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World Intellectual Property Organization

Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol

(Nairobi, September 24 to 26, 1981)

On the invitation of the Government of Kenya, the Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol took place from September 24 to 26, 1981, at the Kenyatta Conference Centre in Nairobi.

Some 60 States were represented by some 200 delegates. The International Olympic Committee was also represented.

The President of the Conference was the Honorable J.K. Kamere, Attorney-General of Kenya, assisted, as Vice-President, by Mr. D.J. Coward, Registrar-General of Kenya.

The Conference was convened by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), which was represented by its Director General, Dr. Arpad Bogisch.

The Diplomatic Conference adopted a multilateral treaty according to which all States which are a party to the Treaty are under the obligation to protect the Olympic symbol — five interlaced rings — against use for commercial purposes (in advertisements, on goods, etc.) without the authorization of the International Olympic Committee, which is proprietor of the Olympic symbol. The Treaty also provides that, whenever a license fee is paid to the

International Olympic Committee for its authorization to use the Olympic symbol for commercial purposes, part of the revenue must go to the interested national Olympic committees.

The Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol should create a new and very important source of revenue for the national Olympic committees — particularly for the national committees in developing countries — for the purposes of establishing new sports facilities such as arenas and swimming pools, and for paying the expenses of athletes of developing countries connected with their travel and participation in the Olympic Games.

On October 24, 1981, in Nairobi, the following 21 States had signed the text of the Treaty: Argentina, Austria, Chile, Congo, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago.

The text remains open for signature until December 31, 1982, at Nairobi, and thereafter until June 30, 1983, at Geneva.

The Treaty will enter into force after three States have ratified or acceded to it.

The text of the Treaty is reproduced hereafter.

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol

adopted at Nairobi on September 26, 1981

CHAPTER I

Substantive Provisions

Article 1: Obligation of States

Any State party to this Treaty shall be obliged, subject to Articles 2 and 3, to refuse or to invalidate the registration as a mark and to prohibit by appropriate measures the use, as a mark or other sign, for commercial purposes, of any sign consisting of or containing the Olympic symbol, as defined in the Charter of the International Olympic Committee, except with the authorization of the International Olympic Committee. The said definition and the graphic representation of the said symbol are reproduced in the Annex.

Article 2: Exceptions to the Obligation

(1) The obligation provided for in Article 1 shall not bind any State party to this Treaty in respect of:

- (i) any mark consisting of or containing the Olympic symbol where that mark was registered in that State prior to the date on which this Treaty enters into force in respect of that State or during any period during which, in that State, the obligation provided for in Article 1 is considered as suspended under Article 3;
- (ii) the continued use for commercial purposes of any mark or other sign, consisting of or containing the Olympic symbol, in that State by any person or enterprise who or which has lawfully started such use in the said State prior to the date on which this Treaty enters into force in respect of that State or during any period during which, in that State, the obligation provided for in Article 1 is considered as suspended under Article 3.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1)(i) shall apply also in respect of marks whose registration has effect in the State by virtue of a registration under a treaty which the said State is a party to.

(3) Use with the authorization of the person or enterprise referred to in paragraph (1)(ii) shall be considered, for the purposes of the said paragraph, as use by the said person or enterprise.

(4) No State party to this Treaty shall be obliged to prohibit the use of the Olympic symbol where that symbol is used in the mass media for the purposes of information on the Olympic movement or its activities.

Article 3: Suspension of the Obligation

The obligation provided for in Article 1 may be considered as suspended by any State party to this Treaty during any period during which there is no agreement in force between the International Olympic Committee and the National Olympic Committee of the said State concerning the conditions under which the International Olympic Committee will grant authorizations for the use of the Olympic symbol in that State and concerning the part of the said National Olympic Committee in any revenue that the International Olympic Committee obtains for granting the said authorizations.

CHAPTER II

Groupings of States

Article 4: Exceptions to Chapter I

The provisions of Chapter I shall, as regards States party to this Treaty which are members of a customs union, a free trade area, any other economic grouping or any other regional or subregional grouping, be without prejudice to their commitments under the instrument establishing such union, area or other grouping, in particular as regards the provisions of such instrument governing the free movement of goods or services.

CHAPTER III

Final Clauses

Article 5: Becoming Party to the Treaty

(1) Any State member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization") or of the International (Paris) Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (hereinafter referred to as "the Paris Union") may become party to this Treaty by:

- (i) signature followed by the deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, or
- (ii) deposit of an instrument of accession.

(2) Any State not referred to in paragraph (1) which is a member of the United Nations or any of the Specialized Agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations may become party to this Treaty by deposit of an instrument of accession.

(3) Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval and accession shall be deposited with the Director General of the Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Director General").

Article 6: Entry Into Force of the Treaty

(1) With respect to the three States which are the first to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Treaty shall enter into force one month after the day on which the third instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession has been deposited.

(2) With respect to any other State which deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Treaty shall enter into force one month after the day on which that instrument has been deposited.

Article 7: Denunciation of the Treaty

(1) Any State may denounce this Treaty by notification addressed to the Director General.

(2) Denunciation shall take effect one year after the day on which the Director General has received the notification.

Article 8: Signature and Languages of the Treaty

(1) This Treaty shall be signed in a single original in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, all texts being equally authentic.

(2) Official texts shall be established by the Director General, after consultation with the interested Governments, in the Arabic, German, Italian

and Portuguese languages, and such other languages as the Conference of the Organization or the Assembly of the Paris Union may designate.

(3) This Treaty shall remain open for signature at Nairobi until December 31, 1982, and thereafter at Geneva until June 30, 1983.

Article 9: Deposit of the Treaty; Transmittal of Copies; Registration of the Treaty

(1) The original of this Treaty, when no longer open for signature at Nairobi, shall be deposited with the Director General.

(2) The Director General shall transmit two copies, certified by him, of this Treaty to all the States referred to in Article 5(1) and (2) and, on request, to any other State.

