

Copyright

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INTERNATIONAL UNION

Interunion Coordination Committee

Fourth Session

(Geneva, September 26 to 29, 1966)

Report ¹⁾

Composition and Opening of the Session

The Fourth Ordinary Session of the Interunion Coordination Committee (hereinafter designated as the "Committee") was held at Geneva from September 26 to 29, 1966²⁾.

At the opening of the Session, the Committee had twenty-three members. Eighteen were represented: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Five were not represented: Brazil, Ceylon, Morocco, Nigeria, Portugal.

In the course of the Session, Mexico, having become a member of the Executive Committee of the International (Paris) Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, has become the twenty-fourth member of the Committee. It was represented.

The following ten States were represented by observers: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Greece, Poland, San Marino, Thailand, United Arab Republic, Viet-Nam.

The list of participants is attached to this Report.

The meeting was opened by the Chairman of the last Session, Mr. G. Talamo Atenolfi (Italy).

The Committee elected by acclamation the following delegates as Officers: Mr. C. J. de Haan (Netherlands), Chairman, and Messrs. K. Haertel (Germany [Fed. Rep.]) and I. Anghel (Rumania), Vice-Chairmen.

Financial Report for the Year 1965

This Report constituted a supplement to the Management Report of 1965 and gave details concerning the distribution of the common administrative expenses of BIRPI among the various Unions it administers.

The Committee noted and approved this Report.

Proposed Changes in the Budget of BIRPI for 1966

Some minor changes were proposed by the Director of BIRPI in the budget for 1966.

The Committee expressed its unanimous agreement with such suggestions.

¹⁾ The present Report was prepared by BIRPI on the basis of the official documents of the Interunion Coordination Committee.

²⁾ Reports on the first, second and third sessions were published in *Le Droit d'Auteur (Copyright)*, 1964, pp. 23 and 177, and in *Copyright*, 1965, p. 238, respectively.

Staff Matters

The Committee noted with approval the Director's Report on various staff questions, in particular, the retention of Mr. Magnin, Deputy Director, beyond the end of 1966 but not beyond the end of 1968, and the promotion of Mr. Ross Woodley from Counsellor to Senior Counsellor.

Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

The Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, provides for the possibility of technical and administrative cooperation between the Union created by that Convention and the Unions already administered by BIRPI.

In view of the fact that the said Convention might come into force in 1967, the Committee discussed and agreed on certain principles and procedures concerning the further exploration of the various possibilities of administration of the said Convention.

Report on the Activities of BIRPI

Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director of BIRPI, presented the Report on the activities of BIRPI since the last session of the Committee, that is, in respect of a period of nearly twelve months. Among other events the Director mentioned the following:

- the meeting in May, 1966, of a Second Committee of Governmental Experts to study the structural and administrative reform of BIRPI and the Unions administered by it;
- the issuance of the first working papers for the Intellectual Property Conference of Stockholm, scheduled from June 12 to July 14, 1967;
- the working agreement with the Latin American Free Trade Association;
- the accession of Cyprus and Algeria to the Paris Union, and the filing of a declaration of continued adherence to the Paris Union by Malawi;
- the visit of the Director of BIRPI to Argentina, Chile and Uruguay;
- the contacts of BIRPI with the Joint Parliamentary Committee of India on the Patent Bill 1965, and with the U. S. President's Commission on the Patent System;
- the publication of the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions, in English, French and Spanish;
- the preparatory work for the drafting of the Model Law on Marks, Trade Names, Indications of Source, and Unfair Competition;

— the Asian Seminar on Industrial Property held in February 1966 in Ceylon;

— the continuation in 1966 of the training program for trainees from developing countries in the field of industrial property;

— the publication of the first bibliography of the official publications of the national Industrial Property Offices;

— the first BIRPI publications in the Russian language;

— the *Ad Hoc* Conference of Directors of the National Industrial Property Offices in December, 1965, and May, 1966;

— the publication of a "Guide du déposant" for the international registration of trademarks;

— the accession of Yugoslavia to the Nice Union (International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of Trademark Registration);

— the publication by BIRPI and the United Kingdom Patent Office of an English translation of the "Classification of the Nice Agreement);

— the entry into force on September 25, 1966, of the Lisbon Agreement of 1958 concerning the protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration between Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Haiti, Israel, Mexico and Portugal;

— the filing of a declaration of continued adherence to the Berne Union by the Malagasy Republic;

— the meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union in Paris in November, 1965;

— the Hispano-American Legal Seminar on Copyright, organized in cooperation with BIRPI;

— BIRPI's contacts with the United Nations and UNESCO.

Program and Budget of BIRPI for 1967

The Director of BIRPI presented in the Committee the program and budget of BIRPI for the year 1967.

It is expected that the main event of 1967 will be the Intellectual Property Conference of Stockholm. The revision of all the Conventions and Agreements administered by BIRPI is on the agenda with a view to modernize their structural, administrative and financial provisions. In addition, the substantive clauses of the Berne Convention will undergo a general revision, while, in the case of the Paris Convention, it is proposed to introduce the notion of inventors' certificates.

Other events contemplated for 1967 include the following:

— a model law for developing countries on marks, trade names, indications of source, and unfair competition will be published;

— meetings will be held on questions of closer international cooperation on the administrative aspects of patents;

— the work on the establishment of a "World Patent Index" will continue;

— BIRPI will continue to offer traineeships in the field of industrial property to developing countries;

— there will be a copyright seminar for East Asian countries in New Delhi, India;

— a copyright training course, mainly intended for participants from developing countries, will be organized.

The Committee unanimously approved the Director's plans.

List of Participants

I. States Members of the Interunion Coordination Committee

Belgium

Mr. Gérard Lambert de San, Director-General, Legal Counsellor to the Ministry of National Education and Culture, Brussels.

Czechoslovakia

Mr. František Krístek, President, Office of Patents and Inventions, Prague.

Mr. Oldřich Fabián, Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prague.

Mr. Jiří Kordač, Counsellor, Ministry of Education and Culture, Prague.

Mr. Joseph Conk, Counsellor, Office of Patents and Inventions, Department for Legislation and International Relations, Prague.

Mr. Miloš Všečeka, Chief of the Legal and International Division, Office of Patents and Inventions, Prague.

