

Copyright
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17 U.S.C. § 106

Subject to sections 107 through 122, the owner of copyright under this title has the exclusive rights to do and to authorize any of the following:

- (1) to reproduce the copyrighted work in copies or phonorecords;
- (2) to prepare derivative works based upon the copyrighted work;
- (3) to <u>distribute</u> copies or phonorecords of the copyrighted work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease, or lending;
- (4) in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and motion pictures and other audiovisual works, to perform the copyrighted work publicly;
- (5) in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works, including the individual images of a motion picture or other audiovisual work, to display the copyrighted work publicly; and
- (6) in the case of sound recordings, to <u>perform</u> the copyrighted work <u>publicly by means of a digital audio transmission</u>.

"The limited scope of the copyright holder's statutory monopoly ... reflects a balance of competing claims upon the public interest: Creative work is to be encouraged and rewarded, but private motivation must ultimately serve the cause of promoting broad public availability of literature, music, and the other arts."

Twentieth Century Music Corp. v. Aiken, 422 U.S. 151, 156 (1975)

17 U.S.C. § 107

Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair use

"the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by that section, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching ..., scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright."

17 U.S.C. § 107

Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair use

Fair use factors "shall include":

- "(1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
- (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;
- (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
- (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work."

Fair use factors

- "(1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes"
- "(2) the nature of the copyrighted work"
- "(3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole"
- "(4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work"

Fair use factors			
"(1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes"	Purpose and character of defendant's use		
"(2) the nature of the copyrighted work"	Nature of plaintiff's work		
"(3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole"	Portion defendant used compared to plaintiff's work		
"(4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work"	Effect on market (plaintiff would lose \$ if defendant's conduct widespread)		

Fair use factors			
"(1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes"	Purpose and character of defendant's use	РΔ	
"(2) the nature of the copyrighted work"	Nature of plaintiff's work	Νπ	
"(3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole"	Portion defendant used compared to plaintiff's work	Q	
"(4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work"	Effect on market (plaintiff would lose \$ if defendant's conduct widespread)	M	

Fair use factors			
"(1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes"	Purpose and character of defendant's use	PA .	
"(2) the nature of the copyrighted work"	Nature of plaintiff's work	Νπ	
"(3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole"	Portion defendant used compared to plaintiff's work	Q	
"(4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work"	Effect on market (plaintiff would lose \$ if defendant's conduct widespread)	M	

Fair use factors				
"(1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes"	Purpose and character of defendant's use	ΔU		
"(2) the nature of the copyrighted work"	Nature of plaintiff's work	Νπ		
"(3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole"	Portion defendant used compared to plaintiff's work	Q		
"(4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work"	Effect on market (plaintiff would lose \$ if defendant's conduct widespread)	M		

On fair use:

"The inquiry is necessarily a flexible one, and the endless variety of situations that may arise precludes the formulation of exact rules."

Sony Corp. of America v. Universal City Studios, Inc. (the Betamax case) 464 U.S. 417, 479-80 (1984)



Elsmere Music, Inc. v. NBC (S.D.N.Y. 1980)





"I Love Sodom," a "Saturday Night Live" television parody of "I Love New York," was held to be a

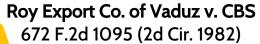
Elsmere Music, Inc. v. NBC (S.D.N.Y. 1980)



[This is discussed within the Campbell case ...] "I Love Sodom," a "Saturday Night Live" television parody of "I Love New York," was held to be a fair use. (aff'd by 2d Cir, cited with approval by SCOTUS)

Roy Export Co. Estab. of Vaduz v. CBS 672 F.2d 1095 (2d Cir. 1982)









75 seconds of a 72 minute film were used in TV news report on Charlie Chaplin's death.

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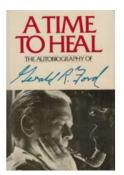


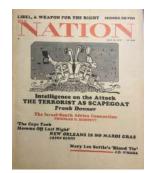


75 seconds of a 72 minute film were used in TV news report on Charlie Chaplin's death.

Not a fair use. *Keys:* The court found the portion taken substantial and the "heart" of the film.

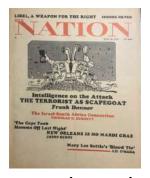
Harper & Row v. Nation Enters. (U.S. 1985)





Harper & Row v. Nation Enters. (U.S. 1985)

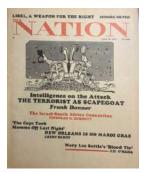




The Nation magazine got an unauthorized copy of the unpublished, forthcoming memoirs and used 300-400 words of verbatim quotes from the manuscript. Time magazine canceled its excerpt publication agreement with Harper & Row.

Harper & Row v. Nation Enters. (U.S. 1985)



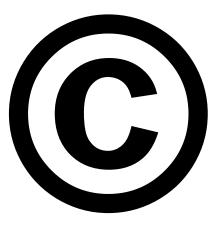


Not a fair use. Keys: [F2] Unpublished nature favors \prod . [F3] While quotes were quantitatively insubstantial, they were "the heart of the book," favoring \prod . [F4] The "single most important element of fair use" favored \prod with "clear-cut evidence of actual damage.".

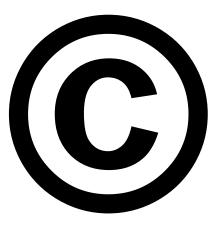


Copyright Office Records:

- In 1982, no games registered in the name of the NFL
- In 1983:
 - 12 games, from CBS and NBC, registered in the name of the NFL
 - 1 game from ABC registered in the name of ABC
- Today, the NFL registers copyright in all game telecasts in its own name



All rights reserved.



More rights reserved than we even have.

"This telecast is copyrighted by the NFL for the private use of our audience. Any other use of this telecast or any pictures, descriptions, or accounts of the game without the NFL's consent is prohibited."

"The copyright owner has never been accorded complete control over all possible uses of a work."

Princeton Univ. Press v. Michigan Document Svcs., 99 F.3d 1381, 1395 (6th Cir. 1996)

Fair use







Permitted:

- Up to 6 minutes of highlights on game day
- Up to 2 minutes on non-game days from games in preceding 7 days
- Only on regularly scheduled news programs and sports wrap-up shows

NFL Video Highlights License, 2010



"Regularly scheduled news program":

- Means "traditional news programs that regularly include news, sports and weather segments"
- The segment on sports must "not unduly focus on the NFL"
- NFL's examples of programs that do not meet this definition:
 - 60 Minutes
 - The Rachel Maddow Show

NFL Video Highlights License, 2010









