# Copyright Law

Prof. Madison
University of Pittsburgh School of Law

# Topics:

- Litigation Considerations: Who is a Possible Defendant?
- Who is a Potential Licensee?
- Mixing Statutory and Common Law Concepts

# **The faces of infringement**: Who is liable and how? Or, who must bargain?

- **1. Direct** infringement (§ 501(a): "Anyone who violates any of the exclusive rights of the copyright owner . . . is an infringer . . . .")
- 2. Contributory infringement (non-statutory)
- **3. Vicarious** infringement (non-statutory)
- **4. Special problems**: Device manufacturers and distributors, Internet Service Providers, and On-Line Service Providers (facilitators)
- **5. Criminal** copyright infringement (save for later)

# Styles of enforcement / regulation:

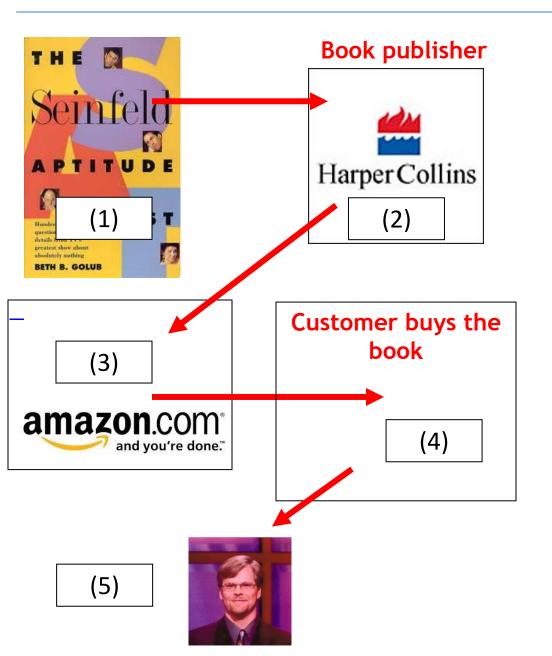
- 1. Lawsuits / bilateral licensing (specific © owner v. identified users/ defts)
- 2. Compulsory and statutory licensing (all qualifying users, regardless of  $\mathbb{C}$  owner's intent or preference ( $\S\S$  111, 114, 115, 119))
- 3. Regulatory licensing (§§ 1001 etc., a/k/a AHRA; § 1201 of the DMCA)
- 4. Collective rights organizations (CROs): Voluntary industry self-regulation (ASCAP, BMI, Harry Fox); authorized in the Copyright Act
- 5. Statutory exceptions (§ 110)

Remember the plaintiff's case: (i) Ownership of a valid ©; (ii) unauthorized exercise of one or more of the rights specified in § 106.

Who is liable, and how? In practice, the answer becomes the answer(s) to: Who can/ must police/monitor a market or system for potential infringements and decide whether to pursue enforcement? Nb. repeats of intersections of economic incentives, "free riding" arguments, ethics, and IT as adding to © owner's economic power (more formats, more markets!) and/or threatening it (more infringement!)

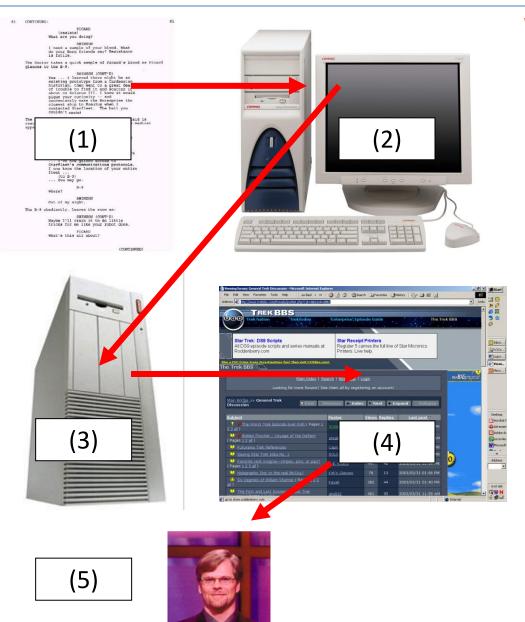
- a. Direct infringement (Section 501(a): "Anyone who violates any of the exclusive rights of the copyright owner . . . is an infringer . . . .")
  - i. General understanding: Strict liability; no proof of "intent to infringe" required.
  - ii. Is any causation or volitional act required? Meaning: must the plaintiff prove (or may the defendant disprove "intent to [copy]")?
- b. Contributory infringement (borrowed from tort law)
  - i. Knowledge of the infringement
  - ii. Material contribution
- **c. Vicarious infringement** (borrowed from tort law)
  - i. Right and ability to control the infringing activity
  - ii. Direct financial benefit from the infringement