(3) The Director General shall register this Treaty with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Article 10: Notifications

The Director General shall notify the States referred to in Article 5(1) and (2) of:

- (i) signatures under Article 8;
- (ii) deposits of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession under Article 5(3);
- (iii) the date of the entry into force of this Treaty under Article 6(1);
- (iv) any denunciation notified under Article 7.

Annex

The Olympic symbol consists of five interlaced rings: blue, yellow, black, green and red, arranged in that order from left to right. It consists of the Olympic rings alone, whether delineated in a single color or in different colors.



Committee of Experts on Means of Implementation of Model Provisions for National Laws on Intellectual Property Aspects of the Protection of Expressions of Folklore and Traditional Folk Culture in the Latin American and Caribbean Countries

(Bogotá, October 14 to 16, 1981)

Report

Introduction

1. In accordance with the plan of work drawn up pursuant to Resolution 5/01 of the General Conference of Unesco at its 21st meeting (Belgrade, September-October 1980), paragraph 5024, and the deliberations of the Executive Committee of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union), and in conformity with the decisions of the respective Governing Bodies of Unesco and WIPO, the Unesco Secretariat and the International Bureau of WIPO convened a Committee of Experts on Means of Implementation of Model Provisions for National Laws on Intellectual Property Aspects of the Protection of Expressions of Folklore and Traditional Folk Culture in the Latin American and Caribbean Countries which met in Bogotá from October 14 to 16, 1981, to consider procedures for the application of model provisions for national laws on the protection of expressions of folklore in Latin American and Caribbean countries. The Secretariat of Unesco and the International Bureau of WIPO had drawn up the relevant texts and had jointly convened, to consider them, the working group mentioned above, composed of experts from eight countries who took part in the meeting in a personal capacity. Representatives of two intergovernmental organizations (OAS and CER-LAL) and other non-governmental international organizations also attended in an observer capacity. The list of participants follows this Report.

2. The Committee of Experts had the following documents before it: "Model Provisions for National Laws on the Protection of Expressions of Folklore" (UNESCO/WIPO/FOLK/LAC/2) and "Commentary on the Model Provisions" (UNESCO/WIPO/WG.I/FOLK/2 Add.); those documents had been drawn up by the Secretariat of Unesco and the International Bureau of WIPO.

Opening of the Meeting

3. The meeting was opened on behalf of the Government of Colombia by Dr. Gloria Zea de

Uribe, Director of the Colombian Institute of Culture, on behalf of the Director General of Unesco by Dr. Vicente Garibaldi Camacho, Unesco specialist on the Copyright Program for Latin America and the Caribbean, and on behalf of the Director General of WIPO by Mr. Claude Masouyé, Director of the Public Information and Copyright Department, who welcomed the participants.

Election of Officers

4. The Committee of Experts elected the following officers: Chairman: Dr. Luz Miriam Montañes de Lorduy (Colombia); Vice-Chairman: Mr. Braulio Do Nascimento (Brazil); Rapporteur: Mrs. Olga Fernández Latour de Botas (Argentina). Dr. Arcadio Plazas (Colombia) was elected Honorary Chairman, and Dr. Alfonso Finot Llanos (Bolivia) Honorary Vice-Chairman.

General Discussion

5. Each of the experts gave a general account of the problems of protecting folklore in his or her country and at the regional level. The specialist on the Unesco Copyright Program for Latin America and the Caribbean gave a detailed account of the work accomplished by Unesco in the promotion and defense of folklore and of the tasks in that connection performed jointly with WIPO. The experts on the Committee commended both Secretariats on the preparation of the working documents. The "Revised Model Provisions for National Laws on the Protection of Expressions of Folklore" were considered to be of high quality and to represent the result of efficient work done by the experts who took part in the first and second Working Group meetings, and that with a subject matter like folklore, which is difficult to reduce to mere legal definitions, owing to the great complexity of its manifestations and its both traditional and evolutive character.

6. The experts agreed that:

- (i) special emphasis should be laid on the protection of folklore by way of some kind of interna-

- tional instrument, in addition to the adoption of a model national law;
- (ii) the preamble should be optional, but certain of its terms should be redefined to make them more precise;
 - (iii) manifestations of folklore did not correspond to the geographical frontiers of nations, and the Secretariats should take that fact into consideration.

Discussion of the Revised Model Provisions Section by Section

7. The general debate was followed by a detailed examination of the Revised Model Provisions, section by section. The experts made a number of observations proposing amendments to the text before them and the inclusion of new sections in it with a view to better specifying certain aspects of the subject matter. Finally, the Committee of Experts gave general approval, with the comments and suggestions mentioned below, to the Model Provisions for National Laws on the Protection of Expressions of Folklore.

8. In the course of the discussions the experts took the Commentary on the Revised Model Provisions into account. With regard to the amendments to the provisions, the following observations were made by one or more experts.

Ad Section 1

The experts stated that the term "original folklore" or "expressions of folklore originating in" should have the words "originating in" deleted. However, on considering Section 15 it was established that the intention was to allow national legislation to apply protection either to the original folklore of the country or also to foreign folklore, which is why the experts' observation concerning the reservation of the use of the term "original" for limitation is on record.

Ad Section 2

The experts discussed the inadequacies of the definition of folklore appearing in Section 2; they regarded the scope of the subject matter as being far broader than that conveyed by the definition. The experts preferred the expression "cultural heritage" to "artistic heritage." One expert expressed disagreement with the use of the term "heritage" in the draft, as it was a concept suggesting that expressions of folklore were finished products not capable of development, whose control was entrusted to a national bureaucracy.

Ad Section 3

The need to impose the condition of prior authorization by a competent authority and the forms of use of expressions of folklore with gainful intent outside traditional or usual context were the subject of protracted discussion. Some experts (Argentina, Brazil, Mexico) and observers considered it dangerous to give an authority the power of authorizing or not authorizing the use of expressions of folklore, even for profit-making purposes, because it could lend itself to abuse or favoritism or bureaucratic complications, and they suggested, as being the most appropriate, a system of mere notification of use. On the other hand, the majority of the experts (Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic) and other observers considered it necessary to maintain the authorization requirement, as its deletion would be liable to distort the proposals of the Draft Model Law.

