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Questions & Answers -- Copyright Column

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5. I am purposely not using a ® or TM symbol here because I do not believe that the trademark claim is valid.


13. id.


19. This information is taken directly from the Opinion of the Dastar Court.


22. 34 Fed. Appx. 312, 314. This language from the 9th Circuit was also quoted in the Supreme Court opinion.

23. This language comes from the Supreme Court decision, which is quoted in the 9th Circuit opinion. The Supreme Court also referenced the Brief for Respondents 8, 11.


**Legally Speaking**

from page 74

http://www.oclc.org/dewey/versions/wordwebdewey/  
http://www.oclc.org/dewey/versions/abridgededition14/25

Finally, OCLC has not gone after libraries that have used Dewey numbers without purchasing their DDC products. The selective nature of OCLC's enforcement is going to hurt their case considerably. On the other hand, if this lawsuit were successful, any library that did not join OCLC or a regional bibliographic utility or that did not purchase the DDC would not be able to use Dewey as their system. OCLC will have a difficult time in the courts with the idea of selective enforcement, and an even more difficult time in the profession with the idea of library enforcement.

**Conclusion**

OCLC's claim against the Library Hotel is based on trademarks in recent editions of the DDC. Yet the older issues were copyrighted rather than trademarked, and are currently in the public domain. The Dastar case speaks directly to this issue, stating that you can't use trademark enforcement to get around expired copyright. OCLC also has difficulties in that it has not enforced the alleged trademark in the past, and is using selective enforcement in the present. Only time will tell whether OCLC will prevail; however, it is this author's belief that their case doesn't have a leg to stand on. Only time will tell. In the meantime, I'm thinking of making reservations at the Library Hotel for my next trip to New York. Even if they have to change their theme, it still sounds like a nice place to stay. And what more could you ask for in the greatest city in the world?

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**Questions & Answers — Copyright Column**

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**QUESTION**: A library is a for-profit company owns issues of a journal title published prior to 1923 and wants to scan articles from these issues. May it do so without being concerned about copyright?

**ANSWER**: Yes, if the journals were published in the United States before 1923, they are in the public domain. This means that anyone may reproduce the articles, even for public consumption. Thus, copying these journals for the company library presents no copyright problem.

**QUESTION**: How are international publications covered under US law? Are they protected?

**ANSWER**: The first determination is what is meant by "international publications." Are these publications by international organizations such as the United Nations or are there works published in a foreign country? If the work is published by the United Nations, any of its agencies or the Organization of American States, it is subject to protection under US copyright law according to section 104(b)(5) of the Copyright Act. Works by other international organizations are not subject to US copyright.

Foreign works are protected under US copyright if they are published in a country that is the party to a copyright treaty to which the United States is a party. See section 104(b)(2). This would include all of the signatory countries to the Berne Convention or any bilateral or multilateral treaty to which the United States is a party. Additionally, under section 104(b)(6), the President may by proclamation extend US copyright to works published in another country if that nation extends copyright to US authors on virtually the same basis as it extends to its own authors.

continued on page 75
Questions & Answers
from page 74

QUESTION: For an email reference question, may a reference librarian copy and paste something from an online database into the response to the user?

ANSWER: The answer to this question is found in the license agreement that the library signed with the database vendor. If the reference question comes from a patron who is covered under the license agreement, then providing that user with material from that database is fine by cutting and pasting the material into the email answer to the reference question. If the inquiry comes from an outside patron who is not covered under the library's license agreement with the database vendor, then cutting and pasting would violate the terms of the license. The license agreement could contain a provision that permits use of material from the database for responding to reference questions by library staff members. Thus, under this condition, it would not be a violation of the license agreement to include material in any response to an email reference question. The basic answer to all of these questions is to check the license agreement.

QUESTION: What is the difference between the composer's rights and royalties and those of the music publishing company and recording company?

ANSWER: Under US copyright law, the copyright in a work initially vests with the author, i.e., the composer. The owner of the copyright is entitled to the exclusive rights provided under the Copyright Act: reproduction, distribution, adaptation, performance and display. If the work in question is a sound recording, the owner also has the right of public performance via digital transmission.