# The Faces of Infringement: Who Commits Direct Copyright Infringement?



- (1) Author copies material without authorization (Author may violate §§ 106(1), (2) unless § 102(b), § 107 help)
- (2) Book is reviewed, edited, and published by a major publisher, which sells the books (Publisher may violate § 106(3), also can invoke §§ 102(b), 107)
- (3) Major book retailers, which stock thousands of books (Retailer may violate § 106(3), also can invoke §§ 102(b), 107))
- (4) Customers (no liability!)
- (5) One customer, a law professor, reads aloud from the book to an audience of law students (Speaker may violate § 106(4), also can invoke §§ 102(b), 107))

### The Faces of Infringement: What Changes in a Computer Network World?



# Who commits direct copyright infringement?

- (1) A copyrighted work is uploaded(Uploader may violate §§ 106 (1),(3) (cf §§ 102(b), 107))
- The upload is processed by software supervised by a human BBS operator and is forwarded automatically to an ISP (Does the human violate §§ 106 (1), (3)? No.)
- (3) The ISP, Netcom, carries the BBS on Usenet (an internet service), by automatically forwarding its contents (Does the ISP violate § 106 (1), (3)? No.)
- (4) Every human USENET subscriber around the world has access to the work and might download it (Subscriber may violate § 106 (1))

RTC v. Netcom On-Line Comm. (N.D. Cal. 1995)

Who is liable, and how? In practice, the answer becomes the answer(s) to: Who can/ must police/monitor a market or system for potential infringements and decide whether to pursue enforcement? Nb. repeats of intersections of economic incentives, "free riding" arguments, ethics, and IT as adding to © owner's economic power (more formats, more markets!) and/or threatening it (more infringement!)

- a. Direct infringement (Section 501(a): "Anyone who violates any of the exclusive rights of the copyright owner . . . is an infringer . . . .")
  - i. General understanding: Strict liability; no proof of "intent to infringe" required.
  - ii. Is any causation or volitional act required? Meaning: must the plaintiff prove (or may the defendant disprove "intent to [copy]")?
- **b.** Contributory infringement (borrowed from tort law)
  - i. Knowledge of the infringement
  - ii. Material contribution
- **c.** Vicarious infringement (borrowed from tort law)
  - i. Right and ability to control the infringing activity
  - ii. Direct financial benefit from the infringement



Dance hall daze: Copyright law holds dance hall operators liable for infringements by the performers (public performances!) IF the operators have the ability to control the performance and \$\$\$ benefit from it (*vicarious* liability) AND/OR if they know of the infringing activity and contribute substantially to it (*contributory* liability). Mere landlords are usually not liable.

# The Copyright Law

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, U.S. Code) governs the making of reproductions of copyrighted work.

The person using the reproduction equipment is liable for any infringement.