Denmark

Mr. Torben Lund, Professor at the University of Aarhus, President of the Governmental Copyright Committee, Risskov.

France

Mr. François Savignon, Deputy Director of Industrial Property, National Institute of Industrial Property, Paris.

Mr. Roger Labry, Counsellor of Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris.

Mr. Charles Rohmer, Head of the Copyright Service, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Paris.

Germany (Fed. Rep.)

Dr. Kurt Haertel, President, German Patent Office, Munich.

Mr. Albrecht Krieger, Ministerialrat, Federal Ministry of Justice, Bonn.

Mr. Klaus Pfanner, Director, Legal Division, German Patent Office, Munich.

Hungary

Mr. András Kiss, Vice-President, National Office of Inventions, Budapest.

Mr. Róbert Radnóti, Head, International Group, National Office of Inventions, Budapest.

India

Mr. Lalit Mansingh, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations Office and to other International Organizations in Geneva, Geneva.

Italy

Mr. Giuseppe Talamo Atenolfi, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome.

Mr. Valerio De Sanctis, Lawyer, Rome.

Mr. Paolo Marchetti, Expert, Patent Office, Ministry of Industry, Rome.

Mr. Giuseppe Trotta, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome.

Mr. Alberto Mario Ferrari, Doctor of Law, Milan.

Mr. Roberto Messerotti-Benvenuti, Lawyer, Milan.

Japan

Mr. Benkichi Jinbo, Director of the Trial Division, Patent Office, Tokyo.

Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto, Third Secretary, Permanent Delegation of Japan to the United Nations Office and to International Organizations, Geneva.

Mexico

Miss Maria de los Angeles Lopez-Ortega, Second Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Delegation of Mexico to International Organizations in Geneva, Geneva.

Netherlands

- Mr. C. J. de Haan, President of the Patent Council, The Hague.
 Mr. Willem M. J. C. Phaf, Director of the Legal Section, Ministry of Economic Affairs, The Hague.

Rumania

- Mr. Ion Anghel, Chief Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bucharest.
 Mr. Lucian Marinete, Technical Director of the State Office of Inventions, Bucharest.

Spain

- Mr. Antonio Fernandez-Mazaramhroz y Martín-Rabadan, Chief, Industrial Property Registration Office, Madrid.

Sweden

- Mr. Åke von Zweigbergk, Director-General, Patent Office, Stockholm.
 Mr. Claës A. Uggla, Counsellor, Patent Office, Stockholm.

Switzerland

- Mr. Hans Morf, Former Director of the Federal Office of Intellectual Property, Berne.
 Mr. Joseph Voyame, Director of the Federal Office of Intellectual Property, Berne.
 Mr. Rodolphe Bühler, Chief of the Diplomatic Section, Federal Political Department, Berne.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

- Mr. E. J. Artemiev, Vice-President, Committee on Inventions and Discoveries attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Moscow.
 Mr. E. P. Gavrilov, Senior Scientific Employee, Institute of Patent Information, Moscow.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- Mr. Gordon Grant, C. B., Comptroller-General, Patent Office, London.
 Mr. Ronald Bowen, Principal Examiner, Patent Office, London.

United States of America

- Mr. Edward J. Brenner, Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.
 Mr. Harvey J. Winter, Assistant Chief, International Business Practices Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C.
 Mr. Gerald D. O'Brien, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Yugoslavia

- Mr. Vladimir Savić, Director, Patent Office, Belgrade.

Algeria

- Mr. Salah Bouzidi, Head of the Trademarks Office, Algiers.

II. Observers*Australia*

- Mr. Warwick Eduard Weemaes, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Geneva.

Austria

- Mr. Thomas Lorenz, Ratssekretär, Patent Office, Federal Ministry for Commerce, Crafts and Industry, Vienna.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

- Mr. Victor Nkoinzale, Deputy Director, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Kinshasa-Kalina.
 Mr. Christophe Katuku, Secretary to the Direction of Cultural Affairs, Permanent Representative of the Congolese Government to the Congolese Copyright Society, Kinshasa-Kalina.

Greece

- Mr. Anastassios Ioannou, Advocate at the Court of Cassation, Athens.

Poland

- Mr. Ignacy Czerwinski, President of the Patent Office, Warsaw.
 Mrs. Natalie Lissowska, Counsellor, Patent Office, Warsaw.

San Marino

- Mr. Jean-Charles Munger, Chancellor, Permanent Delegation of the Republic of San Marino to the United Nations Office, Geneva.

Thailand

- Mr. Pradeep Sochiratna, Secretary, Embassy of Thailand, Berne.

United Arab Republic

- Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Shaker, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United Arab Republic to the United Nations Office and Specialized Agencies, Geneva.

Viet-Nam

- Mr. Nguyen Quoc Dinh, Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Viet-Nam to Unesco, Paris.

III. BIRPI

- Professor G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director.
 Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Deputy Director.
 Mr. Ch.-L. Magnin, Deputy Director.
 Mr. B. A. Armstrong, Counsellor.

IV. Officers of the Session

- Chairman: Mr. C. J. de Haan (Netherlands).
 Vice-Chairman: Dr. Kurt Haertel (Federal Republic of Germany).
 Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ion Anghel (Rumania).
 Secretary: Dr. Arpad Bogsch (Deputy Director, BIRPI).

GENERAL STUDIES

Film Copyright in Greece

Georges A. KOUMANTOS
Professor at the University of Athens
Member of the Greek Institute
of International Law



CORRESPONDENCE



Letter from Israel

Victor HAZAN, LL. B.
Barrister-at-Law, Advocate

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco)

Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts

(Rio de Janeiro, July 4-9, 1966)

FINAL REPORT ¹⁾

submitted by
Mr. Ernesto Rojas y Benavides, Rapporteur

I. Introduction

1. In compliance with resolution 3.336 B (b), adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, an Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts was convened by Unesco with the co-operation of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). Thanks to the generous hospitality of the Government of Brazil, the meeting was held at Rio de Janeiro, from July 4 to 9, 1966.

2. The purpose of the meeting was to examine the present state of national legislation in American Member States and Associate Members of Unesco in regard to copyright, and to make appropriate recommendations for the development of that legislation.