The composer usually transfers the music publisher only the rights of reproduction and distribution of the composition. The publisher then collects royalties for sales of copies of the sheet music and pays a share of the royalties back to the composer. Generally, the composer retains all of the other rights such as public performance, so he continues to collect royalties for the public performance of his music.

A sound recording of the performance of a musical composition embodies at least two and sometimes three separate copyrights: the underlying musical composition, the recording of the performance of the music and a copyright in the arrangement of the music for the sound recording. The performer, who may or may not be the composer, normally transfers the copyright in the performance of the music to the recording company that collects royalties for the sale of the recordings. The composer is compensated for the sale of recordings through the mechanical license, a compulsory license under the statute. The composer normally continues to own the copyright in the musical composition. When music is played on radio or television, royalties are paid to the composer in the form of a blanket license with the performance royalty organizations such as the Association of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) and Broadcast Music Inc. (BMI). There are no performance rights in sound recordings except for digital transmission.

So, traditionally, the recording company makes its money from the sale of records and not from performance.

In 1995 and 1998 the Copyright Act was amended to provide public performance rights for sound recordings transmitted digitally. Thus, radio stations that Webcast now pay a second blanket license fee for performance royalties to the recording companies that may or may not share the proceeds with the recording artists.

Cases of Note

by Bruce Strauch (The Citadel) <strauchk@earthlink.net>

Copyright - Exhaustive Elvis Enjoined


Tallman, Circuit Judge: "The King is dead. His legacy, and those who wish to profit from it, remain very much alive."

Initially, I thought this judge was going to write in mock-tabloid language. But no. It's as dry as any other appellate holding.

Plaintiffs are companies that own copyright in various clips of Elvis appearances on Ed Sullivan, Steve Allen and the extremely Baroque Elvis Aloha From Hawaii. Lieber and Stoller are, of course, the famous Brill Building producers who hold copyright in his greatest hits such as Jailhouse Rock and Hound Dog.

Passport Video created a 16-hour life of Elvis called The Definitive Elvis. Since even the most rabid fan couldn't sit through sixteen hours, it was broken into one hour segments with such gripping titles as "The Army Years" and "The Spiritual Soul of Elvis."

The plaintiffs' clips are used throughout for a total of 3% to 10% of the new work. Nearly the entire Steve Allen appearance is used and 35% of the Ed Sullivan. Copied photos and, of course, the music is used throughout.

As to damages, the Ed Sullivan Elvis sells for $10.00 per minute.

Plaintiffs got a preliminary injunction and this was appealed. A preliminary injunction should not be issued unless they can show likelihood of success on the merits. Which is to say likelihood of overcoming Passport's fair use defense.

And, of course, there are no "bright line rules" to simplify things, but only the laborious "case-by-case analysis." Los Angeles News Serv. v. CBS Broad., Inc., 305 F. 3d 924, 938 (9th Cir. 2002). So let's drag ourselves through fair use once again.

Purpose and Character

Passport was in the business of making money and this falls against fair use. Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. v. Nation Enters., 471 US 539, 562 (1985); see also Harper & Row, 471 US at 562 ("The crux of the profit/nonprofit distinction is not whether the sole motive of the use is monetary gain but whether the user stands to profit from exploitation of the copyrighted material without paying the customary price.").

The defense to this is a "transformative" nature of the new Elvis. Campbell v. Acuff-Rose Music Inc., 510 US 569, 579 (1994). Is it superseding the old work or adding something new through new expression, meaning, or message?

Monster Communications, Inc. v. Turner Broadcasting System, Inc., 935 F. Supp. 490, 493-94 (S.D.N.Y. 1996) held that the use of Muhammad Ali film clips in a commercial biography of the boxer was fair use because it constitutes a "combination of comment, criticism, scholarship and research" concerning "a figure of legitimate public concern."

Hoffen v. A&E Television Networks, 146 F. Supp. 2d 482, 444 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) found fair use in copyrighted clips of the actor Peter Graves again because it was transformative. "By movie clips of Graves were used to demonstrate his humble beginnings in outdated, "campy" trash films."

Until he advanced to up-to-date, "campy" trash films.

The Ninth Circuit did not care for the fact that Passport advertised its video as containing "Every Film and Television Appearance." It was trying to profit by pulling together the TV appearances in one place without paying the customary fee.

Also, the use by Passport was not consistently transformative. Some are used only briefly continued on page 76.