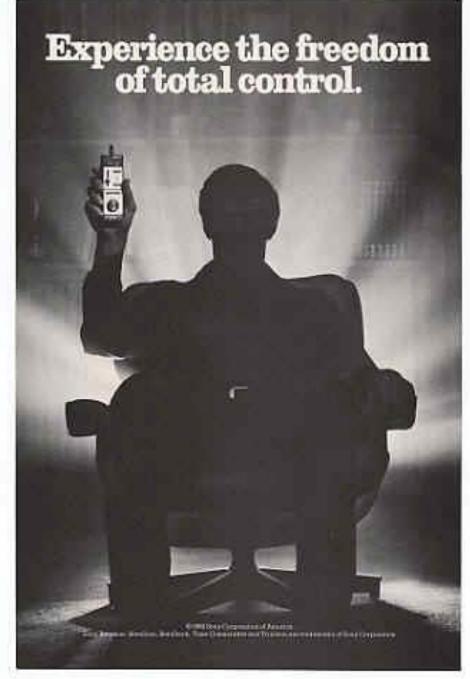
For more information on the laws regarding copyrights contact the United States Copyright Office at 202.707.3000.

The FedEx Kinko's policy requires written permission from the copyright holder in order to reproduce any copyrighted works.

Our primary objective is to take care of your needs. We sincerely appreciate your understanding and cooperation in complying with the FedEx Kinko's copying policy. Thank you for your business.

Please see a FedEx Kinko's team member to obtain a Copyright Permission Request form.





#### The new Sony Betamax SL-5800 frees you from the restraints of time, memory and circumstance. And makes you master of them all.

#### Mastering time, memory and circumstance.

The Belsmar gives you the power to aller the laters of time steel. You can record one channel while wanting another

You can program a to record a expects of above on four different channels, for up to four-teen days in advance. And with our optional Bendhard type changer you can even record up to twenty sold hours of consecutive parameters.

If having all this programming in the pain of your hand seems a lat everwhelming, we've got some more good news to: you

Mastering motion.

The Sony Beamer SL 5900 has a remarkable feature called BetaScarp that allows you to find any single image from although the thousands of prosper in a tape many hours long BetaScan lets you up fast forward or revenue without observabling the image on the acres on A Variable BetaScan leature less you actus; the speed at which you can new the upper

from two times up to twenty times request speed. A Variable slow motion feature allows you to go from Preece Prione up to one-build. nurmal speed. And our Presse Frame in really frame. I'm dear and still end optically the without noise lines or describes.

Mastering space.

This Betamer sho has a Time Commander Remove Coord Results that lets you trime Variable Bendoon. Varlable Sto-motion, Frame by Trace Advance and Freeze Francing, without moving from the confirm of your bed or easy that

Mastering the medium.

The elegant sophuricated technology of the Bertamas SL 5800 goves you a new kind of the edorn it less you record whether you're home or away it great you across to a vast variety of programming that you can buy or rest And a Sony Pirtable Videotope Chinem enables you to actually make your own programs, and play them tack instantly.

The Sony Betamer SL-98/0 lets you shape and mod lets your to conform to your desires, to eatiefy your own particular needs and oberests. It allows you to make the final decision.

shout what you'll watch and the way you'll watch.

If presents you win an almost inhote possibility of chooses And tiests what beed in it all about.



SONY

Manager James C. Str. Print.

Sony Corp. of America v. Universal City Studios, Inc. (U.S. 1984)

LOCATION

SWAP MEET

EVENTS

VENDOR INFO



A swap meet:

More like a landlord/tenant relationship (no knowledge, no control) or a "dance hall" (knowledge, control)?





Thank you for visiting our website. Cherry Avenue Auction is open Tuesdays and Saturdays all year 'round. We're Fresno's oldest and biggest outdoor market, where vendors and shoppers come together in a casual, family-friendly place. We're located in southwest Fresno's Raisin belt, affectionately known as the "Easton Area." Local families, carrying on the tradition from previous generations, farm most of the area

Located on the northeast corner of American and Cherry Avenue, the Market has 54 acres of open air shopping! Over 200 shade trees, grassy areas and shade canopies that cover many of the Market's walkways, help keep you cool, even during the summer. Visit us today and enjoy a full day of shopping!