3. The participants were copyright experts from eighteen Member States of Unesco, invited in their personal capacity by the Director-General of that Organization. The meeting was also attended by observers from one Member State of Unesco and from international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. A full list of participants is attached to the present report (Annex B).

4. The meeting was opened by Mr. Saba, representative of the Director-General of Unesco, who expressed his pleasure at seeing so large a number of distinguished American experts gathered together in Rio de Janeiro and thanked the Brazilian Government for its generous welcome.

5. Mr. Scarabôto, representing the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, greeted the participants on behalf of his Government, and wished the meeting all success in its work.

Election of Officers

6. Mr. Ildefonso Mascarenhas da Silva, Professor at the University of Brazil, was elected Chairman by acclamation. Mr. George D. Cary and Mr. Rogelio Sotela-Montagne were elected Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. Ernesto Rojas y Benavides was elected Rapporteur.

7. Taking the Chair, Mr. Mascarenhas da Silva thanked the meeting for the tribute it had paid to his country in electing him, and expressed the hope that the meeting would produce results of value to the whole of America.

Conduct of business

8. The meeting unanimously adopted document RIADA/INF/6, containing its programme of work, and began its consideration of the items on its agenda.

II. Summary of Debates

I. Comparative study of the national legislations of American States (document RIADA/3)

A. America and copyright

9. The meeting began its work with a general discussion on the present situation in the American States as regards copyright.

10. The experts from Jamaica and from Trinidad and Tobago said that draft copyright laws were currently under discussion in their countries and, in that context, they emphasized the importance and usefulness of the meeting. They explained

¹⁾ We reproduce here, with its kind permission, the text which has been communicated to us by the Secretariat of Unesco.

that, pending the promulgation of the texts in question, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago would continue to apply the 1911 Law of the United Kingdom as well as the international agreements application of which had been extended to those countries before they became independent.

11. Mr. Cary reported on the progress made in the revision of the copyright law of the United States of America.

12. Subsequent speakers stressed the need for improving the national legislation of their own countries in respect of copyright, especially from the standpoint of bringing it into line with the development of methods of diffusion, and providing regulations to cover publishing contracts and the system of legal licence. They expressed their confidence in the outcome of the meeting, which might be of valuable assistance to national legislators.

B. Definition of protected works

13. The experts debated at length the question whether it was preferable to define the protected work in general terms or to establish a list of such works.

14. It was pointed out that recent laws often contained a list of protected works, which, however, was not restrictive but merely enunciative.

15. In the view of some experts, a definitive and restrictive list of protected works would offer the advantage of preventing any controversy, and it would always be easy to revise the law if the list proved to be incomplete.

16. Some participants mentioned that, in their national legislation, a third system had been adopted, of defining in general terms the works protected by copyright and supplementing that definition by a list which was non-restrictive and more or less complete.

17. The general feeling of the meeting was that this question depended upon the legislative practice obtaining in each State, and that it was for the national legislative body to define the works qualifying to be the object of protection by copyright.

C. Influence of censorship on the exercise of copyright

18. Miss Viscovich referred to the influence that censorship might have upon the exercise of copyright, curtailing as it did freedom of expression.

19. The representative of the Director-General of Unesco said that the right of Governments to establish a censorship in the interests of law and order or for the protection of public morals and the reputation of the author had been the subject of important discussions in the United Nations at the time when the draft covenants on human rights and the draft conventions on freedom of information were being drawn up. Those discussions had shown that Governments were not prepared to renounce the right to establish a censorship.

20. The meeting recognized that the question offered a wealth of material for reflection but that it went beyond the powers of the Committee of Experts. It recommended, however, that the appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should study the incidence of censorship on the extent and enjoyment of copyright (resolution No. 1).

D. Parties protected

21. In considering the question of parties protected, the meeting laid particular emphasis on legal entities, assignment contracts and publishing contracts.

(i) Legal entities

22. The question whether a legal entity might be the holder of copyright as the author of an original work was of special importance in connection with cinematographic works.

23. After prolonged discussion, the meeting concluded that legal entities, as such, could not in general be invested with the prerogatives of the author of an original work, because they could not be considered to possess the capacity to create a work. They could only exercise the prerogatives of the author through a transfer investing them, as an acquired right, with the creator's copyright.

(ii) Assignment contracts

24. After noting that all national laws recognized the validity of transfers of copyright allowed by the author, the meeting stressed the desirability of protecting inexperienced or improvident authors by ensuring that the assignment contract was accompanied by certain guarantees: limitation of period, formalities such as registration or the drawing up of an authenticated deed, restriction of transfers of rights in future works.

(iii) Publishing contracts

25. The meeting was of the opinion that publishing contracts should be governed by regulations, more particularly with regard to duration, formalities, the rights and obligations of the contracting parties, and measures designed to protect the moral and material interests of authors.

26. Some experts, including the representatives of Costa Rica and Honduras, pointed out that publishing contracts were already governed by regulations in their respective countries.

27. Mr. Scott reserved his position on the question.

E. Extent of protection

(i) Incidence of new techniques of reproduction and diffusion of intellectual works

28. The meeting considered the question of the influence on copyright of modern techniques of reproduction and diffusion of intellectual works — techniques of which authors were liable to become the victims unless appropriate measures were taken in the various countries.

29. Thorough consideration was given to the question of the reproduction of the performance of a musical work or of the recording of that work by means of magnetic tapes and the possible utilization of such recordings without the authorization of the author.

30. In some countries, fairly strong controls existed in regard to that situation, but such was not the case in all the States of the American continent.

31. The meeting therefore unanimously recommended control of the media of reproduction and diffusion of intellectual works, with the object of preventing the new techniques of diffusion from militating against the interests of authors.

(ii) *Expropriation*

32. Some participants drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that the laws of some countries — in particular, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, El Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela — admitted the right of the State, in certain circumstances, to proceed to expropriate a work the diffusion of which was imperative in the interests of national culture; that restriction on copyright was justified by reasons of a social nature.

33. It was pointed out that the question of expropriation was also connected with problems of an economic character, and that it was therefore desirable to take into consideration the material situation of the copyright owners before proceeding to an expropriation.

34. Participants nationals of the States in which the above-mentioned system of expropriation obtained mentioned that restriction on copyright was, on the whole, theoretical and that it was rarely applied in practice.

