Meetings".)

*Revision of the Copyright Law.*—The year saw the initiation of the program of studies looking to the general revision of the copyright law which was authorized by Congress in the Legislative Appropriation Act of 1956. In connection with this program, a number of individuals, who are specialists on copyright law and are familiar with the operations and problems of the various groups and industries concerned, were invited by the Librarian of Congress to give the Register of Copyrights the benefit of their knowledge and experience. It is contemplated that, as particular subjects are taken up, comment may be sought from additional specialists in those fields, and that full opportunity will be accorded the members of the general bar to express their views on analyses, drafts, and recommendations. It is anticipated that public hearings will also be held at a later date by the appropriate Congressional Committees, at which testimony will be received from interested groups and individuals.

The plans made by the Office for the study project contemplate a 3-year program that it is hoped will culminate in proposals reflecting the best thinking with the widest possible support of all concerned on the many problems involved in a comprehensive revision of the present copyright law.

In broad outline the program includes the following operations under the general supervision of A. A. Goldman of the Copyright Office as coordinator:

1. Assembling, organizing, and indexing the various bills, hearings, reports, and legislative proceedings on previous proposals for revision of the copyright law, including studies of the Shotwell Committee, which commenced in the late 1930's and resulted in the most recent revision bill (S. 3043, 76th Congress, introduced by Senator Elbert Thomas on January 8, 1940). This work was well advanced at the end of the year.

2. Completion, in cooperation with UNESCO, of the English-language compilation of the copyright laws, regulations, treaties, and conventions of the countries of the world. This compilation, now available, is the printed looseleaf volume referred to above. It will facilitate comparative law summaries on the various problems involved in the general revision studies.

3. Objective studies of the major questions of substance involved in general revision of the law. Studies of several of the basic questions are in various stages of progress. These studies will cover, on each question, the historical development of the present law, the substance of the present law, the problems raised in practice under the present law, previous proposals for revision, the corresponding law in foreign countries and under international conventions, an analysis of the issues, and a summary of alternative possibilities for solution. These studies, as they are completed, will be sent to copyright specialists and others for comment and an exposition of their views.

4. On the basis of these studies and the comments and views expressed, statements of the basic principles will be formulated with a view to incorporation in a draft bill. On these also, advice and further comment will be sought.

5. When basic principles have been tentatively determined, a comprehensive draft bill will be prepared and given wide circulation.

*Designs and Works of Art.*—As a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in *Mazer v. Stein* (347 U. S. 201), several suits have been filed to test the extent of



copyright protection for designs in jewelry and fabric (see the later section of this report on "Litigation"). One of the jewelry cases is *Marcel Boucher v. Du-Boyes*, now pending in the Federal District Court, Southern District, N. Y. In May 1956 the Chief of the Examining Division was served with interrogatories filed by counsel for Marcel Boucher and cross interrogatories filed by opposing counsel. Answers were given in the form of a deposition. The questions propounded related to the practice of the Office in registering works of art and jewelry and the present procedure.

The difficult and specialized problems of *de minimis*, originality, and duplication are being presented in an increasing number of cases involving commercial designs. Registrations for published works of art increased 44 percent over 1955, due largely to an influx of jewelry resulting from the favorable court decisions. Many problems have arisen in the examination of this material. During the year the Office made 1,109 registrations for jewelry applications; it received additional applications, rejections of which raised the more difficult problems.

On the other hand, although a number of attorneys and manufacturers came to the Office to discuss the possibility of protecting their textile designs under the copyright law, the anticipated rush to copyright fabrics failed to develop.

The growing problem is, of course, recognized. Last year's report advised that the interested bar groups had organized a Design Coordinating Committee to study the problem of developing legislative proposals for the protection of nonfunctional, useful designs. In collaboration with the Patent Office and this Coordinating Committee, the Copyright Office pursued the study, in view of the overlap between the areas of the copyright and patent laws and the broad field of design. During the year a Drafting Committee of the Coordinating Committee of the National Council of Patent Law Associations held numerous discussions. George D. Cary of the Copyright Office

and P. J. Federico of the Patent Office participated in certain of these discussions looking toward the drafting of a bill for introduction into Congress. It is understood that a draft is nearing completion and should be available for examination and comment early in the coming session.