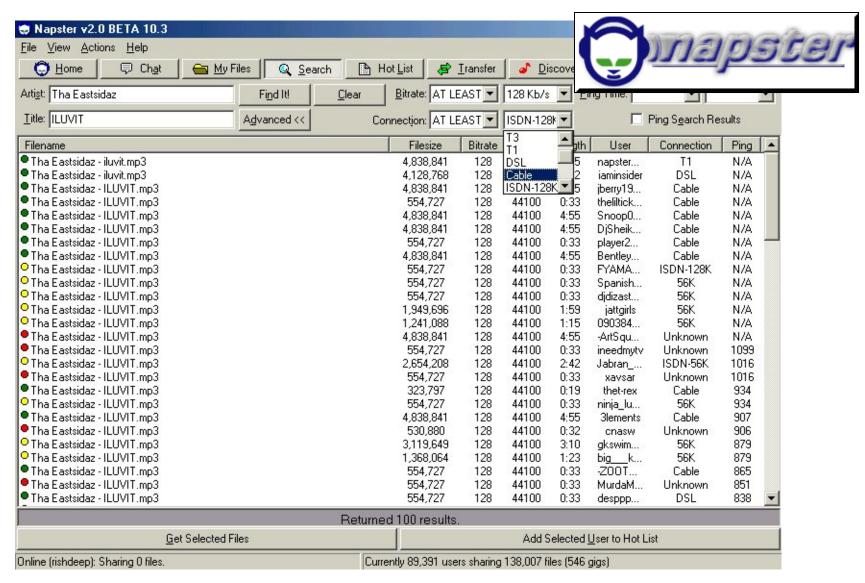
For your added comfort, Cherry Avenue Auction also has: ATM machine, Arcade, Bounce house, Pony rides AND... great fair-style food! Bring your appetite, our vendors "aim to please" and offer both carryout and sit down dining.

Great staff, great attractions, great fun and most importantly – great bargains and discount shopping await you! Check out the rest of our site to learn more about Cherry Avenue Auction.

