



OFFICE OF THE  
REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

APR 27 1967

District Attorney  
Parish of Orleans  
2700 Tulane Avenue  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Attention: Charles R. Ward, Esq.

Dear Mr. Ward:

This refers to your letter of April 13, 1967.  
The following search report is made:

Search in the indexes and catalogs of the  
Copyright Office covering the period 1898 through Oct. 5,  
1966 under the name Clay Lavergne Shaw (La Vergne Shaw)  
(Le Vergne Shaw) disclosed the following separate  
registrations for works identified under this name:

CUCKOO'S NEST. By H. Stuart Cottman and  
La Vergne Shaw. Registered in the names of H. Stuart  
Cottman and La Vergne Shaw, under D unpub. 37311,  
following the deposit of one copy June 14, 1935.

CUCKOO'S NEST; by H. Stuart Cottman and  
Le Vergne Shaw. Registered in the name of Row, Peterson  
& Co., under D pub. 44657, following publication  
Sept. 4, 1936. Claim to renewal copyright registered  
under R 327121, upon an application received in the name  
of Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., as proprietor of  
copyright in a work made for hire, on Nov. 27, 1963.

MESSAGE FROM KHUFU, by H. Stuart Cottman and  
Le Vergne Shaw. Registered in the name of Row, Peterson  
& Co., under D pub. 12631, following publication Sept.  
3, 1931. Claim to renewal copyright registered under  
R 227808, upon an application received in the name of  
Row, Peterson & Co., as proprietor of copyright in a work  
made for hire, on Jan. 2, 1959.

District Attorney

STOKERS. By H. Stuart Cottman and Le Vergne Shaw. Registered in the names of H. Stuart Cottman and Le Vergne Shaw, under D unpub. 15925, following the deposit of one copy Apr. 11, 1932. No renewal found.

STOKERS. A play in one act. By H. Stuart Cottman and Le Vergne Shaw. Registered in the names of H. Stuart Cottman and Le Vergne Shaw, under D pub. 57571, following publication June 11, 1938. No renewal found.

SUBMERGED, a tragedy in one act by H. Stuart Cottman and Le Vergne Shaw. Edited by Claude Merton Wise. (A Row-Peterson play). Registered in the name of Row, Peterson & Co., under D pub. 3183, following publication Oct. 23, 1929; two copies received Nov. 20, 1957. Claim to renewal copyright registered under R 203150, upon an application received in the name of Row, Peterson & Co. as proprietor of copyright in a work made for hire, on Sept. 30, 1957.

TOMB. By H. Stuart Cottman and Le Vergne Shaw. Registered in the names of H. Stuart Cottman and Le Vergne Shaw, under D unpub. 8206, following the deposit of one copy Nov. 20, 1930. No renewal found.

Search in the Renewal Indexes under the above names and titles failed to disclose any renewal registrations relating to these entries except where indicated.

Your remittance of \$10.00 has been applied in payment for this search and report.

Sincerely yours,  
Mrs. Marvine B. Stockton  
Assistant Head,  
Reference Search Section

By: *L.I.*

Enclosure:  
Circular 15

VIA AIR MAIL

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

RENEWAL OF COPYRIGHT

1. What Is Renewal of Copyright?

The Copyright Law (Title 17, U. S. Code, §§ 24, 25) provides that the original term of copyright lasts for 28 years. In the case of a work originally copyrighted in *unpublished* form, this term begins on the date registration was made in the Copyright Office. The copyright term for *published* works begins on the date of first publication. In either case a second 28-year term of copyright may be secured for the work if a valid renewal claim is registered in the Copyright Office within the strict time limits imposed by the law. The second term begins on the date of expiration of the original term, regardless of the date the renewal application is received in the Copyright Office.

2. How to Register a Renewal Claim

Application for renewal registration should be filed on Form R, which is supplied by the Copyright Office upon request. Each renewal application requires a statutory registration fee of \$4.00, payable to the Register of Copyrights. Where several applications are submitted at the same time, one remittance for the collective amount should be sent. It is not necessary to send copies of the copyrighted work.

3. Time Limits for Renewal Registration

The copyright law prescribes that application for registration of a renewal claim must be made during the last year of the original 28-year term, measured from the exact date on which the original copyright began. For example, if the first term began on June 15, 1940, the copyright would be eligible for renewal between June 15, 1967 and June 15, 1968.

**CAUTION:** Renewal registration can be made only if an acceptable claim and fee are *received* in the Copyright Office before the end of the first copyright term. If an acceptable application and fee are not received before the original term has expired, the work falls into the public domain and the copyright cannot then be revived. The Copyright Office has no discretion to extend the renewal time limits.

4. Who May Claim Renewal?

Renewal copyright may be claimed only by those persons specified in the law.

A. The following persons may claim renewal in all types of works except those enumerated in Paragraph B, below:

- (1) The author, if living, may claim as the author.
- (2) If the author is dead, the widow (widower) of the author, or the child (children) of the author, or both, may claim as the widow (widower) of the author and/or the child (children) of the deceased author.

- (3) If there is no surviving widow, widower, or child, and the author left a will, his executors may claim as **the executors of the author**.
- (4) If there is no surviving widow, widower, or child, and the author left no will, the next of kin may claim as **the next of kin of the deceased author, there being no will**.

B. Only in the case of the following five types of works may the copyright proprietor (owner of the copyright at the time of renewal registration) claim renewal:

- (1) Posthumous work (work first published and copyrighted after the death of the author). Renewal may be claimed as **proprietor of copyright in a posthumous work**.
- (2) Periodical, cyclopedic, or other composite work. Renewal may be claimed as **proprietor of copyright in a composite work**.
- (3) Work copyrighted by a corporate body *otherwise than as assignee or licensee of the individual author*. Renewal may be claimed as **proprietor of copyright in a work copyrighted by a corporate body otherwise than as assignee or licensee of the individual author**. (This type of claim is considered appropriate in relatively few cases.)
- (4) Work copyrighted by an employer for whom such work was made for hire. Renewal may be claimed as **proprietor of copyright in a work made for hire**.
- (5) Print or label originally registered in the Patent Office before July 1, 1940. Renewal may be claimed as **proprietor of copyright in a print or label**.

#### 5. New Versions

Copyright in a new version of a previous work (such as an arrangement, translation, dramatization, compilation, or work republished with new matter) covers only the additions, changes, or other new material appearing for the first time in that version. The copyright secured in a new version is independent of any copyright protection in material published earlier, and the only "authors" of a new version are those who contributed copyrightable matter to it. Thus, for renewal purposes, the person who wrote the original version upon which the new work is based cannot be regarded as an "author" of the new version, unless he also contributed to the new matter.

#### 6. Contributions to Periodicals or Other Composite Works

Separate renewal registration may be made for a work published as a contribution to a periodical or other composite work, whether the contribution was copyrighted separately or as part of the larger work in which it appeared. In the case of contributions published serially, each separate installment is subject to its own renewal registration, requiring a separate application and fee.

#### 7. Notice of Renewal Copyright

The Copyright Office is frequently asked whether the notice of copyright should be changed on copies of a work issued during the renewal term. The copyright law is silent on this point, and the continued use of the original form of notice may therefore be considered appropriate. However, a notice which also refers to the fact of renewal might be regarded as more informative and hence preferable; for example:

Copyright 1937, John Doe  
Copyright renewed 1965 by Mrs. Mary Doe.