S/277 SECRETARIAT. Paris Convention. The following note circulates by the Secretariat: On the part of the United Kingdom the Act of the Paris Convention is to be submitted to the plenary meeting of the Paris Union: The French version of this document contains a copy of the text of the Stockholm Act in the form in which it will be submitted for signature, except for possible errors which may be discovered in the meantime and possible changes decided by the Plenary. According to Article 9(3) of the proposed Act, that Act will be signed in French only. An English version will be established after the Stockholm Conference (see Article 17(b) of the proposed Act).

The parallel provisions of the proposed Stockholm Act (document S/278) will doubtless constitute a good basis for the preparation of the English text.

S/278 SECRETARIAT. Madrid (TM) Agreement. The following information on the text of the Agreement of the Madrid (TM) Agreement is submitted to the Plenary Assembly of the Madrid Union. The French version of this document contains a copy of the text of the Stockholm Act in the form in which it will be submitted for signature, except for possible errors which may be discovered in the meantime and possible changes decided by the Plenary. According to Article 9(3) of the proposed Act, that Act will be signed in French only.

An English version will be established after the Stockholm Conference (see Article 17(b) of the proposed Act).

The parallel provisions of the proposed Stockholm Act (document S/279) will doubtless constitute a good basis for the preparation of the English text.

S/280 SECRETARIAT. Madrid (FES) Agreement. The following information on the text of the Agreement of the Madrid (FES) Agreement is submitted to the Plenary Assembly of the Madrid Union. The French version of this document contains a copy of the text of the Stockholm Act in the form in which it will be submitted for signature, except for possible errors which may be discovered in the meantime and possible changes decided by the Plenary. According to Article 9(3) of the proposed Act, that Act will be signed in French only.

An English version will be established after the Stockholm Conference (see Article 17(b) of the proposed Act).

The parallel provisions of the proposed Stockholm Act (document S/279) will doubtless constitute a good basis for the preparation of the English text.

S/281 SECRETARIAT. Hague Agreement. The following information on the text of the Agreement of the Hague Union is submitted to the Plenary Assembly of the Hague Union. The French version of this document contains a copy of the text of the Stockholm Act in the form in which it will be submitted for signature, except for possible errors which may be discovered in the meantime and possible changes decided by the Plenary. According to Article 9(3) of the proposed Act, that Act will be signed in French only.

Since this Union has no English-speaking members, all the procedures and decisions will be in French only:

S/282 SECRETARIAT. Nice Agreement. The following information on the text of the Agreement of the Nice Union is submitted to the Plenary Assembly of the Nice Union. The French version of this document contains a copy of the text of the Stockholm Act in the form in which it will be submitted for signature, except for possible errors which may be discovered in the meantime and possible changes decided by the Plenary. According to Article 9(3) of the proposed Act, that Act will be signed in French only. An English version will be established after the Stockholm Conference (see Article 17(b) of the proposed Act).
country in the world, is on the threshold of the computer age. We have already found that the demands of computers and the high cost of computer time upon copyright works are enormous. In fact, it may be far more difficult to print and distribute a book on a computer than it is to print and distribute a book on paper. The cost of computer time is a significant factor in determining the price of computer-generated works.

Copyright as it now exists embodies two elements: control over reproduction and control over distribution. It is no longer a copyright if you can no longer have a copyright; you have no protection. Within the few generations since the development of the Universal Corporation, it is the legal system in every country, developed as well as developing, to take the author's control over reproduction and control over distribution of the printed work. The author's control is quite often exercised by the simple act of deposition with a specified period of time. The deposit is then made with the Copyright Office, which issues a certificate of registration.

Copyright is defined as the exclusive right to reproduce and distribute copies of a copyrighted work. It is an exclusive right that the author has to control the reproduction and distribution of the work. The Copyright Office is responsible for the registration of copyrights, and the registration of a copyright is a public record of the copyright owner's claim to the work.

The Copyright Act of 1976 is a comprehensive law that provides for the protection of copyright works. The act covers a wide range of works, including literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, as well as works of visual arts, such as photographs and cartographic works. The act also covers works of applied art, such as architectural works and works of applied art, and works of applied art, such as films and sound recordings.

The Copyright Act of 1976 also provides for the protection of works that are not registered with the Copyright Office. The act covers a wide range of works, including literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, as well as works of visual arts, such as photographs and cartographic works. The act also covers works of applied art, such as architectural works and works of applied art, and works of applied art, such as films and sound recordings.

The Copyright Act of 1976 also provides for the protection of works that are not registered with the Copyright Office. The act covers a wide range of works, including literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, as well as works of visual arts, such as photographs and cartographic works. The act also covers works of applied art, such as architectural works and works of applied art, and works of applied art, such as films and sound recordings.

The Copyright Act of 1976 also provides for the protection of works that are not registered with the Copyright Office. The act covers a wide range of works, including literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, as well as works of visual arts, such as photographs and cartographic works. The act also covers works of applied art, such as architectural works and works of applied art, and works of applied art, such as films and sound recordings.