



According to our 50th Anniversary of the Copyright Act roundtable participants, the following contributed significantly to the Act in many ways:

- **Thomas (Tom) Brennan** served as counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee during consideration of the Act's revision and assisted with legislative drafting and negotiations.
- **Emmanuel Celler** was a New York Congressman and House Judiciary Committee Chairman.
- **Walter Derenberg** was considered the most influential copyright scholar of the mid-20th century who lent his expertise to those working on the Act.
- **Leonard Feist** was considered an influential figure in American music publishing and an early architect of music copyright policy. Unfortunately, he passed away in 1996.
- **Herman Finkelstein** was the ASCAP General Counsel who went on to become a major figure in copyright law.
- **Arthur Fisher** was the Register of Copyrights from 1951 to 1960.
- **Lewis Flacks** joined the U.S. Copyright Office in 1967 and actively participated in copyright revision negotiations.
- **Herbert (Herb) Fuchs** was a House Judiciary Committee staff member who worked on copyright matters during the revision.
- **Morton (Mort) Goldberg** was a DC copyright attorney who worked on revision matters representing copyright owners around the implementation of the Act.
- **Stanley (Stan) Gortikov** was President of the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA).
- **Abraham Kaminstein** was the sixth Register of Copyrights and one of the principals of the modern copyright revision.

- **Robert (Bob) Kastenmeier** was a Democratic Congressman from Wisconsin who served in the U.S. House from 1959 to 1991. He was also the Chairman of the House Judiciary's IP Subcommittee and guided the 1976 Act through to enactment.
- **Professor John M. (Jack) Kernochan** was a law professor, composer, music publisher, and founder of Columbia Law School's Kernochan Center for Law, Media and the Arts.
- **Bernard (Bernie) Korman** was also an ASCAP General Counsel who succeeded Herman Finkelstein and is believed to have been influential in getting Congress to ultimately pass the Act.
- **Alan Latman** was considered a "Renaissance man of copyright" and the first Walter J. Derenberg professor of Copyright and Trademark Law at NYU Law School. His study on the fair use of copyrighted materials was one of the key founding documents for the fair use section of the Copyright Act of 1976.
- **Charles (Charlie) Lee** represented the book publishing industry and AAP specifically and helped negotiate the Act's revision bill on issues such as photocopying, library exceptions, and more.
- **Bella L. Linden** was a copyright attorney who represented textbook publishers during the legislative process that led up to the Act.
- **Horace Manges** was a well-known trial lawyer and counsel to leading writers and publishers and to the Association of American Publishers (AAP).
- **Chris Meyer** was a copyright attorney and government policy adviser who helped draft foundational legislative provisions that brought computer software under the protection of the Act.
- **Melville Nimmer** was a copyright scholar and is widely considered the leading academic authority on U.S. copyright law during the second half of the 20th century.
- **Harry Olsen** was the general attorney for CBS and one of the broadcast industry's principal legal representatives during the revision process.
- **Marybeth Peters**, who later became one of the most influential Registers of Copyright, was a young attorney at the Copyright Office who worked on implementation of the Act, along with regulations and legislative analysis.
- **Richard Poth** was a staff attorney for the House Judiciary Committee and worked closely with HJC leadership on the Act's revision.
- **Michael (Mike) Remington** was well known for his expertise negotiating among competing interests to craft bipartisan copyright legislation.
- **Barbara Ringer** was the first woman to become the Register of Copyrights and was widely recognized as a central force who guided the Act's revision through years of complex negotiations, ultimately helping get it to the finish line.
- **Stanley (Stan) Rothenberg** was a copyright litigator and counselor in the entertainment industry.
- **Edward (Ed) Sargoy** was a leading copyright expert whose testimony, scholarship, and advocacy significantly influenced the Act.

- **Charles (Chuck) Seton** was a well-known New York music industry IP and copyright attorney.
- **Samuel (Sam) Tannenbaum** was a prominent New York copyright attorney and an advisor to various constituents leading up to the Act; Erwin Karp was an attorney who served as an advisor and legal counsel to the Authors Guild.
- **Ted Turner's** significance to the Act lies in the fact that his business model was made possible, and later impacted, by Section 111, the cable compulsory license.
- **Edwin Willis** was a Democratic Congressman from Louisiana and Chair of the HJC's Subcommittee on Courts, which had jurisdiction over copyright legislation.
- **Leonard Zissu** was an influential copyright attorney who participated in the Act's revision process.