F. Moral rights

35. The meeting unanimously recognized that any contract governing publication, reproduction or performance involved the intellectual rights of the author, and it affirmed the existence of the author's moral rights in his work. Messrs. Braithwaite, Buchanan, Cary, Grez Zulóaga and Scott, however, made reservations with regard to the recognition of the perpetuity of moral rights.

36. Some participants also reminded the meeting of the need to protect the integrity of works that had fallen into the public domain, and the meeting adopted, as a recommendation, the text of the proposal on that subject submitted by Mr. Arango (resolution No. 2).

G. Duration of protection

37. After prolonged discussion, the meeting concluded that the duration of copyright protection should not be shorter than the life of the author and 50 years *post mortem auctoris*. It adopted resolution No. 3, by 17 votes in favour, with one abstention (Mr. Buchanan).

38. The meeting also noted that a tendency was currently observable in some States to extend the period of protection beyond 50 years.

39. The participants were of the opinion that, in regard to works produced in collaboration, it was desirable, for practical reasons, to take as the starting point for the period of protection the date of the death of the last surviving co-author.

H. Remedies against infringements of copyright

40. The participants were agreed that infringements of copyright constituted specific offences that could not be confused with other types of offence for which penalties are already provided by penal laws.

Failure to appreciate that fact was at the root of the defective drafting of copyright laws and, in consequence, the penalties provided proved in judicial practice to be ineffective. The meeting therefore recognized the need for the provision, in the national legislation of the American States, of penalties for the infringement of copyright.

Recalling the discussions and the results of the seminar organized under the joint auspices of the Pan-American Council of CISAC and the Peruvian Association of Authors and Composers (APDAYC), and held at Lima in 1963, the meeting decided to take as a basis the conclusions and recommendations on the matter adopted by the Lima seminar.

41. Some participants observed that that course would not suffice to secure an effective protection for the creators of works of the mind, and that it was advisable for penalties to be applied in the case of infringements of the rights of foreign authors as well as of the rights of national authors.

The meeting considered that the question was one of international law, governed for the States parties to the Universal Copyright Convention, by the provisions of Article II, which proclaimed the principle of the assimilation of foreign authors to national authors.

42. Note was taken of the absence of uniformity in national legislations in the matter of penalties that might be applied in cases of infringement of copyright, as well as of the fundamental differences between the procedures applicable in that respect in the various States.

43. Reference was made to the studies carried out by Unesco and BIRPI and submitted to the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and the Permanent Committee of the Berne Union.

44. The meeting considered, however, that penalties should depend on the situation existing in individual countries.

45. Lastly, the meeting expressed the hope that access to the appropriate jurisdictions might be made easier and that the existence of societies of authors might be of help in securing better international copyright protection.

46. Following the foregoing discussion, the meeting adopted resolution No. 4.

I. Formalities

47. The meeting affirmed the concept that copyright was based upon the personal act of intellectual creation, and that consequently its protection could not be subject to compliance with constitutive formalities, which have the effect of hindering cultural exchanges between America and the other continents, and, in case of non-compliance, of causing the works to fall prematurely into the public domain.

48. However, the meeting recognized the expediency of the registration of works in Official Registers, for the following reasons:

- (i) it facilitates proof of copyright;
- (ii) it is the only way of providing protection for unpublished works;
- (iii) it affords a means of knowing what contracts have been concluded by the author and hence what are the rights of his heirs;
- (iv) the information officially registered facilitates the protection of foreign works and the administration of societies of authors.

49. It was observed that recent laws in the American States showed a clear tendency to move away from formalism towards greater freedom, the obtaining of copyright protection being

no longer dependent upon compliance with constitutive formalities. The meeting adopted, by 17 votes in favour, with one abstention (Mr. Valle Turcios), a recommendation to this effect (resolution No. 5).

2. Practical aspects of copyright protection (document RIADA/4)

50. Presenting the report on the above subject prepared by the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), Mr. Mouchet first referred to the obstacles standing in the way of the recognition of copyright, both at the stage of the elaboration of laws and at that of their application: constitutive formalities, disparity between provisions applying in different countries to the protection of works, insufficiency of protection for foreign works.

51. The speaker went on to consider practical means of ensuring compliance with national legislation and international conventions on copyright and measures to be taken for improving the organization and operation of societies of authors.

52. A lengthy discussion took place on those two points.

A. Difficulties in ensuring compliance with national legislation and international conventions on copyright

53. The meeting recalled the factors that hampered the implementation of copyright laws and conventions in the majority of American States: lack of information, passivity of authors, inadequate organization — or even complete absence — of societies of authors, inadequate organization of agencies for registration, inadequacy or absence of administrative machinery for the enforcement of immediate copyright payments, costliness of legal proceedings.

54. The meeting then considered various ways of remedying the situation.

(i) Information

55. The participants agreed on the advisability of spreading information on the laws governing copyright, such information being designed not only for the public but also for authors who were often unaware of their rights and liable to various forms of exploitation.

56. Measures taken for this purpose in some countries were described. Mr. Cary mentioned the publications of the Copyright Office of the United States of America which were designed to make copyright better known and to enable the people concerned to act without always having to call upon the services of a lawyer. The letter sent by the French Minister of State for Cultural Affairs to the *Préfets*, giving them information on the application of the Law of March 11, 1957, was distributed to the participants for their information.

57. The existence of Chairs of Copyright was mentioned, and the intention of some countries to introduce courses on copyright into the curriculum of certain institutes.

(ii) Establishment of a Copyright Institute

58. The meeting had before it a proposal recommending the establishment, in each country, of a Copyright Committee or Institute, which would make a continuing study of the changes required in existing laws, scrutinize the application of

those laws by the courts and administrative bodies, and propose measures appropriate to the outlook of the population and the cultural and economic situation of the country.

59. Some participants pointed out that there was a relationship between that question and the previous item, and that it would be desirable to find some system that would enable account to be taken of both the theoretical and the practical aspects of copyright questions.

60. One speaker stressed the value that would attach to the establishment of such institutions, which would be able to study certain problems concerning which uncertainty still prevailed, such as the conception of publication and copyright in private letters.