Ad Section 4

The experts recommended that the expression "buen uso" be substituted for the expression "usos honrados" in the Spanish text of paragraphs 1(i) and 1(iii), as the former was the traditional copyright formula for exempting such a use of a protected work.

Ad Section 5

No observations were made.

The experts agreed with the proposal by one expert that a section should be inserted between Sections 4 and 5 to prohibit such uses of expressions of folklore in advertising as might alter their significance.

Ad Section 6

Here the discussion continued on the requirement of prior authorization from the competent authority. Again there was no consensus, and the Section therefore remained as it was. Suggestions were also made with a view to the elimination of corporal penalties without the experts reaching unanimous agreement.

Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 remained as they were in the Draft, being considered very clear and not in need of further commentary.

Ad Section 11

There was also some discussion of the term "authorization of the utilization of expressions of folklore." The debate on the appropriateness or otherwise of the authorization of the competent authority was resumed without any final agreement being reached.

Ad Section 12

No observations were made.

Ad Section 13

Some experts made objections to the reference to the legislation protecting performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations. Apart from that the Section remained as it was.

Ad Section 14

The experts agreed that the necessary addition would be made to the above Section so that it conveyed that not only the protection granted under the Model Law was in no way to be interpreted in a manner which could hinder the use of expressions of folklore, but also that there should be an addition to the effect that the Law was not to be applied in any manner that might represent an obstacle to the use and development of folklore.

Ad Section 15

No observations were made.

Conclusion

9. In conclusion, the Committee of Experts noted that the Model Provisions as adopted, and the Commentary on those provisions that was to be drafted by the Secretariats, would be submitted for more detailed consideration to the meeting of governmental experts that Unesco and WIPO would convene in 1982.

Adoption of the Report and Closing of the Meeting

This report was unanimously approved.

After the usual acknowledgements, the Chairman declared the meeting closed.

List of Participants**I. Members of the Committee of Experts****Argentina**

Sra. Olga Elena Fernández Latour de Botas
Investigadora de Literatura y Folklore, Instituto Nacional de Antropología, Buenos Aires

Bolivia

Sr. Alfonso Finot Llanos
Director Ejecutivo, Instituto Boliviano de Cultura, La Paz

Brazil

Sr. Braulio Do Nascimento
Director do Instituto Nacional do Folclore, Rio de Janeiro

Colombia

Sra. Luz Myriam Montañes De Lorduy
Directora de Propiedad Intelectual, Ministerio de Gobierno, Bogotá

Costa Rica

Sr. Efraín Picado
Abogado, Director General de la Biblioteca Nacional, San José

Cuba

Sr. Francisco Ángel Gómez y Martínez de Lahidalga
Abogado, Jefe del Departamento de Asuntos Jurídicos del Centro Nacional de Derecho de Autor (CENDA) de la República de Cuba, Cuba

Mexico

Sr. Juan Manuel Terán Contreras
Director General de Derecho de Autor, Ministerio de Educación Pública, Mexico

Dominican Republic

Sr. Franklin Dominguez
Director de Bellas Artes, Secretaría de Estado de Educación, Santo Domingo

II. Intergovernmental Organizations

Organization of American States (OAS): I.G. Chamorro.
Regional Center for Book Promotion in Latin American and Caribbean Countries (CERLAL): L. Martínez de Jiménez.

III. International Non-Governmental Organizations

Panamerican Council of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC): H. Della Costa.
International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property in Colombia (IAPIP) and Colombian Association for Industrial Property (ACPI): H. Zuluaga Vargas.

IV. Observers and Special Guests**Colombia**

Sr. Hebert Vasquez P., Propiedad Intelectual, Bogotá
Sr. Orlando Parra Castro, Director Ejecutivo ASINCOL, Bogotá
Sr. Arcadio Plazas Sierra, Abogado, Bogotá
Sr. Guillermo Abadía Morales, Bogotá
Sra. María Eugenia Romero N., Antropóloga, Bogotá
Sr. Gladys Galindo de Jiménez, Subgerencia de Fomento y Artesanías de Colombia, Bogotá

V. Secretariat**World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)**

C. Masouyé (*Director, Public Information and Copyright Department*).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

V. Garibaldi Camacho (*Legal Officer, Copyright Program for Latin America and the Caribbean*).

Conventions Administered by WIPO

Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations

Eighth Ordinary Session
(Geneva, November 11 to 13, 1981)

Report

submitted by the Secretariat and adopted by the Committee

Introduction

1. The Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention, 1961) (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee"), convened in accordance with paragraph (6) of Article 32 of that Convention and Rule 10 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, held its eighth ordinary session at the Headquarters of WIPO in Geneva from November 11 to 13, 1981.

2. Eight out of the twelve member States of the Committee (Austria, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Mexico, Niger, Sweden, United Kingdom) were represented. The governments of four States, party to the Rome Convention but not members of the Committee (Congo, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Norway) and 18 States not party to the Rome Convention (Egypt, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Japan, Netherlands, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Zimbabwe) were represented as observers.

3. One intergovernmental organization and ten international non-governmental organizations attended the session as observers.

4. The list of participants is annexed to this report.

Opening of the Session

5. Dr. M. Jelinek, the outgoing Chairman of the Committee, opened the session.

6. Mr. C. Masouyé, representative of the Director General of WIPO, welcomed the participants on behalf of the joint Secretariat of the Committee, constituted by the International Labour Office (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Election of the Officers

7. Following a proposal made by the delegation of Sweden, seconded by the delegation of Austria, Mr. Victor Tarnofsky (United Kingdom) was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. Miroslav Jelinek (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. Enio Cordeiro (Brazil) were unanimously elected Vice-Chairmen.

