

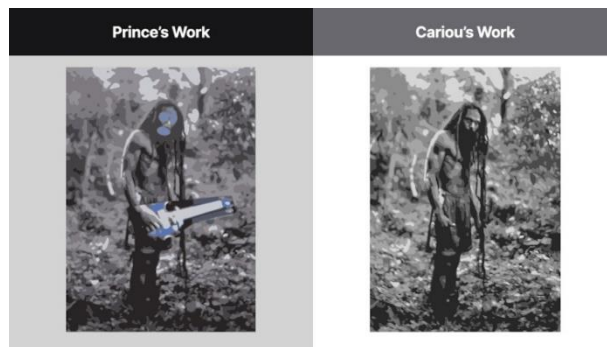
Regina Jane A. Garnace

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1. Transformative use: *Cariou v. Prince*: In 2011, photographer Patrick Cariou sued artist Richard Prince for copyright infringement, claiming that Prince's use of his photographs in a series of collages was a violation of copyright law. Prince argued that his use of the photographs was protected by fair use because it was transformative. The court ultimately ruled in favor of Cariou, stating that Prince's use of the photographs was not transformative enough to qualify as fair use.

Reference:

Cariou v. Prince, 714 F.3d 694 (2d Cir. 2013).



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2. Historical preservation: *Blanch v. Koons*: In 2006, photographer Andrea Blanch sued artist Jeff Koons for copyright infringement, claiming that Koons used one of her photographs in a sculpture without her permission. Koons argued that his use of the photograph was protected by fair use because it was for the purpose of historical preservation. The court ultimately ruled in favor of Koons, stating that his use of the photograph was transformative enough to qualify as fair use.

Reference: *Blanch v. Koons*, 467 F.3d 244 (2d Cir. 2006).



3. Parody: Photographer Annie Leibovitz filed a copyright infringement lawsuit against Paramount Pictures in 1990, alleging that the movie poster for "Naked Gun 33½: The Final Insult" parodied her well-known photograph of actress Demi Moore. Paramount defended its use of the photo by claiming fair use, stating that it was intended for the purpose of parody. The court ultimately sided with Paramount, ruling that their use of the photo was transformative and therefore qualified as fair use.

Reference: Leibovitz v. Paramount Pictures Corp., 137 F.3d 109 (2d Cir. 1998).



Source: https://cjstanley7.files.wordpress.com/2013/09/demi_naked.jpg

4. News reporting: Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. v. Nation Enterprises: In 1985, publisher Harper & Row sued The Nation magazine for copyright infringement, claiming that the magazine had published excerpts from former President Gerald Ford's memoir without permission. The Nation argued that its use of the excerpts was protected by fair use because it was for the purpose of news reporting. The court ultimately ruled in favor of Harper & Row, but did acknowledge that news reporting could be a valid use under fair use.

Reference:

Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. v. Nation Enterprises, 471 U.S. 539 (1985).



5. News Reporting: Associated Press vs. Shepard Fairey: In 2008, artist Shepard Fairey created a portrait of then-presidential candidate Barack Obama, which he used on posters and other merchandise. The portrait was based on a photograph taken by the Associated Press (AP), and the AP claimed copyright infringement. Fairey argued that his use of the photograph fell under fair use because it was used for news reporting and commentary, as well as political speech. The court ultimately settled the case, but it was a clear example of fair use for news reporting purposes.

Reference: Associated Press v. Fairey, 584 F. Supp. 2d 1070 (C.D. Cal. 2008).



Source: <https://static01.nyt.com/packages/flash/Lens/2011/01/20110112-KM-Showcase-Obama/20110112-KM-Showcase-Obama.jpg>