(iii) Organization of copyright registers

61. The meeting recognized, by 17 votes in favour, with one abstention (Mr. Scott), the need for ensuring that, in each country, there was a proper system of copyright registration for effectively registering all authors and verifying the legitimate holdings and the activities of users.

(iv) Administrative regulations

62. The meeting considered a proposal for the establishment of regulations which would enable the police, town councils or other public bodies to take any necessary action to ensure immediate compliance with copyright laws and regulations.

63. As thus presented, the proposal gave rise to reservations on the part of several participants, who feared that a recommendation of that kind might be prejudicial to the principle of separation of powers and might afford opportunity for encroachment on the attributions of the judiciary power by allowing the police to act as judge.

64. The discussion revealed that the sole purpose of the proposal was to ensure that the police or municipal authorities would exercise the powers conferred upon them by the law to prevent certain infringements of existing copyright laws.

65. The observer from the Institute of Hispanic Culture informed the meeting that the question of administrative measures had been thoroughly examined at the Institute's second session of legal studies, which had been held in Madrid from May 30 to June 5, 1966.

66. A new wording of the proposal was submitted, recommending "the adoption of the necessary measures to enable public administrative bodies, within the limits of their respective competence to facilitate the application of copyright laws and regulations".

67. Some speakers mentioned that a recommendation of that kind could not be considered by the Governments of their countries, since control of the application of the laws could in no case be left to the local authorities.

68. The meeting finally adopted the proposal in its new wording by 11 votes in favour, with four abstentions (Messrs. Braithwaite, Buchanan, Grez Zulóaga and Scott).

(v) Legal procedure

69. The meeting agreed that it was necessary to revise the legal procedure, so as to simplify and reduce the cost of the

formalities with which authors have to comply for purposes of the exercise and protection of their rights.

70. Some participants mentioned the existence in their countries of a Legal Council, which was responsible for defending people of insufficient means.

71. Mention was also made of the action taken by some Governments to make legal proceedings less costly.

72. Following the discussion, the meeting adopted resolution No. 6, concerning measures to be taken to ensure compliance with national legislation and international conventions on copyright.

B. Measures for improving the organization and operation of societies of authors

73. The meeting recognized the part played by societies of authors and considered measures to be taken for improving the organization and operation of those societies.

74. Mr. Grez Zulóaga said that he reserved his position on the subject.

(a) Measures to be taken at the international level

(i) *Recognition in international conventions of the existence of societies of authors*

75. The meeting agreed that a study should be made of the possibility of ensuring, in international conventions, recognition of the existence of societies of authors and of the part they ought to play in the development and practical application of copyright legislation.

(ii) *Right of societies of authors to act as authorized agents at the international level*

76. The meeting did not feel able to approve the proposal for the recognition of the right of societies of authors, once the necessary prerequisites had been fulfilled, to act as authorized agents at the international level.

(iii) *Establishment of joint minimum standards to govern procedures for collection and payment of royalties*

77. The meeting rejected the proposal submitted in the above connection by eight votes to four, with two abstentions.

(iv) *Elimination of differences between national taxation systems in regard to the taxation of royalties transferred from one country to another*

78. By 17 votes in favour, with one abstention (Mr. Buchanan), the meeting recognized the need for a study to be undertaken, by the competent authorities in each State, of the possibility of eliminating the differences between national taxation systems in regard to the taxation of royalties transferred from one country to another.

(v) *Technical aid from certain intergovernmental organizations*

79. The meeting requested the appropriate intergovernmental organizations, in particular Unesco and BIRPI, to assist, in co-operation with CISAC, the establishment and development of societies of authors.

80. After considering the above points, the meeting adopted resolution No. 7.

(b) Measures to be taken at the national level: recognition of societies of authors by the law and possibility of their receiving from the State various forms of aid

81. The meeting thought it important that societies of authors should be recognized by national laws, and that they should have a status comparable with that of associations recognized as serving the public interest which existed in some countries, such, for instance, as France, Brazil and Mexico (resolution No. 8).

82. The meeting had before it a proposal recommending that, in each country, there should be only one society representing all authors, or, if need be, one society representing each category of authors. As that proposal was contrary to the fundamental principle of freedom of association, the meeting did not adopt it.

3. International aspects of copyright protection (document RIADA/5)

83. Document RIADA/5 together with the statements made by participants provided an overall picture of the current situation in the American States in regard to international copyright conventions.

84. Mr. Cary recalled the different stages of legislation in the United States of America in this connection, up to the ratification of the Universal Copyright Convention. He then explained the basic principles of the preliminary draft law on copyright, currently submitted to Congress.

85. The representative of BIRPI gave some information concerning the Berne Convention and the future revision of its text at Stockholm in 1967. Referring to the universal scope of the Berne Convention, he said that because, in its present wording, it afforded authors an extremely wide protection and was therefore inaccessible to some States, the draft revised Convention contained a protocol in which provision was made, for the benefit of developing countries, for the possibility of making reservations, for a given period, to the stipulations of the Convention on certain points, such as translation rights, duration of protection, broadcasting rights, possibility of restricting protection to works intended for instructive, scientific or teaching purposes. It would be for the Stockholm Conference to decide upon those measures.

86. Several speakers stressed the interest taken by the American countries in copyright questions and their wish to achieve universally applicable rules in the matter.

87. Some speakers — including Messrs. Saravia Ruelas, Ulysse Pierre-Louis and Rojas y Benavides — announced that their countries were contemplating acceding to the Berne Convention.

88. The observer from the Institute of Hispanic Culture informed participants that the question of the international relations of the Latin American countries in regard to copyright had been the subject of prolonged discussion at the Institute's last session of legal studies.

89. The representative of the Director-General of Unesco recalled the reasons why the Universal Copyright Convention had been drawn up. Referring to the difference in level that existed between the protection afforded respectively by the

Berne Convention and the Universal Convention, he raised the question whether it was really necessary to amend the text of the Berne Convention — as it was proposed to do at Stockholm — by annexing a protocol, in favour of certain States, resuming the minimum conditions stipulated by the Universal Convention, since international copyright protection in those countries could be governed by the Universal Convention.

90. The meeting expressed the hope that the American States which were not yet parties to the Universal Copyright Convention would endeavour, by means of the appropriate constitutional and administrative procedures, to arrange for ratification of, or accession to, that Convention. It also recommended that the American States consider the possibility of acceding to the Berne Convention.

