

- | Name and address. | Synopsis of contents. |
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| 6. The Canadian Women's Press Club, per Miss May S. Clendenan, Secretary, London, Ont., dated March 30th, 1925. | Desire an amendment that will cancel the licensing clauses of the Act—If the Act is not amended, it shames Canadian authors before the world—making them seem of so little importance that their own country's laws will not protect them—Most strongly endorse the firmest protest possible against the licensing clauses. |
| 7. The Canadian Booksellers' and Stationers' Association, per Mr. Wm. Tyrrell, First Vice-President, Toronto, received April 11th, from Mr. A. H. Jarvis, President, Ottawa. | Directs attention to section 26, of the Copyright Act, 1921, and asks for its repeal, submitting 14 reasons for repeal of same.—States that said section adds no protection to the work of authors but is designed entirely as commercial protection to a small number of wholesale booksellers and publishers whose aim it is to segregate Canada from the enormous literary benefits which belong to it as part of the British Empire—States further that copyright is designed chiefly for the protection of intellectual and artistic labour and therefore should not include in it anything in the nature of commercial protection other than is absolutely necessary to protect an author's rights.—Also directs attention to section 27, subsection 3, clause (d), as amended in 1923 by chapter 10, section 2, etc., etc. |
| 8. Victor Talking Machine Company of Canada, per Mr. Edgar M. Berliner, President, Montreal, dated April 7th, 1925. | Directs attention to royalty provisions on records which are exported to other countries where royalties are again collected as given in the evidence, relating to phonograph interests, by himself at page 74, also by Mr. Thompson at page 180, also by Mr. Burkan, at page 230. Mr. Berliner, in this connection, also refers to the communication of Whaley, Royce & Co., at page 260 of the proceedings and evidence—Requests that, if Committee decide to amend the Act, discrimination should be removed wherever discrimination exists—In his reference to section 18 of the Act and its provision governing export conditions, Mr. Berliner suggests the acceptance of the proviso to 18 (2) set out at page 74 of his evidence, or by a slightly amended clause which, he understands, Mr. Thompson has submitted. |
| 9. Thermo Electric Limited, per J. A. MacDonald, Manager, Brantford, Ont., dated April 8th, 1925. | Re Radio Industry—Strongly opposes amendment of the Act—States that broadcasting is not a public performance for private gain, but a public utility, giving service to the people free of charge. |
| 10. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, New York City, per J. C. Rosenthal, General Manager, dated April 10th, 1925. | Replying to Mr. Ladner's request (page 248 of the proceedings and evidence), re decision rendered on April 9th, 1925, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 6th Circuit, in the case of Jerome H. Remick & Company against American Automobile Accessories Company (operating the Crosley Manufacturing Company broadcasting station "WLW," at Cincinnati). Said decision reversed the decision of Judge Hickenlooper, regarding which testimony was given before the Committee (see pages 233, 234, 248), and from which it was attempted to infer that broadcasting of copyrighted music was not restricted in the United States. |

NOTE.—Mr. Rosenthal enclosed with his communication a few copies of the Court's decision in the matter mentioned under "Synopsis of Contents," opposite.