*Legislation.*—Although there was a considerable amount of activity in copyright matters in the legislative field, the end of the fiscal year saw only one bill enacted into law; but others passed after July 1, 1956, and prior to the adjournment of the 84th Congress. H. R. 5876, referred to in last year's report as having passed the House, was favorably considered by the Senate on March 19, 1956, and approved by the President on March 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 63). This act, which amended section 13 of the copyright law, authorized the Register of Copyrights to accept the deposit of photographs in lieu of the actual copies of the works in several classes where the deposit of copies is impractical because of their "size, weight, fragility or monetary value." The act is permissive only and therefore required the issuance of regulations in order to implement it. A complete revision of the rules and regulations of the Copyright Office which, *inter alia*, will provide for the necessary implementation of the new act, was in the process of completion at the end of the fiscal year.<sup>1</sup>

Hearings were held on January 30, 1956, in connection with H. R. 781, a bill introduced a year earlier, to provide for a statute of limitations with respect to civil actions relating to copyright. The Copyright Office's attitude toward this bill was expressed before Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Judiciary Committee. The Subcommittee favorably reported the bill on June 8, 1956. The full Judiciary Committee acted on June 22, 1956, by reporting it to the House.<sup>2</sup> Another holdover bill from the last session of Congress, H. R. 6716, was also the subject of hearings dur-

<sup>1</sup> Published Aug. 11, 1956 (21 F. R. 6021).

<sup>2</sup> H. R. 781, 84th Cong., 1st sess. (1955), was subsequently passed by the House on July 2, 1956, and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on July 3, 1956.

ing the past year. Hearings on this bill, which would provide a right of action against the Government in the case of copyright infringements, were held on May 24, 1956, at which the Register of Copyrights spoke for the general principle of the proposed legislation. The Subcommittee reported the bill out on June 25, 1956. On the following day the full Judiciary Committee reported the amended bill to the House.<sup>3</sup>

The Librarian of Congress, at the request of the Register of Copyrights, on March 20, 1956, addressed an executive communication to the Speaker of the House requesting legislation to equalize the present fee structure of the copyright law by reducing the fee for registering prints and labels from \$6 to \$4 and raising the renewal fee from \$2 to \$4. In response, Representative Emanuel Celler on March 28, 1956, introduced H. R. 10263. The bill was favorably reported by the Subcommittee on June 8 and by the full Judiciary Committee on June 25.<sup>4</sup>

On May 29, 1956, there was introduced in the House of Representatives H. R. 11522, a bill to implement the Organic Act of Guam. Section 24 of this bill is of interest in that it provides that the U. S. copyright laws shall have the same force and effect in Guam as in the continental United States. The bill was reported to the House on June 4, 1956, and passed that body on June 18, 1956. At the end of the fiscal year no action had been taken by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> H. R. 6716, 84th Cong., 1st sess. (1955), passed the House on July 2 and was referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on July 3, 1956.

<sup>4</sup> H. R. 10263, 84th Cong., 2d sess., also passed the House on July 2, 1956, and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee on July 3.

<sup>5</sup> H. R. 11522, 84th Cong., 2d sess. (1956), was favorably reported by a Subcommittee on July 13, and recommended by the full Committee to the Senate on July 18. On July 23, 1956, the bill was passed by the upper house with an amendment. On July 25, the bill was cleared by the House of Representatives and sent to the

The numerous "juke box" bills listed in last year's report remained quiescent during the second session of the 84th Congress. The only activity, which related to S. 590, took the form of informal hearings before the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights of the Senate Judiciary Committee on February 29, 1956. This informal hearing was restricted to the attorneys for the conflicting interests, who were requested to submit subsequently a 4-page summation of their case. By the end of the fiscal year, however, no action had been taken by the Subcommittee.

S. 1871, a bill to require various government agencies to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official mail sent without prepayment of postage, as passed by the Senate on March 19, 1956, contained a provision repealing the free mailing authorization of the copyright law, 17 U. S. C., § 15. The House modified the bill deleting this provision, thus permitting the continued free transmission through the mails to the Copyright Office of copyright deposits. In retaining this provision, the House required the Library of Congress to reimburse the Post Office Department in an amount equivalent to the postage on the items received pursuant to that section.<sup>6</sup>

*Litigation.*—On June 11, 1956, the Supreme Court for the first time passed upon certain provisions of the copyright law which have been in existence in substantially their present form since 1870. The Court's opinion in the case of *DeSylva v. Ballentine*, 109 USPQ 431 (1956), held that under section 24 of the copyright code the widow and children of a deceased author were to be considered as members of the same class for renewal purposes; and that State law must be consulted in order to define the word "children" as used in

President, who signed it on August 1, 1956. It is now Public Law 896.

<sup>6</sup> S. 1871, 84th Cong., 2d sess., as amended by the House, was approved by the Senate on July 9, 1956, and sent to the White House, where it was signed by the President on July 14, 1956. The bill is now Public Law 705.

that section. In this situation the law of California upheld the right of an illegitimate child and accordingly the Court affirmed the holding of the court below that the widow of the author did not take precedence in the renewal rights but must share them with the illegitimate son. The decision was unanimous, although Justices Douglas and Black considered that the meaning of the word "children" as used in section 24 was a Federal rather than a State question.

