# Copyright

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# NATIONAL LEGISLATION

#### **SINGAPORE**

# Copyright (Gramophone Records and Government Broadcasting) Act, 1968

(No. 47 of 1968) 1

An Act to provide penalties for the infringement of copyright in gramophone records and to exempt Government broadcasting from infringement of copyright in musical works and in gramophone records

#### Short title and commencement

1. — This Act may be cited as the Copyright (Gramophone Records and Government Broadcasting) Act, 1968, and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint <sup>2</sup>.

#### Interpretation

- 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires "gramophone record" means the material first embodying the recording of a sequence of sounds capable, by the use of that material, of being automatically reproduced aurally, but does not include a sound track associated with a cinematograph film;
- "musical work" means a musical work in which there is a subsisting copyright;
- "pirated copies", in relation to any gramophone record, means any copies of such record made or reproduced without the consent lawfully given by the owner of the copyright in such record.

# Penalty for being in possession of pirated copies of gramophone records

- 3. (1) Every person who makes, reproduces, imports for sale, sells, exposes or offers for sale, or has in his possession for sale, any pirated copies of any gramophone record, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or to both such imprisonment and fine.
- (2) Where a person is charged with an offence under subsection (1) of this section, it shall be a defence to prove that—
- (a) he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect that he was dealing with pirated copies;
- (b) on demand by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he had obtained the pirated copies; and
- (c) in all respects he acted innocently.
- (3) The court before which any proceedings are taken under subsection (1) of this section may, whether the alleged offender is convicted or not, order that any pirated copies of any gramophone record shall be delivered up to the owner of
- <sup>1</sup> Published in the Government Gazette of the Republic of Singapore, No. 39 of December 31, 1968.
  - <sup>2</sup> This Act came into force on January 1, 1969.

the copyright in such record or otherwise dealt with as the court thinks fit.

- (4) A police officer may arrest without warrant any person who, in any street or public place, sells, exposes or offers for sale, or has in his possession for sale, any pirated copies of any gramophone record as may be specified in any general written authority addressed to the Registrar of Imports and Exports and signed by the apparent owner of the copyright in such record or his agent, requesting the arrest, at the risk of such owner, of all persons found committing offences under this Act in respect to such record.
- (5) A copy of every written authority under subsection (4) of this section shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours by any person without payment of any fee and any person may take copies or make extracts thereof.
- (6) Any person who has in his possession five or more pirated copies of any gramophone record shall be deemed to be in possession of such copies for sale.

#### Right of entry by police

- 4. (1) If a Magistrate is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Act is being committed in any premises, he may grant a search warrant authorising any police officer named therein to enter the premises, and if necessary, to use force for making such entry, and to seize any copies of any gramophone record which appear to such officer to be pirated copies.
- (2) All copies of any gramophone record seized under this section shall be brought before a court, and if proved to be pirated copies, shall be delivered up to the owner of the copyright in such record or otherwise dealt with as the court thinks fit.

#### Proof of copyright

- 5. (1) An affidavit made before a notary public by or on behalf of the owner of the copyright in any gramophone record and stating —
- (a) that at the time specified therein, copyright subsisted in such record;
- (b) that he or the person named therein is the owner of the copyright; and
- (c) that a copy of the record annexed thereto is a true copy thereof,
- shall be admitted in evidence in any proceedings under this Act on its production by the prosecution without further proof.

(2) An affidavit made under subsection (1) of this section shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters stated therein and, until the contrary is proved, the court before which such affidavit is produced shall presume that the affidavit was made by or on behalf of the owner of the copyright in such record.

When copyright in musical works not infringed by Government

- 6. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other written law —
- (a) the copyright in a musical work or in a gramophone record is not infringed by the Government when it causes

- the musical work or gramophone record to be heard in public by means of a radio or television broadcast; and
- (b) the copyright in a musical work is not infringed by the Government when it makes a record, tape or other device in respect of that musical work solely for the purpose of broadcasting that musical work by means of a radio or television broadcast.
- (2) Where a radio or television broadcast is made by the Government and a person by the reception of that broadcast causes a musical work or gramophone record to be heard in public, he does not thereby infringe the copyright in that musical work or gramophone record.

