

Copyright

Law 115 | Week 3 | Lecture 6 Rachael Vaughn

Agenda

- 1. Fair Use Factors
- 2. Fair Use Example Cases
 - a. Hustler and Jerry Falwell case
 - b. Campbell v. Acuff Rose
 - c. The Cat Not in the Hat
 - d. The Harry Potter Lexicon

Fair Use

17 USC § 107 provides a defense to copyright infringement based

on four factors...

1. purpose and character of the use

- 2. nature of the copyrighted work
- 3. amount and substantiality of the portion taken
- 4. effect of the use upon the potential market



Fair Use: Factors 1 and 2

Factor 1: Purpose and character of the use

- Is the use transformative?
- Is the use commercial?

Factor 2: The nature of the copyrighted work

- Creative work given more protection than factual work
- Example: news article vs. novel

Fair Use: Factors 3 and 4

Factor 3: The amount and substantiality used

- No fixed amount
- Quantity of the work taken and the quality and importance of the portion taken (the "heart of the work")

Factor 4: The effect of the use upon the potential market

- Will the use supplant the market for the copyrighted work?
- What about the market for derivative works?

Fair Use: Hustler Case

Jerry Falwell talks about his first time.



mom? Isn't that a bit

FALWELL: I don't think so. Looks don't mean that much to me in a

Baptist whore with a \$100 donation.

INTERVIEWER: Campari in the crapper with Mom . . . how inter-

esting. Well, how was it?

FALWELL: The Campari

was great, but Mom passed out before I could come.

FALWELL: My first time was in an outhouse outside Lynchburg

INTERVIEWER: Wasn't it a little cramped?

FALWELL: Not after I kicked the

me all about it

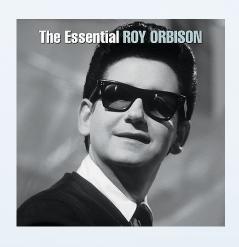
FALWELL: I never really expected to make it with Mom, but then after she showed all the other guys in town such a good time, Sure . . .

outhouse. Between Mom and the shit, the flies were too

- Factor 1: primary purpose was rebutting a personal attack (MM)
- Factor 2: creative work (Hustler)
- Factor 3: the entire work was copied (Hustler)
- Factor 4: virtually no effect on the market for the magazine (MM)

The court ruled for MM so the fair use defense applied.

Fair Use: Campbell v. Acuff Rose

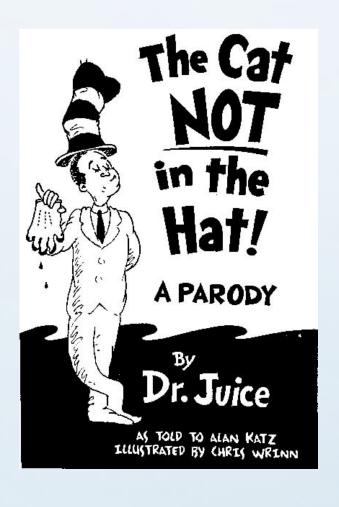


2 Live Crew: http://youtu.be/JJjuxDa
9sWM

- Factor 1: commercial purpose, but highly transformative (2 Live Crew)
- Factor 2: creative work (Orbison)
- Factor 3: took the heart of the work, but this was necessary for parody (2 Live Crew)
- Factor 4: no evidence of market harm (2 Live Crew)

The court ruled for **2 Live Crew** so the fair use defense applied.

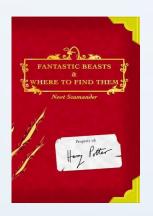
Fair Use: Cat in the Hat Case

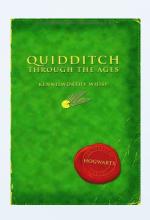


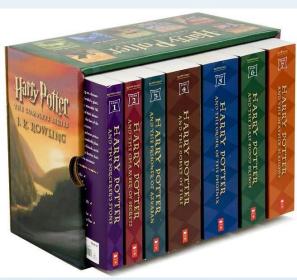
- Factor 1: commercial work and not transformative (Dr. Seuss)
- Factor 2: creative work (Dr. Seuss)
- Factor 3: large portions copied and not needed for purpose (Dr. Seuss)
- Factor 4: no evidence of effect on the market (Dr. Juice)

The court ruled for **Dr. Seuss** so the fair use defense did NOT apply.

Fair Use: HP Lexicon Case



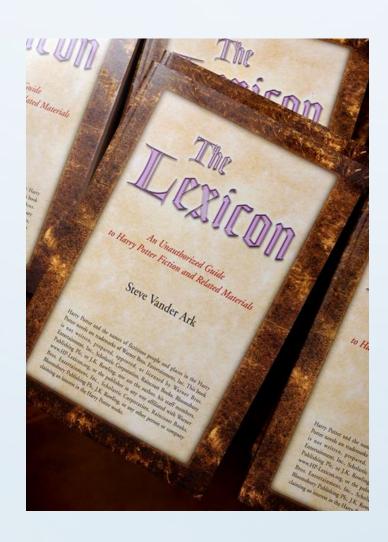




- Factor 1: commercial purpose, transformative with respect to the original books, but not the companion books (Rowling/WB)
- Factor 2: creative work (Rowling/WB)
- Factor 3: portions copied verbatim, but close call(Rowling/WB)
- Factor 4: no competition with books(Lexicon)

The court ruled for **Rowling/WB** so the fair use defense did NOT apply.

Fair Use: HP Lexicon Case



- The court awarded statutory damages in the amount of \$6750 (\$750 X 9)
- After the litigation, Steve Vander Ark published a new book: The Lexicon
- The Harry Potter Lexicon web site still exists: http://www.hp-lexicon.org