91. The meeting then adopted resolution No. 9, containing in one of its paragraphs the first paragraph of the recommendation adopted by the second session of legal studies of the Institute of Hispanic Culture (Madrid, May 30-June 5, 1966).

4. Miscellaneous

92. Mr. Saravia Ruelas raised the question of the protection of folklore, which was often exploited, to the detriment to the interests of the American peoples.

93. The meeting recognized the importance of that question from the cultural standpoint, but did not feel that it was competent to discuss the matter.

5. Conclusion

94. At the close of the discussions, Mr. Ulysse Pierre-Louis submitted a draft resolution in which, after thanking Unesco for having made it possible to hold the meeting, he expressed the hope that Unesco as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations would provide assistance to the American States for the training of personnel specializing in copyright.

95. In connection with the submission by Mr. Ulysse Pierre-Louis of the above-mentioned resolution, Mr. Benítez, noting the new definition of the American region given by the General Conference of Unesco, expressed his satisfaction at seeing the meeting attended by experts from Jamaica and from Trinidad and Tobago. He hoped that all the countries of the American continent would regularly and effectively participate in inter-American or international meetings on copyright.

96. The meeting unanimously endorsed the foregoing statements.

97. The representative of the Director-General of Unesco expressed, on behalf of all the participants, his warm thanks to the Brazilian Government for the cordial hospitality that had been extended to the meeting. He congratulated the Chairman on his skilful handling of the discussions, the Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur on the efficiency of their work, and the American experts on the constructive spirit they had displayed.

98. The representative of the Brazilian Government expressed his satisfaction at the positive results achieved by the

meeting and emphasized the importance of the work accomplished.

99. The experts, in turn, stated their appreciation of the opportunity afforded by the meeting for profitable exchanges of views in a spirit of mutual understanding, and thanked Unesco for its co-operation and valuable assistance.

100. These votes of thanks were endorsed by the observers from international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

101. After thanking the experts once more, the Chairman expressed the hope that the work of the meeting would have fruitful repercussions and that the exchanges thus begun would be continued at subsequent meetings. He then declared the meeting closed.

ANNEX A

Recommendations

The Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts, organized by Unesco, with the co-operation of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), at Rio de Janeiro, from July 4 to 9, 1966, after examining the present state of national legislation in American Member States and Associate Members of Unesco and holding a long discussion on the subject,

Mindful of the spirit of Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states:

“ (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

“ (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author ”,

Considering that copyright protection, making, as it does, for the enrichment of the cultural heritage and constituting a real and effective contribution to the economic and social development of States, deserves special attention on the part of Governments,

Has agreed upon the following recommendations:

1. Influence of censorship on the exercise of copyright

The Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts,

Reaffirming the concepts contained in the Copyright Charter adopted by the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) at the Congress of Hamburg in 1956, to the extent that the Charter states that the accomplishment of the cultural and social task of authors depends upon freedom of creation and of expression, which in turn is closely linked with freedom of information and knowledge,

Recommends that the appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations study the incidence of censorship on the extent and enjoyment of copyright.

2. Moral rights

The Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts

Affirms the perpetuity of the prerogatives inherent in moral rights;

Recommends that the Governments of the American States work out appropriate norms designed to protect and preserve the integrity of works in the public domain.

3. Duration of protection

The Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts

Considers that, in general, the duration of copyright protection should not be shorter than the life of the author and fifty years *post mortem auctoris*.

4. Penalties

The Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts,

Recalling the recommendations adopted by the Inter-American Seminar of Copyright Experts, organized under the joint auspices of the Pan-American Council of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) and the Peruvian Association of Authors and Composers (APDAYC) and held at Lima from May 20 to 24, 1963,

Considers that infringements of copyright constitute specific offences that cannot be confused with other types of offence for which penalties are already provided by laws;

Recommends that infringements of copyright be punishable by penalties proportionate to the damage caused to the creators of works of the mind by the violation of that right.

5. Formalities

The Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts

Reaffirms the concept that copyright is based upon the personal act of intellectual creation, and that consequently its protection cannot be subject to compliance with constitutive formalities;

Recognizes the expedience of formal notification, in particular the registration of works in Official Registers.

6. Application of laws and conventions on copyright

The Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts.

Having examined the difficulties encountered in the application of laws and conventions on copyright,

Considers it advisable that measures be taken to remedy that situation;

Recommends:

- (i) that measures be taken for the spread of information on the laws governing copyright, both among the public and among authors, by means of special publications, courses on copyright provided in universities and other cultural institutions, etc.;
- (ii) that in each country a Copyright Committee or Institute be set up, to study in their theoretical and practical aspects, the problems entailed by copyright;
- (iii) that measures be taken to ensure that, in each country, there is a proper system of copyright registration for effectively registering all authors and verifying the legitimate holdings and the activities of users;
- (iv) that the necessary measures be adopted to enable public administrative bodies, within the limits of their respective competence, to facilitate the application of copyright laws and regulations;
- (v) that judiciary procedure be revised with the object of making it simpler and less costly.

7. International measures for the development and improvement of societies of authors

The Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts

Recommends:

- (i) that a study be made of the possibility, in international conventions, of mentioning the existence of societies of authors and defining the part they ought to play in the development and practical application of copyright legislation;
- (ii) that consideration be given to the possibility of a study being undertaken, by the competent authorities, on the elimination of differences between national taxation systems in regard to the taxation of royalties transferred from one country to another;
- (iii) that international organizations, such as Unesco, BIRPI and OAS, assist the establishment and development of societies of authors by providing technical aid to States at their request.

8. National measures for the development and operation of societies of authors

The Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts

Recommends that action be taken to ensure that societies of authors are recognized by the law as institutions that deserve to be afforded by the State facilities for the exercise of their functions.

9. International conventions

The Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts

Recommends that the American States which are not yet parties to the Universal Copyright Convention endeavour, by means of the appropriate constitutional and administrative procedures, to arrange for ratification of, or accession to, that Convention;

Further recommends that the Governments of the American States consider the possibility of acceding to the Berne Convention, with the object of increasing copyright protection and of participating in the future conference for the revision of that Convention and in the decisions of the Union;

Expresses the hope that the efforts made by Unesco and BIRPI for the spread of copyright protection throughout the world, and more especially in the countries of the American continent, will be welcome and that the defence of authors' rights will thus be strengthened.