#### **UNITED KINGDOM**

# The Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment) Order 1968

(No. 1858, of November 22, 1968, coming into force on November 29, 1968)

Her Majesty in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by sections 31, 32 and 47 of the Copyright Act 1956 and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

- 1. The Copyright (International Conventions) Order 1964<sup>1</sup> (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Order"), as amended<sup>2</sup>, shall be further amended:
  - (i) by adding a reference to Malta in Part 1 of Schedule 1 thereto (which names the countries of the Berne Copyright Union);
- (ii) by adding references to Malta and the Netherlands in Part 2 of Schedule 1 thereto (which names the countries party to the Universal Copyright Convention); and
- (iii) by adding in Schedule 6 (which names the countries whose organisations are afforded copyright protection in the United Kingdom in relation to their television broadcasts), the following entries:

"Belgium . . . . 8<sup>th</sup> March 1968

Norway . . . . 10<sup>th</sup> August 1968".

- 2. (1) The provisions of Article 1(i) and (ii) of this Order shall extend to all the countries mentioned in the Schedule hereto (being the countries to which Part I of the principal Order has been extended).
- (2) The provisions of Article 1(iii) of this Order shall extend to Gibraltar (to which Part II of the principal Order has been extended).
- 3. (1) The Interpretation Act 1889 shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.
- See Le Droit d'Auteur (Copyright), 1964, p. 150.
   Ibid., 1964, p. 184; Copyright, 1965, pp. 40, 240 and 241; 1966, pp. 93, 187, 247 and 275; 1967, p. 134; 1968, p. 65.

(2) This Order may be cited as the Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment) Order 1968 and shall come into operation on 29th November, 1968.

#### **SCHEDULE**

#### Countries to which the Order extends

Bahama Islands Isle of Man Bermuda Montserrat **British Honduras** Sevchelles St. Helena Cayman Islands and its Dependencies Falkland Islands and its Dependencies St. Lucia Fiji St. Vincent Gibraltar Virgin Islands Grenada

# EXPLANATORY NOTE (This Note is not part of the Order)

This Order further amends the Copyright (International Conventions) Order 1964.

It takes account of:

- (a) the continued adherence of Malta to the Berne Copyright Convention and the accession of Malta to the Universal Copyright Convention;
- (b) the ratification by the Netherlands of the Universal Copyright Convention; and
- (c) the ratification by Belgium and Norway of the European Agreement on the protection of Television Broadcasting and the Protocol to that Agreement.

Article 2(1) of the Order extends its provisions (other than those of Article 1(iii)) to the dependent countries of the Commonwealth where the Copyright Act 1956 is law.

Article 2(2) extends the provisions of Article 1(iii) of the Order to Gibraltar.

# GENERAL STUDIES

## **Electronic Machines and Intellectual Creation**

Some legal problems arising in connection with the use of electronic machines in the creation and dissemination of intellectual works

Boleslaw NAWROCKI
Doctor of Laws
Director-General of the Polish
Authors' Society (ZAIKS)

# INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

# Committee of Experts on Translators' Rights (Unesco)

(Paris, September 23 to 27, 1968)

Convened by the Director-General of Unesco, a committee of experts on translators' rights met at Unesco Headquarters, in Paris, from September 23 to 27, 1968. The purpose of the meeting was to examine the situation of translators in law and in practice, and to make recommendations for improving the status of this category of intellectual workers.

The participants in the meeting were experts in copyright or in questions concerning the status of translators, nationals of fifteen member States of Unesco (Brazil, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Ghana, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Senegal, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia).