A. L. Kaminstein, Chief of the Examining Division, assisted in the preparation of an amicus brief filed by the Solicitor General of the United States on behalf of the Register of Copyrights. In this connection a portion of the Court's opinion is of interest:

The Solicitor General has filed a helpful brief on behalf of the Register of Copyrights, as amicus curiae, in which the administrative practice of the Copyright Office is discussed. . . . The practice of the Copyright Office has been to register renewal claims by children during the lifetime of an author's widow or widower, although this practice, it is frankly admitted, is more the result of a decision that there is substantial doubt over the question, rather than the result of confident interpretation of the statute as treating widows, widowers, and children as members of one class. Although we would ordinarily give weight to the interpretation of an ambiguous statute by the agency charged with its administration, cf. *Mazer v. Stein*, 347 U. S. 201, 211-213, we think the Copyright Office's explanation of its practice deprives the practice of any force as an interpretation of the statute, and we therefore do not rely on it in this instance.

Two cases during the past year specifically upheld the copyrightability of costume jewelry as a "work of art," *Trifari, Krussman and Fishel, Inc. v. Charel Co.*, 134 F. Supp. 551 (D. C. N. Y. 1955), and *Hollywood Jewelry Manufacturing Co. v. Dushkin*, 136 F. Supp. 738 (D. C. N. Y. 1955). Both cases relied upon the approach taken by the Supreme Court in the *Mazer v. Stein* case of 2 years ago. In the *Trifari* case the Court laid down the following standards, which are of interest in this field:

So long as the material for which copyright is sought exhibits some degree of individuality so that the court is convinced that the author has created an original, tangible expression of an idea rather than a merely pleasing form dictated solely by functional considerations, copyright registration is available. . . . There is neither basis in the Copyright Act nor judicial precedent for excluding costume jewelry from works of art to which copyright protection may attach. Simply because it is a commonplace fashion accessory, not an expression of "pure" or "fine" art does not preclude a finding that plaintiff's copyrighted article is a "work of art" within the meaning and intent of the Act.

Last year's annual report made reference to the case of *Loew's, Inc. v. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 131 F. Supp. 165 (S. D. Calif. 1955), in which the Court held that a parody of an entire motion picture, to be used for a television broadcast, constituted infringement and was not considered within the "fair use" doctrine. A further facet in the troublesome "fair use" question came before the same judge in the case of *Columbia Pictures Corp. v. National Broadcasting Co., Inc.*, 137 F. Supp. 680 (S. D. Calif. 1955). In this case the television broadcast of a parody or burlesque of a motion picture was held not to infringe but to be within the "fair use" doctrine. The distinction mentioned by the court was that in the *Columbia Pictures* case there was no taking of the entire work but only such taking of the original copyrighted material as "to cause the viewer to recall and conjure up the original."

Although not a copyright case in its strictest sense, the decision in the case of *Ettore v. Philco Television Broadcasting Co.*, 229 F. 2d 481 (3d Cir., 1956), cert. denied 109 USPQ No. 7 (May 14, 1956) page II, is one of considerable interest. In this case a professional boxer in 1936 permitted motion pictures to be made of a professional fight in which he was a participant. Some years later, in 1949 and 1950, films of the fight were commercially exploited on television without his knowledge or consent. He brought suit against the television station, alleging among other

things that his property rights were injured by the televising of the films. The lower court's dismissal of the action was reversed by the Appellate Court on the grounds that "If the motion picture is employed for some use other than that for which it was intended by the performer and the entrepreneur, the motion picture is employed in such a way as to deprive the performer of his right to compensation for the new use of the product." The court considered that the use of the film on television was a new use and was not one contemplated at the time the original contract was made.

The dissent in this case considered that the right of a musical performer, for example, in his performance probably should not be extended to professional athletes. However, that opinion continued, even assuming such a right, it was lost in this case because the plaintiff made no such reservation of his rights as were involved in the old *Waring* case.

In a further aspect of the case mentioned in last year's Report, the court in *Miller v. Goody*, 139 F. Supp. 176 (S. D. N. Y. 1956), held that a nonmanufacturing seller of infringing copies of musical compositions in the form of phonograph records was not liable under the copyright law. The plaintiff music publishers contended that where, as here, records were manufactured but no notice of intention to use was filed, the problem was not one of collecting royalties due under the compulsory licensing provisions but was strictly an infringement matter and the minimum damage provisions of section 101(b) became applicable. They further contended that under the language of section 101(e) the liability is not limited to the original manufacturer of the infringing records but also applies to the retailer. The court, however, rejected such argument, holding that to uphold it would be to discard the "royalty-treble royalty" scheme so painstakingly worked out by Congress. Further, Congress could hardly have intended to make a seller's liability dependent upon the manufacturer's surface intent as disclosed by whether or not he filed a notice of intention to use.