Adoption of the Agenda

8. The provisional agenda (document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR. 8/1 Rev.) was adopted.

Admissions to Observer Status

9. The Committee first considered the application of the Independent Film Producers International Association (IFPIA) and decided to include that or-

ganization in the list of organizations to be invited to be represented by observers at the sessions of the Committee (document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR. 8/2).

10. Concerning the application from the Latin American Federation of Performers (LAFP) (document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR. 8/2 Add) the Secretariat informed the Committee that the first Plenary Assembly of LAFP, held in September in Brasilia (Brazil), had adopted the Statutes of the Federation. Based on the application received from LAFP, the Secretariat also informed the Committee of which collecting societies were members of the Federation so far. The observers from the FIM and FIA felt that the title of this organization was misleading; it consisted, not of trade unions, set up by, and representative of, performers generally, but of collecting societies, the function and membership of which were often defined by law. In consideration of the information received, which fully satisfied the States members of the Committee, the Committee decided to include also the Latin American Federation of Performers in the list of organizations to be invited to be represented by observers at the sessions of the Committee.

11. The delegation of Czechoslovakia emphasized the importance of the establishment of the Latin American Federation of Performers (LAFP), and recalled the earlier proposal of Czechoslovakia, presented at the sixth ordinary session of the Committee in Geneva in 1977, to create a confederation of organizations for the protection of performers. The delegation of Czechoslovakia expressed the hope that similar federations would also be created in other parts of the world.

Application of the Rome Convention, the Phonograms Convention and the Satellites Convention

12. The Committee noted the information contained in document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR. 8/3 and expressed its concern about the fact that since its seventh ordinary session held in October 1979 no further States had ratified or acceded to either the Rome Convention or the Phonograms Convention.

13. The delegation of Japan informed the Committee that its country was studying the possibility of ratifying the Rome Convention.

14. The delegation of France reported that its Government was considering legislation on the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations, and that, in this context, it was examining the advisability of adhering to the Rome Convention.

Adoption of the Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties (Madrid Convention) and its Additional Protocol concerning royalties paid to performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations

15. The Secretariat completed the information in document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR. 8/4 by reporting to the Committee that on September 24, 1981, Czechoslovakia had also deposited its instrument of ratification of the Convention as well as its instrument of accession to the Additional Protocol. The Committee took note of the state of ratification of or accession to the Madrid Convention and its Additional Protocol, respectively.

Ways and Means of the Promotion of the Rome Convention, the Phonograms Convention, the Satellites Convention and the Madrid Convention

16. Discussion was based on document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR. 8/5.

17. The Committee was informed that, in pursuance of the decisions taken by it during its last ordinary session in October 1979, the "Recommendations concerning the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations" adopted by the Subcommittee of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention on the implementation of that Convention were sent on February 5, 1980, to all States members of the United Nations system. Moreover, in order to ensure a more rapid compliance with the provisions of the Phonograms Convention, a circular letter was transmitted to the same States on February 19, 1980, together with an explanatory note indicating briefly the background and objectives of the Phonograms Convention.

18. In view of the comparatively stagnant position in respect of adherences to the Rome and Phonograms Conventions in the last two years, the Committee discussed at length the ways and means of promoting these Conventions.

19. The observers from FIM, FIA and IFPI gave a brief account of their activities to promote the Conventions. The observers from IFPI also gave their assessment of likely adherences by various States in which necessary legislation for the purpose was being drafted or was in an advanced stage of preparation and of States which had expressed their intention to adopt the required legislation.

20. Certain delegations felt that there was not much cause for undue pessimism since the Recommendations of the Subcommittee had been communi-

cated to the States only in 1980 and it was clear from the interventions of certain international non-governmental organizations that a number of States were in the process of ensuring that necessary legislation would be provided to enable them to adhere to the Rome and Phonograms Conventions.

21. However, the Committee felt that, in so far as the Rome Convention is concerned, the Secretariat should bring the Recommendations of the Subcommittee again to the notice of such States as are eligible to accede to the Rome Convention, viz. those which are party to either the Berne Convention or the Universal Copyright Convention but have not yet adhered to the Rome Convention. This might be accompanied by a very brief questionnaire to enquire about the status in each of these countries of the provision of necessary legislation to protect performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations and the possible thinking in regard to their international protection by adherence to the relevant convention.

22. In so far as the Phonograms Convention is concerned, the Committee directed the Secretariat to renew the recommendation to the States sent in February 1980 together with the text of an explanatory note indicating the background and objectives of the said Convention as done on the last occasion drawing attention to the developments during the interim period, particularly to the resolution passed at the WIPO Worldwide Forum on the Piracy of Sound and Audiovisual Recordings held in Geneva in March 1981. The Secretariat should, in particular, draw attention of States to the fact that commercial piracy stifles efforts undertaken to safeguard and promote national cultures, and that it constitutes a grave prejudice to the economy and to employment in the countries affected by it. The Committee also called for wide dissemination of the discussions and the resolutions adopted by the WIPO Worldwide Forum on the Piracy of Sound and Audiovisual Recordings held in Geneva in March 1981.

23. The Committee commended WIPO for publishing a Guide to the Rome Convention and the Phonograms Convention and profusely congratulated Mr. Masouyé, Director of the Public Information and Copyright Department of the International Bureau of WIPO, for the preparation of the same. The Committee felt that this Guide would greatly assist in the better understanding and promotion of the Rome and Phonograms Conventions. The delegation of Japan informed the Committee that the Japanese authorities intend to publish a Japanese version of this Guide, as they did in the case of the Guide to the Berne Convention.

24. The observer from EBU drew the attention of the Committee to the need to promote also the Satellites Convention, particularly in view of the increasing piracy of programme-carrying signals transmitted by satellite. However, the Committee felt that no special recommendation was called for at this time.

25. As regards the Madrid Convention and particularly its Additional Protocol concerning neighboring rights, the Committee was not in favor of adoption of a special recommendation for the present.