The meeting was also attended by observers from international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations particularly interested in the matters being discussed. BIRPI was represented by Mr. Mihailo Stojanović, Legal Assistant in the Copyright Division.

At the close of the discussions, hearing on various questions or groups of questions such as the status of the translator, the contractual relationships, the translator's rights, and the scope of protection, the Committee of Experts adopted the recommendations which are reproduced helow.

#### Recommendations

The Committee of Experts on Translator's Rights, meeting in Paris from September 23 to 27, 1968,

Noting that the spread of culture and the interplay of ideas facilitated by the international use, through translations, of publications helps to promote mutual understanding between peoples and co-operation between nations,

Considering the extremely important rôle that translation plays in regard to development generally,

Considering that the protection accorded to translators and/or translations largely influences the selection of works for translation as well as the quality of translations,

Considering that the principle and some of the terms of that protection are already established in international conventions and the national legislations of many countries through assimilation of the translator to the author from both the moral and the economic points of view,

Noting that, to promote the circulation of publications, certain measures should be taken to improve the status of translators,

Having adopted a report summarizing the results of its discussions, Recommends that due account be taken of the principles set out below, as they may lead to positive results:

- equitable remuneration should in all cases be accorded to the translator and he should, as a general rule, participate in all subsequent exploitations of his translation;
- 2. a translator not paid a salary should be remunerated by a percentage of the economic return on the work translated, and given an advance on this percentage, this advance in any case to remain the property of the translator, whatever the final return; but the possibility remains to pay a lump sum for certain categories of publications, such

- as scientific or technical works, anthologies, educational publishing, etc.;
- 3. contracts concluded between salaried translators and physical persons or legal entities employing them (service contracts in particular) should specify the purpose for which works translated under the terms of the contracts are intended, and make provision for a supplementary payment, should the normal use made of the work go beyond that contemplated under the contracts;
- for purposes of contract interpretation, it should be assumed that only rights that have been expressly stipulated have been ceded by the translator.

Moreover, a translation of a work against payment, even of a lump sum, should, as a general rule and for copyright purposes, he regarded as made under a contract for commissioned work, and not as a service contract; it should, however, be open to the contracting parties to provide explicitly and in writing that the copyright shall belong to the publisher or to any other person who has commissioned the translation;

- 5. encouragement should be given to all measures calculated to improve the quality of translations, in particular, and in accordance with the systems adopted in the various countries, by intensifying contacts between anthors and translators, and facilitating the consultation of the author by the translator in the conrse of translation; by promoting the creation of translators' professional bodies; by setting up private or public professional organs to verify the quality of translations and to settle any disputes arising in that connection; by giving the name of the translator and the language from which the translation bas been made; by taking all appropriate action to encourage the training of translators, etc.;
- it should be acknowledged that it is generally the user of a translation who nudertakes to obtain the necessary permission to use the work and is responsible to the translator for any consequences resulting from lack of permission;
  - It should be acknowledged that, even in the case of a lack of the author's permission, the translator (or his assigns) may prohibit the use of his own translation and that, if he has carried out an unauthorized translation in good faith, he is not liable to any penalty, without prejudice for the original author to prohibit the use of the translation;
- 7. Article V, subsections 5 and 6, of the Universal Copyright Convention should be amended to assure that the name of a translator who has obtained a translation licence in accordance with Article V should appear on all printed copies of the published translation, as well as in the copyright notice, provided in Article III, in addition to the name of the original copyright proprietor;
- 8. the possibility should be studied of improving the economic status of translators, following national and international meetings which might be arranged between the representatives of the various interests concerned (authors, translators, users) and, with a view to encouraging such meetings, consideration should be given to the setting up of an appropriate liaison committee;
- 9. with a view to facilitating adequate remnneration of translators belonging to developing countries, funds should be provided within the framework of bilateral co-operation programmes for payment of the royalties of authors belonging to producing countries, in cases where translations of their works are used in developing countries, as proposed, inter alia, in Unesco's Draft Programme and Budget for 1969-1970;