*Bailie and Fiddler v. Fisher*.—On January 27, 1956, a complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia by David H. Bailie and Celia R. Fiddler against the Register of Copyrights, praying for an order directing the defendant to make registration of a "work of art" which had been previously rejected by the Copyright Office. The "work of art" is described in the complaint as a "picture-record device." The application form originally submitted referred to the work as a "self-supporting star shaped photograph-bearing phonograph record." The Department of Justice filed an answer to the complaint, but at the close of the fiscal year the case had not come to trial.

### *International Meetings*

During the fiscal year the Register of Copyrights, Arthur Fisher, attended three international meetings held abroad in connection with copyright and so-called "neighboring rights."

At Paris, France, October 17–21, 1955, Mr. Fisher, as United States representative, attended the second and last session of the Interim Copyright Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention. The meeting was called by the Director General of UNESCO in view of the coming into force of the Universal Copyright Convention.

At Berne, Switzerland, October 31–November 5, 1955, Mr. Fisher, as one of the five representatives appointed by the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union in collaboration with the Director General of UNESCO, participated in the meeting of a Working Group set up by the Bureau of the Berne Union in agreement with the International Labor Organization, to make preparations for a Committee of Experts to be appointed to draft an international convention for the protection of the rights of interpretive and performing artists, record manufacturers, and broadcasting organizations (so-called "neighboring rights"). Arpad Bogsch and Barbara Ringer, both of the Copyright Office were also present.

A. A. Goldman and Arpad Bogsch at-

tended the UNESCO-Berne Union Study Group on Neighboring Rights in Paris, May 7-11, 1956. Dr. Bogsch acted as rapporteur of this meeting.

Mr. Fisher represented the United

States at the first session of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention, held in Paris, France, from June 11 to June 15, 1956.

*Registration by Subject Matter Classes for the Fiscal Years 1952-56*

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper.....	11,623	43,631	46,608	49,142	49,373
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	29,891				
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	3,320	3,288	3,294	3,746	3,490
	Total.....	44,834	46,919	49,902	52,888	52,863
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	3,382	3,875	3,697	3,694	3,115	
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	1,187	1,553	1,458	1,578	1,454	
	Total.....	49,403	52,347	55,057	58,160	57,432
B	Periodicals (numbers).....	56,509	59,371	60,667	59,448	58,576
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	837	862	769	813	771
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	3,766	3,884	3,527	3,493	3,329
E	Musical compositions.....	51,538	59,302	58,213	57,527	58,330
F	Maps.....	2,422	2,541	2,390	2,013	2,242
G	Works of art, models or designs.....	3,305	3,029	3,170	3,456	4,168
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	520	579	572	900	785
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	980	958	1,300	1,350	1,132
J	Photographs.....	995	1,206	1,049	1,105	1,408
KK	Commercial prints and labels.....	11,770	12,025	10,784	10,505	9,491
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	2,891	3,126	4,103	3,793	3,306
L	Motion-picture photoplays.....	798	907	1,170	1,216	1,659
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	1,281	1,268	1,386	1,434	1,353
R	Renewals of all classes.....	16,690	17,101	18,508	19,519	20,926
	Total.....	203,705	218,506	222,665	224,732	224,908

*Statement of Gross Cash Receipts, Yearly Fees, Number of Registrations, etc., for the Fiscal Years 1952-56*

Fiscal year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increases in registrations
1952.....	\$847,106.20	\$803,168.50	203,705	3,351
1953.....	894,811.56	865,302.50	218,506	14,801
1954.....	913,663.78	871,463.50	222,665	4,159
1955.....	941,365.75	881,017.00	224,732	2,067
1956.....	930,351.82	881,612.50	224,908	176
Total.....	4,527,299.11	4,302,564.00	1,094,516	.....