26. During the discussion of promotional efforts, the Committee noted the wish expressed by the African Regional Seminar on the Protection of the Rights of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations held in Lomé in December 1980. Upon a point raised by one of the observers, the Committee was also informed of the results of the more recent Seminar on Copyright for English-Speaking Caribbean States held in Kingston in October 1981, which, *inter alia*, also discussed certain aspects of protection of neighboring rights.

27. The Committee discussed in detail the part played by seminars in the dissemination of information and the promotion of adherences to the relevant conventions. After considerable discussion on the advantage derived from the holding of such seminars, the Committee concluded that, while the convening of such regional seminars should continue, the Secretariat should prepare an evaluation of their results and present it to the Committee at its next ordinary session. Such evaluation should, *inter alia*, indicate action taken in the countries of the region concerned in providing for the necessary national legislation, in setting up the required infrastructures and in taking steps towards adherence to international conventions. The Committee felt that it would be desirable to consider the copyright and neighboring rights questions together in these seminars. The Committee also took note of the considerable part played in the dissemination of information and promotional activities by the training programs organized for developing country officials by WIPO and Unesco and commended the continuance of these programs, which should also, whenever practicable, cover copyright and neighboring rights questions together.

Problems Arising from the Transmission by Cable of Television Programs in the Field of Neighboring Rights

28. In presenting document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.8/6, the Secretariat pointed out that the last time the question of cable transmission had been discussed under the auspices of the Committee was

at its seventh session when the report of its Subcommittee on this question was adopted. The Subcommittee, which had met in July 1978, had examined certain problems and had identified possible solutions as a way of guiding national legislators. Nonetheless, several basic principles of the nature, extent and balance both of the rights of the beneficiaries of the Rome Convention and of these rights in relation to copyright had not yet attained a consensus within the Committee. Moreover, other meetings held under the auspices of the Council of Europe and the Unesco/WIPO meetings of a group of independent experts had also not resolved a certain number of problems concerned with cable transmission of programs protected by copyright and by neighboring rights. The Committee was therefore invited to consider what further action should be taken under its auspices as regards the rights of the beneficiaries of the Rome Convention.

29. The discussions of the Committee, at the suggestion of the Chairman, were limited to procedural questions. The Committee decided that it should take up once again the problems posed by cable transmission of programs as they affected the rights of the beneficiaries of the Rome Convention. In accordance with the document before it, the Committee also decided that it should meet as a Subcommittee, which could meet with the Subcommittees of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committees, should they so decide. The Secretariat informed the Committee that the joint meeting of these Subcommittees has been scheduled for November 15 to 19, 1982, at Unesco Headquarters in Paris.

30. As to the mandate of the Subcommittee, the Committee decided that this should be as broad as possible including, *inter alia*, consideration of the desirability and feasibility of arriving at internationally applicable principles and possible model provisions, consideration of both principles and rights on the one hand and methods of exercising or administering the rights on the other, and possibly the relationship between direct satellite broadcasting and cable diffusion. It was also agreed that issues concerning copyright and neighboring rights should be discussed together. On the other hand, the Committee did not feel it was desirable at this stage to enlarge the scope of discussion of the Subcommittee to include issues outside the domains of copyright and neighboring rights. Finally, the Committee agreed that more information on recent national legislation, court cases and contracts and collective agreements, as well as on the experience of collective management systems, was desirable and took note of the fact that the Secretariat was in the process of consulting the interested international non-governmental organizations in this vein.

Adoption of the Report

31. This report was adopted unanimously.

Closing of the Session

32. After the usual thanks, the Chairman declared the session closed.

List of Participants

I. States Members of the Committee

Austria: R. Dittrich. **Brazil:** E. Cordeiro. **Czechoslovakia:** M. Jelinek. **Denmark:** W. Weincke; B. Linstow. **Mexico:** J.J. Avelar Arroyo. **Niger:** S. Dan-Bouzoua Abarry. **Sweden:** H. Olsson. **United Kingdom:** V. Tarnofsky.

II. Observers

(a) States party to the Convention that are not members of the Intergovernmental Committee

Congo: D. Ganga-Bidié. **Germany (Federal Republic of):** M. Möller. **Italy:** G.L. Milesi-Ferretti; G. Aversa. **Norway:** J. Sunde.

(b) Other States

Egypt: M. Daghash. **France:** B. Miyet; A. Bourdalé Dufau; J. Myard; B. Delcros; A. Gendron. **Gabon:** P.M. Dong. **Ghana:** A.J.B. McCarthy. **Greece:** A. Mitsialis. **Guinea:** F.M. Camara. **India:** G.K. Sharma. **Japan:** Y. Oyama. **Netherlands:** E. Lukacs. **Philippines:** C.V. Espejo. **Republic of Korea:** S.C. Cho. **Saudi Arabia:** F. Al-Hajeri. **Switzerland:** K. Govoni. **Thailand:** S. Dhirakaosal. **Trinidad and Tobago:** V. Lasse; M.G.-A. Lashley. **Tunisia:** M. Ben Slama. **Turkey:** O. Aksoy; A. Yalgin; N.Y. Turantan; S. Ozger. **United States of America:** G. Dempsey. **Zimbabwe:** R.P. Moul.

(c) Intergovernmental Organization

League of Arab States: I. Al-Fallouji; O. El-Hajje; A. Almon.

(d) International Non-Governmental Organizations

European Broadcasting Union (EBU): W. Rumphorst. **International Alliance for Diffusion by Wire (AID):** G. Moreau. **International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction (BIEM):** J.-A. Ziegler. **International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers (CITI):** A.L. Dupont-Willemin. **International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC):** J.-A. Ziegler. **International Federation of Actors (FIA):** G. Croasdell. **International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF):** A. Brisson; B. Nor-

ris. **International Federation of Musicians (FIM)**: R. Leuzinger; Y. Burckhardt. **International Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms (IFPI)**: J. Hall; G. Davies; E. Thompson. **International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)**: J.-A. Ziegler.