10. Special motion

The Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts

Congratulates the representatives of Unesco on the valuable documents which have served as a basis for the Meeting's work;

Expresses its appreciation of the excellent report provided by CISAC and of the verbal remarks made by its representatives during the Meeting;

Thanks Unesco, BIRPI, CISAC, and the observers from the Brazilian Government and from the international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, for their interest in the development of national copyright legislation in the American continent;

Expresses the hope that Unesco, BIRPI, CISAC and the Institute of Hispanic Culture will provide assistance to the American States for the training of personnel specializing in copyright, through the award of fellowships to law students who are nationals of those countries and the organization of courses for officials responsible for copyright questions.

11. Vote of thanks

The Inter-American Meeting of Copyright Experts,

Appreciating the efforts of the Brazilian Government which have enabled the Meeting to take place at Rio de Janeiro,

Expresses its gratitude to the Brazilian Government for the generous and cordial hospitality that has been extended to the participants;

Congratulates the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur on the efficiency of their work;

Expresses its gratitude to Unesco for having made possible this first contact between Americans interested in copyright questions.

ANNEX B

List of Participants

Names and titles in the following list are reproduced as banded in to the Secretariat by the delegations concerned.

1. Experts

Sr. Antonio J. Arango

Jefe de Propiedad Intelectual y Prensa, Ministerio de Gobierno, Bogotá (Colombia)

Sr. Luis G. Benitez

Director del Departamento de Enseñanza, Superior y Difusión Cultural, Ministerio de Educación y Culto, Asunción (Paraguay)

Sr. Rodrigo Borja Cevallos

Secretario General de la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, Quito (Ecuador)

Mr. John Braithwaite
Chief Legal Draftsman, St. James, Trinidad (Trinidad and Tobago)

Mr. William W. Buchanan
Vice-Chairman, Canadian Tariff Board, Ottawa (Canada)

Sr. Alfredo Canton
Director General de Educación, Ministerio de Educación, Panamá

Mr. George D. Cary
Deputy Register of Copyrights, Copyright Office, The Library of Congress, Washington D. C. (U. S. A.)

Sr. Oswaldo Corpancho O'Donnell
Abogado, Lima (Perú)

Sr. Luis Grez Zulóaga
Abogado, Ministerio de Educación Nacional, Santiago (Chile)

Sr. Romeo Grompone
Asesor jurídico, Asociación general de autores del Uruguay, Montevideo (Uruguay)

Mr. I. Mascarenhas da Silva, Prof. Universidade do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro (Brasil)

M. Ulysse Pierre-Louis
Secrétaire général de la Commission nationale haïtienne de l'Unesco, Port-au-Prince (Haïti)

Sr. Ernesto Rojas y Benavides
Director General del Derecho de Autor, México

Sr. Benjamín Saravia Ruelas
Secretario del Consejo nacional de cultura, Ministerio de Educación, La Paz (Bolivia)

Mr. Burnham Jon Scott
Counsel Attorney General's Chambers, Kingston (Jamaica)

Sr. Rogelio Sotela-Montagne
Catedrático de Derecho Civil de la Universidad de Costa Rica en el ramo de la Propiedad Intelectual, San José (Costa Rica)

Sr. Rafael Valle Turcios
Jefe de la Sección de Asesoría jurídica. Tratados y Organismos internacionales, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, Tegucigalpa (Honduras)

Srta Lilibian Viscovich Palomo
Coordinación con Organismos Internacionales, Ministerio de Educación, Guatemala

2. Governmental Observers

M^{me} Jupira Schmidt Palhano de Jesus
Chefe da Seção de Direitos do Autor, Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (Brasil)

3. Observers from International Organizations

(a) International Organizations

International Labour Organization (ILO)
M. Pericles de Souza Monteiro
Directeur du Bureau de correspondance du BIT à Rio

United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)

M. Claude Masouyé
Conseiller, chef de la Division du droit d'auteur

Organization of American States (OAS)
Mr. Germano Jardim
Director of the Pan American Union Office in Rio de Janeiro

Organization of Central American States (ODECA)
S. Exc. M. Francisco Lino Osegueda
Ambassadeur du Salvador au Brésil

(b) Non-governmental Organizations

International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)
M. Léon Malaplate

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)
M. Léon Malaplate
Secrétaire général

M. Claude Joubert
Membre consultatif de la Commission de législation

M. Jean-Alexis Ziegler
Assistant du Secrétaire général

Sr. Carlos Mouchet
Secretario general adjunto, Consejo Panamericano de la CISAC

Institute of Hispanic Culture
Sr. Fernando Murillo
Director del Centro de Estudios jurídicos hispanoamericanos

International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI)
Mr. João Carlos Muller Chaves
Advogado

International Writers Guild (IWG)
M. D. Kegl-Bognar
Co-ordinator

4. Secretariat of the Meeting

Mr. H. Saba
Legal Adviser, Representative of the Director-General of Unesco

Miss Marie-Claude Dock
Acting Head, Copyright Section of Unesco, General Secretary of the Meeting

5. Liaison Officers of the Brazilian Government

M. le Conseiller Helio Scarabótolo
Chef de la Division de coopération intellectuelle du Département des affaires culturelles et de l'information du Ministère des relations extérieures

M. Isnard de Freitas
Secrétaire exécutif de l'IBECC

NEWS ITEMS

ITALY

Change in the post of Delegate for Intellectual Property Agreements

According to a communication from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, H. E. Ambassador Giuseppe Talamo Atenolfi Brancaccio, Marquis of Castelnuovo, Delegate for Intellectual Property Agreements, has retired. The Italian Government has appointed, as his successor, H. E. Ambassador Tristram Alvise Cippico.

H. E. Ambassador Talamo has, for nearly ten years, represented his country with authority and distinction in all the international conferences and meetings held under the auspices of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property. On leaving his important functions, which he has always carried out with the greatest courtesy, BIRPI takes this opportunity of expressing appreciation for his long cooperation and extends a cordial welcome to his successor.