- 10. model translation contracts should be drawn up in the light of the principles set forth in these recommendations, it being understood that such contracts should make due allowance for all situations likely to arise by reason either of the translator's status or of the nature of the translation;
- 11. professional statutes, collective agreements and contracts of employment based thereon, should mention explicitly the class of translators of scientific and technical texts, so as to take account, particularly as regards their professional classification, of their status as translators holding copyright;
- 12. the attention of governments, foundations, universities, international organizations and all other similar bodies concerned should be drawn to the need for ensuring the circulation of translations of works of outstanding importance for the promotion of education, science, technology and culture but likely to prove uneconomic, and accord-

- ingly guaranteeing adequate remuneration to the translator of such works;
- 13. consideration should be given to means of including the translator's name in the material used for promoting and publicizing the translated work, and, particularly, his name should be included in all announcements or communications issued by the publishers or other
- 14. wherever possible, the translation of an original work direct into another language should be encouraged, recourse being had to retranslation only where absolutely unavoidable;
- 15. means should be sought of promoting the means of communication and meetings between translators with a view to improving the national and international organization of their profession, particularly in the developing countries.

# NEWS ITEMS

#### **IRELAND**

Ratification of the European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts transmitted from Stations outside National Territories (with effect from February 23, 1969)

On January 22, 1969, the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the Council of Europe deposited the instrument of ratification of the European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts transmitted from Stations outside National Territories, which was opened for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe on January 22, 1965.

This Agreement, already ratified by Belgium, Denmark, France, Sweden and the United Kingdom<sup>2</sup>, will enter into force in respect of Ireland on February 23, 1969, in accordance with the terms of Article 9.

<sup>2</sup> See ibid., 1969, p. 21.

#### **TUNISIA**

Accession to the European Agreement concerning Programme Exchanges by Means of Television Films (with effect from February 22, 1969)

In a letter dated Fehruary 6, 1969, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe informed us that, on January 23, 1969, the Amhassador of Tunisia in Paris deposited the instrument of accession of the Republic of Tunisia to the European Agreement concerning Programme Exchanges by Means of Television Films, which was signed in Paris on December 15, 1958 1.

This Agreement, which is already in force with respect to Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Luxemhourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom<sup>2</sup>, will take effect, as regards Tunisia, on February 22, 1969, pursuant to the provisions of Article 8(2).

<sup>2</sup> See Copyright, 1969, p. 21.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The text of the Agreement was published in Copyright, 1965, p. 80.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The French text of the Agreement was published in Le Droit d'Auteur, 1959, pp. 37 et seq.

# **BOOK REVIEWS**

Le droit de la radiodiffusion en Suisse — radio et télévision [The right of broadcasting in Switzerland — radio and television], by Jean-François Egli. A volume of 202 pages, 22 × 15 cm. Verlag Helhing & Lichtenhahn, Basle, 1968.

This work has been published as volume 2 in the series Rapports et communications of the Société suisse des juristes [Swiss Society of Jurists]. It deals with the various problems concerned with broadcasting: the internal organization of the broadcasting organizations, the effects of broadcasts (programs) on individuals, and the reception of broadcasts (antenna rights, abusive use of receiving apparatus, etc.).

The greater portion of the book is devoted to a chapter entitled "Radiodiffusion et propriété intellectuelle" [Broadcasting and intellectual property]. In this chapter, the author considers different questions pertaining to copyright and neighboring rights, such as the legal nature of the protected work, the specific prerogatives granted to the holder of copyright, moral and economic rights, etc. The problems arising in certain horderline cases (radio commentaries, radio or television newscasts, interviews, etc.) are worthy of attention. This is also true of the protection of "live" television retransmission, the use of community antennas, and the problems involved in using "canned" programs.

It should be mentioned that, although this study is primarily concerned with Swiss statutory and case law, it also discusses the legal situation both in other countries and on the international level. The reader will thus find, in connection with each important question, references to the Berne Convention, including the Stockholm Act, and to the Rome Convention of 1961 for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations.