III. Secretariat

International Labour Office (ILO)

G. Bohère (*Chief, Salaried Employees and Professional Workers Branch, Sectoral Activities Department*); S.C. Corn-

well (*Salaried Employees and Professional Workers Branch, Sectoral Activities Department*); H. Kellerson (*Office of the Legal Adviser*).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

M.-C. Dock (*Director, Copyright Division*).

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

C. Masouyé (*Director, Public Information and Copyright Department*); S. Alikhan (*Director, Developing Countries Division (Copyright)*); G. Boytha (*Head, Copyright Law Division*).

Meeting of Governmental Representatives for the Re-election of the Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations

(Geneva, November 13, 1981)

Report of the Tellers

1. In accordance with the revised Rules of Procedure adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee at its fourth session (1973), the Directors General of the International Labour Office (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) convened a meeting of all the States party to the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations on November 13, 1981, in order to elect the members of the Intergovernmental Committee established by Article 32 of the Convention.

2. The representatives of the following contracting States were present and took part in the election: Austria, Brazil, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom. Total: 12 States.

3. The Meeting adopted the Provisional Agenda (document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/RCEM/81/1) and considered the Rules of Procedure of the Intergov-

ernmental Committee with regard to election procedure.

4. The election was conducted in accordance with Rule 31 of the said Rules of Procedure. The Nominations Committee consisting of the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen of the Intergovernmental Committee proposed the following 12 States for membership of the Intergovernmental Committee: Austria, Brazil, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Mexico, Niger, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom. The Chairman explained that the proposed list may not have entirely reflected an equitable geographical distribution, in accordance with Article 32 of the Convention, but that it took into account the actual participation in the Committee. He expressed the hope that a future election meeting could improve the geographical balance.

5. After a vote by secret ballot, the proposal of the Nominations Committee was adopted unanimously by the Meeting.

Gérard BOHÈRE

Chief
Salaried Employees and
Professional Workers Branch
ILO

Marie-Claude DOCK

Director
Copyright Division
UNESCO

György BOYTHA

Head
Copyright Law Division
WIPO

Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ratification of the Convention and Accession to the Additional Protocol

The Secretary-General of the United Nations notified, on October 27, 1981, the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization that the Government of Czechoslovakia deposited, on September 24, 1981, its instrument of ratification of the Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties, adopted at Madrid on December 13, 1979, and its instrument of accession to the Additional Protocol.

The instrument of ratification contains the following reservation:

“The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 1, according to which all

disputes between two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or in the matter of application of this Convention, not settled by negotiation, shall, unless the States concerned agree on some other method of settlement, be brought before the International Court of Justice for determination by it, and it declares that in every case an agreement of all the parties to the dispute is needed for bringing that dispute before the International Court of Justice.” (*Translation*)

A separate notification will be made on the entry into force of the Convention when the required number of ratifications or accessions is reached.

Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit

GERMANY (Federal Republic of)

Ratification of the Agreement and Accession to the Protocol Concerning the Term of Protection

The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has notified the Governments of the States which, according to Article 33(1), may become party to the Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany deposited, on November 9, 1981, its instrument of ratification of the said Agreement and its instrument of accession to the Protocol Concerning the Term of Protection under that Agreement.

At the time of depositing its instrument of ratification of the said Agreement, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany made, with reference to Article 34 of the said Agreement, the following declaration:

“The Federal Republic of Germany grants protection for novel and original type faces in accordance with the provisions of the Law regarding Copyright in Designs and Models (In-

dustrial Design Law) subject to the conditions resulting from the Law of July 6, 1981, concerning the Vienna Agreement of June 12, 1973, for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit (Type Faces Law) (Federal Law Gazette 1981, part II, p. 382).” (*Translation*)

The said instrument of ratification and the said instrument of accession were accompanied by declarations that the Agreement and the Protocol shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which they enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The date of entry into force of the Agreement and of the Protocol will be notified when the required number of ratifications or accessions is reached.

Vienna (Type Faces) Notification No. 3, of November 11, 1981.

General Studies

Legal Data Banks and Copyright in France

André KEREVER *

Plagiarism

Antonio CHAVES *

Correspondence

Letter from Israel

Victor HAZAN *

International Activities

International Copyright Society (INTERGU)

VIIIth Congress

(Toronto, September 21 to 25, 1981)

The International Copyright Society (INTERGU) held its VIIIth Congress in Toronto from September 21 to 25, 1981, under the patronage of the Honorable John B. Aird, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. Some 200 members and guests from 22 countries took part.

The opening ceremony was marked by tributes paid to Dr. Gerda Krüger-Nieland, former President of the Federal Court of Justice in Karlsruhe (Federal Republic of Germany) and Professor Dr. Eugen Ulmer, emeritus Director of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law, Munich (Federal Republic of Germany), to both of whom the President of INTERGU, Professor Dr. Erich Schulze, awarded honorary membership in the name of the Society.

The working meetings, during which questions of particular interest to all working in the copyright field were dealt with, were presided over by Professor Dr. Erich Schulze.

Reports were presented on the following subjects:

- (a) Copyright Problems arising from the Use of Computers for Access to and Creation of Works (Rapporteur: E. Guerassimov, Unesco).
- (b) Copyright and New Communications Technologies: The Canadian Experience (Rapporteur: Mr. C. Brunet, Canada).
- (c) The Application of Article 11^{bis} of the Berne Convention on Cable Networks in Switzerland (Rapporteur: Mr. P. F. Liechti, Switzerland).
- (d) Reflections about Cable Television in Austria (Rapporteur: Prof. DDr. R. Dittrich, Austria).
- (e) The Legal Licence in Accordance with Article 59a of the Austrian Copyright Act Concerning the Diffusion of Foreign Broadcasts by Wire in Austria (Rapporteur: Prof. Dr. H. Frotz, Austria).
- (f) Private Use, Private Property and Public Policy: Home Recording and Reproduction of Protected Works (Rapporteur: Mr. D. Ladd, United States of America).