*Number of Articles Deposited During the Fiscal Years 1952-56*

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper . . . . .	23, 246	87, 262	93, 216	98, 284	98, 746
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc. . . . .	59, 782				
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals . . . . .	3, 320	3, 288	3, 294	3, 746	3, 490
	Total . . . . .	86, 348	90, 550	96, 510	102, 030	102, 236
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language . . . . .	6, 282	7, 156	6, 954	6, 846	5, 823
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright . . . . .	2, 027	2, 744	2, 557	2, 697	2, 504	
Total . . . . .	94, 657	100, 450	106, 021	111, 573	110, 563	
B	Periodicals . . . . .	113, 011	118, 734	121, 312	118, 838	117, 122
C	Lectures, sermons, etc. . . . .	837	862	769	813	771
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions . . . . .	4, 243	4, 333	3, 990	4, 020	3, 862
E	Musical compositions . . . . .	65, 125	75, 025	74, 387	74, 907	75, 815
F	Maps . . . . .	4, 844	5, 082	4, 779	4, 026	4, 484
G	Works of art, models or designs . . . . .	4, 820	4, 407	4, 574	5, 172	6, 664
H	Reproductions of works of art . . . . .	1, 040	1, 109	1, 082	1, 774	1, 554
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character . . . . .	1, 554	1, 448	1, 992	2, 043	1, 779
J	Photographs . . . . .	1, 585	1, 977	1, 740	1, 850	2, 387
KK	Prints, labels and pictorial illustrations . . . . .	29, 301	30, 291	29, 772	28, 581	25, 590
&K						
L	Motion-picture photoplays . . . . .	1, 595	1, 809	2, 265	2, 382	3, 293
M	Motion pictures not photoplays . . . . .	2, 412	2, 443	2, 576	2, 707	2, 518
	Total . . . . .	325, 024	347, 970	355, 259	358, 686	356, 402

*SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS, FISCAL YEAR 1956*

Balance on hand July 1, 1955 .....		\$196,289.51
Gross receipts July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956 .....		930,351.82
		<hr/>
Total to be accounted for .....		1,126,641.33
		<hr/>
Refunded .....	\$39,903.49	
Checks returned unpaid .....	843.50	
Deposited as earned fees .....	883,269.00	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1956		
Fees earned in June 1956 but not deposited until July		
1956 .....	\$72,565.50	
Unfinished business balance .....	19,258.76	
Deposit accounts balance .....	110,801.08	
	<hr/>	
	202,625.34	
		<hr/>
		1,126,641.33
		<hr/>
<i>Fees Applied</i>		
Registrations for prints and labels .....	9,491 at \$6.00	\$56,946.00
Registrations for published works .....	135,880 at 4.00	543,520.00
Registrations for unpublished works .....	46,267 at 4.00	185,068.00
Registrations for renewals .....	20,926 at 2.00	41,852.00
		<hr/>
Total number of registrations <sup>1</sup> .....	212,564	
Fees for registrations .....		827,386.00
Fees for recording assignments .....	\$22,082.00	
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship .....	10,514.00	
Fees for notices of user recorded .....	5,685.50	
Fees for certified documents .....	2,451.00	
Fees for searches made .....	13,494.00	
	<hr/>	
		54,226.50
		<hr/>
Total fees earned .....		881,612.50

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 12,344 registrations made under Public Law 84.

Respectfully submitted.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

November 9, 1956

ARTHUR FISHER  
Register of Copyrights.

*Publications of the Copyright Office*

Orders for the following publications may be addressed and remittances made payable either to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

BULLETIN NO. 8. Cloth, \$0.65.

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

BULLETIN NO. 14. Paper, \$0.25.

Copyright Law of the United States of America. (Title 17 of the United States Code.) 46 p. 1956.

BULLETIN NO. 17. Cloth, \$0.65.

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

BULLETIN NO. 18. Cloth, \$1.

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

BULLETIN NO. 19. Cloth, \$2.50.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1918-1924. xi, 477 p. 24 cm. Reprinted 1956.

BULLETIN NO. 20. Cloth, \$3.75.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1924-1935. xiii, 947 p. 24 cm. Reprinted 1956.

BULLETIN NO. 21. Cloth, \$0.75.

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

BULLETIN NO. 22. Cloth, \$2.00.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1938-June 1939. vii, 327 p. 24 cm. Reprinted 1956.

BULLETIN NO. 23. Cloth, \$2.25.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1939-1940. vii, 391 p. 24 cm. Reprinted 1956.

BULLETIN NO. 24. Cloth \$2.

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

BULLETIN NO. 25. Cloth, \$1.50.

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

BULLETIN NO. 26. Cloth, \$1.75.

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

BULLETIN NO. 27. Cloth, \$2.

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

BULLETIN NO. 28. Cloth, \$2.50.

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

BULLETIN NO. 29. Cloth, \$2.25.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1953-1954. x, 529 p. 24 cm. 1955.

CUMULATIVE INDEX, 1909-1954. Cloth, \$1.75.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright. 1909-1954. v, 289 p. 24 cm. 1956.