1. RIAA ~~ Recording Industry Association of America
   1. Why are copyrights important to them?
   2. What recourse do they have?
   3. Who do they pursue?
      1. Automated
      2. Mistaken Identity
   4. Cost $750 per song (min. damage) 🡪 $3 million for an iPod
2. Past vs. Present
   1. Hard to make just a few copies
   2. Expensive to make a few copies
   3. Time consuming to make a few copies
   4. Obvious you’re making copies
   5. Limited damage
3. Copyright Infringement
   1. Crime leading to jail time
      1. 1897 🡪 up to one year in jail
      2. 1992 🡪 only one year but only if done for the purpose of commercial advantage or private financial gain
      3. 1997 🡪 any unauthorized copying with retail value of over $1,000
4. Peer 🡨🡪 Peer Upheaval
   1. Napster 🡪 file sharing program
      * 1. Napster holds “addresses” of where shared files can be found
        2. Not centralized but peer 🡨🡪 peer
        3. Very efficient
        4. Very large scale!
      1. Guilty of secondary copyright infringement
      2. How does the Internet structure/philosophy contribute/allow this?
5. Next generation of peer 🡨🡪 peer
   1. No centralized directory 🡪 distributed directory
   2. Challenged
      1. VCR’s and copyright infringement 🡪 “substantial noninfringing uses”
   3. Went to Supreme Court
      1. “Object of promoting its use to infringe copyright”
      2. Not Sony VCR case
      3. But what is meant by intent
6. Authorized Use Only
   1. Computers must be allowed to make copies to work (cache, RAM, etc)
   2. Do we need “authorized” permission to look at a copy
   3. DRM 🡪 Digit Rights Management
      1. Forcing copies to abide by specified rights
         1. Printing, copying, modifying, etc. (can be done with PDF)
      2. Can be broken 🡪 write one software (and break the encryption)
      3. Can require OS to restrict which software 🡪 can only modify OS
7. Trusted Platform Module
   1. Chip to check OS to ensure it has not been “modified”
8. Controlling access to bits
   1. What does this really mean?
      1. Prevents copyright infringement
      2. Can be used to track usage
      3. Can be used to control access to information (in a non-free society)
      4. Restricts free experimenting
      5. There are always ways around it
9. Forbidden Technology
   1. DMCA (Digital Millennium Copyright Act)
      1. Outlaws technology for bypassing copyright protection (or even providing links to such information)
   2. Circumvention is illegal even if you are accessing non-copyrighted material
   3. Different from most other things 🡪 no laws against books on how to do other illegal activities
   4. Exceptions became essential
      1. Law enforcement
      2. Technologies to unlock cell phones
10. Review
    1. Copyrights are important.
    2. Copyrights are complicated.
    3. Technology has made copyrights even more complicated.
11. Fair Use