- (g) Technical Progress and Copyright. Thoughts on the Prospective Copyright Act Amendment in the Federal Republic of Germany (Rapporteur: Dr. R. Kreile, Federal Republic of Germany).
- (h) Copyright and the Free Movement of Goods in the Common Market. New Decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Communities (Rapporteur: Dr. G. Reischl, European Communities).
- (i) Future Music: Implications of the New Technology (Rapporteur: Mr. W. Buxton, Canada).

Finally a round table discussion was arranged, under the chairmanship of Mr. G.F. Henderson (Canada), on the subject of "Canadian and U.S. Copyright—Common Problems and Concerns," in which Mr. Jon A. Baumgarten, Mr. B. A. Lehman and Mr. S. Rothenberg (United States of America) and Mr. A.A. Keyes and Professor V. Nabhan (Canada) took part.

An exhibition of cable and satellite television hardware, with a demonstration of direct-to-home satellite broadcasting, was organized as a background to the discussions; it was introduced by Mr. Mark Lewis (Canada).

At the end of the discussions the participants adopted the following resolutions during the closing meeting of the VIIIth Congress:

Resolutions

The International Copyright Society (INTERGU), meeting in Toronto from September 21 to 25, 1981, for its VIIIth Congress,

Utilization of Computers for Access to and Creation of Works

After taking note of the report of the representative of Unesco on "Copyright Problems arising from the Use of Computers for Access to and Creation of Works",

Notes with great satisfaction that Unesco and WIPO, being the international organizations acting as administrative authorities respectively for the Universal Copyright Convention and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, have jointly dealt with the problems which arise from the utilization of computers for the use and creation of copyright protected works;

Voices the wish that both international organizations soon direct the attention of the governments of their Member States to this problem;

Suggests that Unesco and WIPO continue their efforts in cooperation with the intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations in order to determine the most precise demarcation possible between copyright law, neighboring rights and other interests arising from the utilization of computers, and thereby to make access to intellectual works possible or to allow the creation of such works, also having regard to the question of protection of computer-recorded data.

Revision of the Canadian Copyright Act

Wishes to commend the Government of Canada for the recent active steps it has taken toward the revision of the Canadian Copyright Act;

Recognizes and acknowledges the deep concern felt by Canadians with respect to Canada's cultural sovereignty;

Underlines that cultural development and sovereignty grows with the degree of protection afforded to the creators of intellectual property;

Notes that Canada is the only major developed country that has maintained its international obligations at the level of the 1928 Rome Revision of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works;

Stresses that the latest levels of copyright protection of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Universal Copyright Convention reflect the consensus of the States party to these conventions as to the minimum level of protection that should be afforded to creators of intellectual property;

Urges the Canadian Government in revising its copyright legislation to do so with a view to adhering to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Universal Copyright Convention at the latest levels of protection.

Retransmission of Broadcasts by Cable

In view of the particular importance of cable broadcasting for politics, business and culture,

In consideration of the obligation of the national legislator in the Member States of the Berne Union to adjust the copyright law provisions to the Convention regulations, and

To guarantee the equal treatment of authors in the Member States of the Union,

Declares that

The protection of the author in the field of cable broadcasting should be understood as a matter of legal and not technical evaluation;

Every national legislator should practically and effectively solve this matter as quickly as possible in conformity with Article 11^{bis} of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works;

This solution should treat national and foreign authors equally.

Private Reproduction

In consideration

- that intellectual property needs the same protection as material property,
- that the culture of a people is dependent upon the protection of works of that culture,
- that the authors of a work are to share adequately in the commercial results of their works,

Furthermore, in consideration

- that increasing technical progress seriously restricts, undermines and in some cases completely destroys the exclusive right of the author to retain control over his work, due to the continually technically improved equipment made for reproduction, distribution and copying (in particular sound and video recording machines) and the recording material (tapes and video tapes and the cassettes that contain them),

Calls for from the national legislators

1. the fundamental retention by the author of the exclusive controlling right in his work;
2. the introduction of a fee to be calculated on the basis of per item fees
 - for each piece of equipment that makes the recording of copyright protected works possible and simultaneously and equally
 - for sound and video material supports on which works are to be fixed with the aid of this equipment (tape material, particularly blank cassettes for sound and video);
3. the improvement of procedural rules for the enforcement of copyright claims also having regard to consumer interests;
4. the improvement of protection under criminal law in the case of copyright infringements (inclusion in business delinquency criminal law).

Measures for the Preservation of Authors' Rights in the European Community

Noting with concern that the national copyright laws of the Member States of the EEC have been adversely affected by recent decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Communities,

Believing that Article 36 of the Treaty of Rome intends that the rights of authors and copyright owners should not be prejudiced by the operation of the free trade rules of the Treaty,

Having regard to the importance of cultural development within the Community which depends upon the protection of authors' rights and interests,

Urges the Council of Ministers of the EEC, the Governments of Member States and authors and copyright owners to devise and adopt measures, either by harmonization of national copyright laws or by the application of Article 36 to rights comprised in copyright or by any other means, which will preserve authors' rights and encourage the maximum production and dissemination of works of culture throughout the Community, especially by taking into consideration harmonization of copyright law with regard to reprography, cable and satellite television, and the use of computers for retrieval of copyright works which have been stored.

International Federation of Translators (FIT)

IXth World Congress

(Warsaw, May 6 to 13, 1981)

The International Federation of Translators (FIT) held its ninth congress in Warsaw from May 6 to 13, 1981. It was attended by delegates from the following 24 countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

A number of interested intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations sent observers.

The Congress adopted several resolutions on the legal protection of translators, the legislative recogni-

tion of the profession of translator, a model contract for the publication of translations of literary and artistic works, and also the cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerning the problems raised by new techniques (reprography, videocassettes, etc.). It also expressed the wish that a recommendation be adopted on the use of neologisms and standardization of scientific and technical terms.