It seems advisable, in closing, to stress the importance and timeliness of this work, not only because of the technical progress achieved in the field of broadcasting, which has been witnessed by all of us, but especially because of the important repercussions this progress has had or will have in the future in the sphere of law, particularly as régards copyright and neighboring rights.

M. S.

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Das Droit Moral des Urhehers im neuen französischen und deutschen Urheberrecht [The author's moral rights under the new French and German copyright laws], by Adolf Dietz. A volume of 214 pages, 24 × 16 cm. C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Munich, 1968.

The purpose of this comparative law study, published as volume 7 in the series *Urheberrechtliche Abhandlungen* of the Max Planck Institute, Mnnich, is to demonstrate the points that the French and German legal systems have in common and the differences between the two in the sphere of authors' moral rights. The author emphasizes that these rights, of French tradition, play an important role in the legislation of both countries.

After a brief historical outline of the development of moral rights before the entry into force of the new French and German copyright laws, the first part of the study deals with the place these rights occupy within the general framework of copyright. The second part is devoted to the various prerogatives (right of disclosure, right of withdrawal, right of modification, right to respect for the work, right to be recognized as author) included in the notion of moral rights, as well as to certain characteristics of these rights such as their inalienability and transferability in the event of death.

Perhaps the most interesting part is the one in which moral rights are considered in the light of the conflict between individual and collective interests. The questions to be resolved are as follows: firstly, what are the limits of moral rights in theory ("natural rights") and in practice; and, secondly, what are the criteria for differentiating hetween copyright and the protection of mouuments [Denkmalschutz]. The author ends by pointing out that too stringent a protection of moral rights in works belonging to the public domain may turn out to be an "unhealthy" restriction on living anthors' freedom to create.

M. S.

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Reciprocity in international copyright law, by György Boytha. Reprinted from "Questions of International Law 1968", published by the Hungarian Branch of the International Law Association, Budapest, pp. 37-63.

This study deals with different aspects of reciprocity rules in international copyright law. Such rules may he established through international conventions, which not only provide for a reciprocal extension of the application of national copyright laws, but also include "direct and common substantive rules". In this connection, the author emphasizes the difference between formal and material reciprocity. The first means the application of the principles of lex loci protectionis or lex loci originis under the system set up in an international copyright convention. The second consists in uniform substantive rules securing a minimum level of international protection in all States.

Apart from the provisions of international copyright conventions, reciprocity rules are being included in more and more national laws. Such rules, however, are unilateral and called non-genuine; they stipulate their own application in favor of foreign authors.

The author concludes that the requirement of reciprocity, which tends to restriction, can he criticized from both the theoretical and the practical point of view.

M. S.

# **CALENDAR**

# **BIRPI** Meetings

- April 17 and 18, 1969 (Geneva) Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) Technical Cooperation Committee (1st Session)
- June 20 and 21, 1969 (Geneva) Permanent Committee of the Berne Union (Extraordinary Session)
  - Object: Consideration of various questions concerning copyright Invitations: Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), India, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom Observers: All other member States of the Berne Union; interested international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations
- September 17, 1969 (Geneva) Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) Technical Cooperation Committee (2nd Session)
- September 18 and 19, 1969 (Geneva) Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT) First Annual Meeting
- September 22 to 26, 1969 (Geneva) Interunion Coordination Committee (7th Session)
  - Object: Program and Budget of BIRPI for 1970 Invitations: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belginm, Brazil, Cameroon, Denmark, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rnmania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America
- September 22 to 26, 1969 (Geneva) Executive Committee of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union (5th Session)
  - Object: Program and Budget (Paris Union) for 1970 Invitations: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Cameroon, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), Hungary, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America Observers: All the other member States of the Paris Union; United Nations; International Patent Institute
- September 22 to 26, 1969 (Geneva) Council of the Lishon Union for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (4th Session)
  - Object: Annual Meeting Invitations: All member States of the Lishon Union Observers: All other member States of the Paris Union
- September 29 to October 3, 1969 (Washington) International Copyright Joint Study Group
  - Object: To examine all questions concerning international copyright relations Invitations: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany (Fed. Rep.), India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rnmania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia Observers: Organizations to he designated Note: Meeting convened jointly with Unesco
- December 10 to 12, 1969 (Paris) Intergovernmental Committee Rome Convention (neighboring rights), convened jointly by BIRPI, ILO and Unesco (2<sup>nd</sup> Session)
- December 15 to 19, 1969 (Paris) Permanent Committee of the Berne Union (14th Ordinary Session)