Ličnopravni (moralni) elementi autorskog prava [The legal personal elements of copyright], by *Zivan Radojkovic*. A volume of 179 pages, 24 × 17 cm. Federation of Associations of Jurists of Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 1966.

In the prevailing terminology, what the author of this work calls "the legal personal elements of copyright" is rather known under the slightly over-simplified name of author's "moral rights". While admitting that this term is by now quite generally accepted, the author insists on the fact that copyright is a complex right made up of personal and pecuniary elements and that we cannot speak of "moral rights" in the sense of a distinct and special right. The purpose of the personal (moral) rights is to ensure the integrity of intellectual creative activity and respect for the personality of the author as manifested in his intellectual work. In consequence, the rights afford protection not only to the author's personality as such but to the intellectual link, both close and lasting, existing between the author and his work.

The book consists of four parts. The first part is a general survey of the essential characteristics and the legal nature of copyright as well as of its place in the legal system; it ends with a brief account of international copyright. In the second part, the author explains the origin of the personal elements of copyright (personal rights proper and their relation with regard to the personal elements of copyright; the legal nature and origin of such personal elements; the different legal systems regulating this field).

The third part covers the constituent elements of moral rights (right of divulgation or first publication, right of retraction, right to respect for the integrity of the work and the personality of the author, right of authorship). It also deals with the qualitatively and quantitatively different consequences of these rights during the author's lifetime and after his death.

Lastly, the fourth part is devoted to questions of responsibility and civil and penal sanctions.

Although he treats the subject in a general context, the author has paid particular attention to the various aspects of moral rights in Yugoslav law.

A summary in French and a bibliographic list appear at the end of the book. M. S.

Prava avtorov proizvedenii izohrazitel'nogo iskustva [The rights of authors of works of figurative arts], by *U. K. Ikhsanov*. A volume of 143 pages, 20 × 13 cm. Publishers «Juridicheskaia literatura», Moscow, 1966.

This book deals with the rights vested in the authors of works of figurative arts by virtue of contracts relating to the creation or use of their works. After setting forth the general bases of this category of agreements, the author surveys, in separate chapters, the particular types of such agreements: agreements on the creation of works of figurative arts, publishing agreements, agreements on their use in industrial products, and on their use in a stage or film production.

This work is based on the legislation recently enacted in the USSR, as well as on relevant legal cases. M. S.

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Copying and Duplicating Practices in American Education, by *Philip H. Ennis* with the collaboration of *Frederick A. Schlipf*. A volume of IX + 84 mimeographed pages, with appendices, 27.5 × 21 cm. National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, Chicago, 1966.

This is a report of a study sponsored by a joint committee of the American Textbook Publishers Institute and the American Book Publishers Council. It covers copying and duplicating practices in elementary and secondary schools and in colleges and universities in the United States, with the specific purpose to provide "some factual guidelines for public policy in the pending copyright law revision".

The report is divided into two main parts — the first describing the situation in elementary and secondary schools, and the second in colleges and universities. The appendices contain the sampling plan, letters and questionnaires.

The main questions dealt with in this report are: what kinds of materials are being copied and duplicated in the schools, how extensive are these practices, and what are the general attitudes of the educators toward copying practices in relation to the problems of the improvement of American education and the protection of the rights of authors and publishers?

As far as matters of copyright are concerned, the conclusion reached is that there is considerable ignorance and confusion with regard to them in the colleges and universities, as well as in the elementary and secondary schools. M. S.

CALENDAR

Meetings of BIRPI

Date and Place	Title	Object	Invitations to Participate	Observers Invited
December 13 to 16, 1966 Geneva	<i>Ad hoc</i> Conference of the Directors of National Industrial Property Offices and Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union	Adoption of the Transitional Regulations of the Madrid Agreement (Trade-marks)	All Member States of the Madrid Agreement (Trade-marks)	All other Member States of the Paris Union
1967				
January 23 to 30, 1967 New Delhi	East Asian Seminar on Copyright	Discussion of general principles of special interest to East Asian countries in the field of copyright and related rights	All East Asian States Members of the United Nations or of any United Nations Specialized Agency	All other Member States of the Berne Union; United Nations; Unesco; various interested non-governmental Organizations
April 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Committee of Experts for the Classification of Goods and Services	To bring up to date the international classification	All Member States of the Nice Union	

Date and Place	Title	Object	Invitations to Participate	Observers Invited
June 12 to July 14, 1967 Stockholm	Intellectual Property Conference of Stockholm, 1967	(a) General Revision of the Berne Convention (Copyright) (b) Revision of the Paris Convention (Industrial Property) on the question of inventors' certificates (c) Revision of the administrative and final clauses of the Berne and Paris Conventions and of the Special Agreements concluded under the latter (d) Establishment of a new Organization	For (a), (b) and (c): Member States of the various Unions For (d): States Members of the United Nations or any of the UN Specialized Agencies	States: States not members of the Unions [for (a), (b) and (c)] Intergovernmental Organizations: United Nations; International Labour Organization; World Health Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade; International Institute for the Unification of Private Law; International Olive Oil Council; International Patent Institute; International Vine and Wine Office; African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office; Council of Europe; Latin-American Free Trade Association; Organization of American States Interested Non-Governmental Organizations
December 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Interunion Coordination Committee (5th Session)	Program and Budget of BIRPI	Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia	All other Member States of the Paris Union or of the Berne Union
December 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Conference of Representatives of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (2nd Session)	Program and Budget for the next three-year period	All Member States of the Paris Union	—
December 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union (3rd Session)	Program and Budget (Paris Union)	Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia	All other Member States of the Paris Union
December 18 to 21, 1967 Geneva	Council of the Lisbon Union for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration	Annual Meeting	All Member States of the Lisbon Union	All other Member States of the Paris Union

Meetings of Other International Organizations concerned with Intellectual Property

Place	Date	Organization	Title
Brussels	November 17 to 19, 1966	International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)	Executive Committee
1967			
Paris	January 13 to 15, 1967	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)	Conference of Presidents
Basle	March 29 to April 4, 1967	International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)	52nd Congress
Helsinki	from August 27, 1967	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP)	Executive Committee
Stockholm	September 18 to 29, 1967	Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT)	7th Annual Meeting