The officers of FIT are the following: President: Anne Lilova (Bulgaria); Vice-Presidents: Hans Schwarz (Federal Republic of Germany), Marthe de Venoge (France), Emilio Munir Castro (Spain); Secretary General: Professor René Haeseryn (Belgium); Treasurer: Jacques Goetschalekx (Luxembourg).

Book Reviews

Der Schutz von Computersoftware — Urheberrecht oder Sonderrecht?, by *Hans Rudolf Wittmer*. One volume of 178 pages. Verlag Stämpfli & Cie AG, Berne, 1981.

The main purpose of this work, according to the author, is to consider the problem of the copyright protection of software with regard to the present ideas concerning the revision of Swiss law. No ideal solutions being available under any of the two traditional fields of intellectual property law, i.e., industrial property law and copyright law, it examines whether a system of *sui generis* protection might not be an adequate solution to the problem.

The book contains several chapters. The first four deal with the basic characteristics of the subject matter, including the distinction between a computer program and software in general, the needs for legal protection of software and the possibility of such protection by means other than copyright (contractual protection, trade secret, competition law, patents). The central and most elaborate portion of the book is devoted to various aspects of a possible protection within copyright law.

In the last chapter, the author examines *de lege ferenda* the system of special legal protection as provided in the Model Provisions on the Protection of Computer Software prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO, and compares it with the protection available under copyright law. In his opinion, such a system of *sui generis* protection would result in duplication of the copyright concepts on which it is based; it would also lead to further fragmenting of the protection of intellectual property. He concludes by stating that the application of existing laws would have the advantage of making the protection at the international level possible by means of the international conventions which are already in force; that fact is in his opinion essential because of the international nature of the computer industry.

M.S.

Le compositeur et les artistes interprètes et exécutants de musique ouverte, by *François Magnin*. One volume of 118 pages. Editions de la Thièle, Yverdon, 1980.

The author of this interesting study deals with a special, little known category of musical works. He makes it clear at the outset that the category is in fact a very ancient one,

although the term *musique ouverte* has existed for some thirty years only, and that it is Western music almost alone that has evolved towards the precise notation of works, leaving the performer less and less freedom of interpretation.

After a preliminary chapter, the first part of the book is devoted to the concepts of work in general and musical work in particular, and also to the composer's musical contribution and his legal status. In the second part the author considers the position of performers in terms of positive law, their artistic contribution and the problems that arise in connection with the scoring of *musique ouverte*.

In his conclusion concerning this type of musical works the author expresses the view that, whereas ordinary musicians or "executants" (*artistes exécutants*), who are under the orders of a conductor, enjoy no creative independence in the performance of the work, star performers and soloists (*artistes interprètes*) do enjoy real creative independence, as their creation is inseparable from the composer's. The latter should therefore be treated, according to the author, as the creators of a work at second hand. He considers moreover that there is no cause for giving executants the prerogatives afforded by the neighboring rights system, which prerogatives he maintains would be "without dogmatic foundation."

M.S.

O direito de autor na obra jornalística gráfica, by *Manoel Joaquim Pereira dos Santos*. One volume of X-185 pages. Editora Revista dos Tribunais, São Paulo, 1981.

This study on the copyright in journalistic works contains a number of chapters that deal among other things with the characteristic features of such works, the legal regime governing them and their protection at the international level.

The author refers in his exposé to the legislation and case law of several countries. The chapter on international protection contains an account of the various stages in the development of the Berne Convention, and equivalent information on the Universal Copyright Convention and the Pan-American Conventions.

There is a very full bibliography at the end of the book.

M.S.

Calendar

WIPO Meetings

(Not all WIPO meetings are listed. Dates are subject to possible change.)

1982

- February 22 to 25 (Colombo) — Symposium on the Use and Usefulness of Trademarks in the Countries of the Asian and Pacific Region**
- June 7 to 11 (Paris) — Berne Union — Committee of Governmental Experts on Problems Arising from the Use of Computers for Access to or the Creation of Works (convened jointly with Unesco)**
- June 28 to July 2 (Geneva) — Committee of Governmental Experts on Model Provisions for the Protection of Expressions of Folklore (convened jointly with Unesco)**
- August 30 to September 3 (Geneva) — Working Group on the Rights of Employed or Salaried Authors (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)**
- September 27 to October 5 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO Coordination Committee; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions)**
- November 10 to 12 (Paris) — Berne Union — Working Group on Copyright Questions Connected with the Use of Works by Persons with Defective Hearing or Sight (convened jointly with Unesco)**
- November 15 to 19 (Paris) — Berne Union, Universal Convention and Rome Convention — Subcommittees of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union, of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention, respectively, on Copyright and Neighboring Rights Problems in the Field of Cable Television (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)**
- December 13 to 17 (Geneva) — Working Group on Model Contracts Licensing or Transferring Copyrights (convened jointly with Unesco)**

UPOV Meetings

1982

- April 26 and 27 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee**
- April 28 and 29 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee**
- May 11 to 13 (Salerno) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables**
- May 18 (Madrid) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops — Subgroup**
- May 19 to 21 (Madrid) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops**
- September 28 (Faversham) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops — Subgroup**
- September 29 to October 1 (Faversham) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops**
- October 5 to 7 (Cambridge) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees**
- October 12 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee**
- October 13 to 15 (Geneva) — Council**
- November 15 and 16 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee**
- November 17 (Geneva) — Information Meeting with International Non-Governmental Organizations**
- November 18 and 19 (Geneva) — Technical Committee**

Other Meetings in the Field of Copyright and/or Neighboring Rights

Non-Governmental Organizations

1982

Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA)

General Assembly — January 29 to 31 (Dakar)

International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI)

Executive Committee — February 5 and 6 (Paris)

Study Session — May 16 to 20 (Amsterdam)

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)

Executive Bureau and Administrative Council — March 17 to 19 (Geneva)

Legal and Legislation Committee — May 10 to 12 (Vienna)

Congress — September 26 to October 1 (Rome)