# Meetings of Other International Organizations Concerned with Intellectual Property

- March 24 to 27, 1969 (Cairo) Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation (AFRASEC) Afro-Asian Conference on the Development of Small Industries
- March 25 and 26, 1969 (The Hague) International Patent Institute (IIB) 100th Session of the Administrative Council
- May 19 to 22, 1969 (Prague) International Federation of Musicians Executive Committee
- May 26 to 30, 1969 (Vienna) International League Against Unfair Competition (LICCD) 21st Congress
- May 31 to June 7, 1969 (Istanhul) International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) XXII<sup>nd</sup> Congress
- June 9 to 14, 1969 (Venice) International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP) XXVIIth International Congress
- June 23 to 27, 1969 (Paris) Unesco Suhcommittee of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee
- July 1 to 5, 1969 (Moscow) Moscow Juhilee Symposium 1969 (Industrial Property)
- July 3 to 7, 1969 (Moscow) International Writers Guild (IWG) 2nd Congress
- September 8 to 12, 1969 (Nuremberg) International Federation of Musicians 7th Ordinary Congress

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF A VACANCY FOR A POST IN BIRPI

#### **COMPETITION No. 79**

#### Technical Counsellor (ICIREPAT)

Category and Grade: P. 4/P. 5, according to qualifications and experience.

#### Principal duties:

The incumbent will be responsible, subject to general directives, for the implementation of BIRPI's program in the field of information retrieval in the patent field, particularly within the framework of the program of the "Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices" (ICIREPAT). The particular duties will include:

- (a) preparation of long range and short range draft programs for ICIREPAT;
- (b) preparation of documents for ICIREPAT meetings, and of reports on the work performed and plans of ICIREPAT;
- (c) preparation of, and secretarial assistance to, meetings of ICI-REPAT and its Technical Coordination Committee;
- (d) coordination of the work of, and secretarial assistance to, the Technical Committees and special working groups of ICIREPAT;
- (e) execution of those parts of the ICIREPAT program which are within the competence of the International Burean;
- (f) assistance in coordinating the work of the Offices of the participating countries and the International Patent Institute in execution of the ICIREPAT program;
- (g) contacts with industry and private organizations to ensure harmonization of efforts in information retrieval in the patent field;
- (h) participation in meetings of other international organizations dealing with technical information retrieval.

#### Qualifications:

- (a) University degree in a relevant field of science or technology or qualifications equivalent to such degree.
- (b) Good knowledge and experience in the field of information retrieval.
- (c) Excellent knowledge of English and at least a good knowledge of French.

Practical experience in the processing of patent applications, especially as a patent examiner, and in dealing with documentation problems in the patent field, would be an advantage.

#### Nationality:

Candidates must be nationals of one of the member States of the Paris or Berne Unions.

#### Age limit:

At the P. 5 level: less than 55 years of age at date of appointment. At the P. 4 level: less than 50 years of age at date of appointment.

#### Date of entry on duty:

As mutually agreed.

Application forms and full details regarding the conditions of employment may be obtained from the Head of Personnel, BIRPI, 32, chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

Application forms, duly completed, should reach BIRPI not later than March 31, 1969.