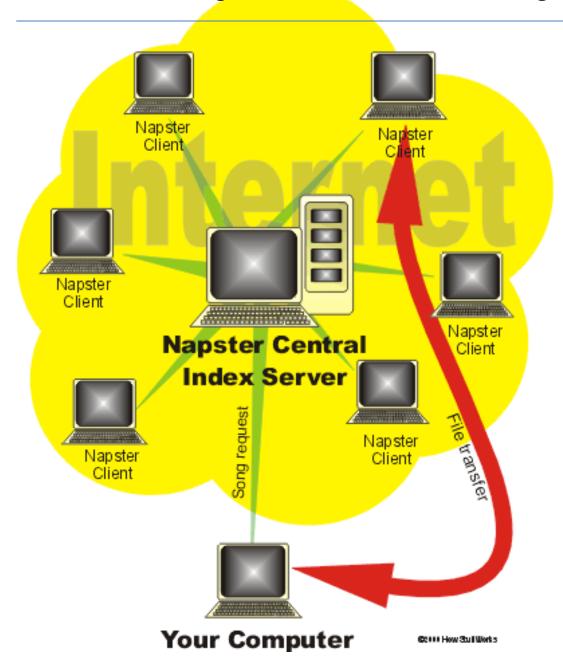
Thank you,

Neil and Mitch Burson





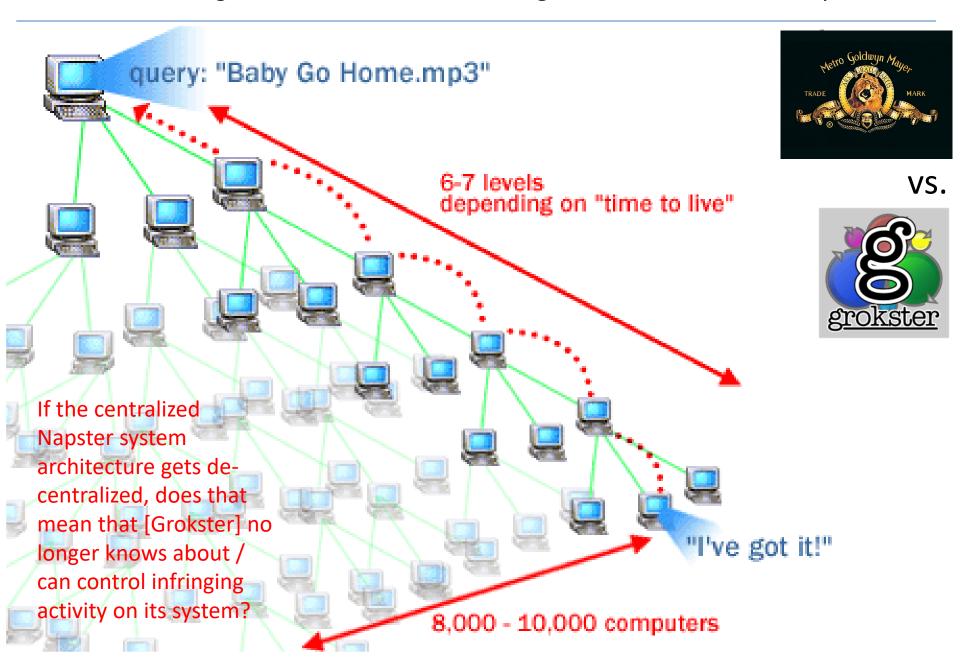
A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc. (9th Cir. 2001)

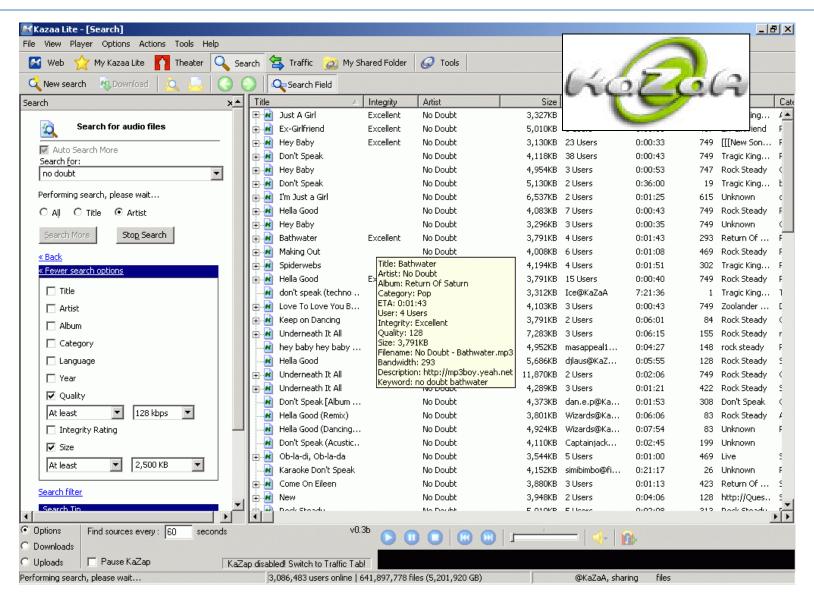




A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc. (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001)

Does the centralized Napster
system architecture
automatically imply that
Napster knows about / can
control infringing activity on
its system?
If not, what else must the
plaintiff show in order to
hold Napster liable?





The Kazaa / Grokster user interface was functionally indistinguishable from the Napster system interface.

Does the UX/UI matter, or does the technical side matter? Both?



VS.



What is "inducement"? A species of contributory liability, or a new theory? And what becomes of Sony v. Universal?(i) Limit Sony to the idea of "intent"; (ii) restrict Sony's view of

"substantial" noninfringing use; (iii) keep Sony as is.

MGM Studios, Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd (U.S. 2005)

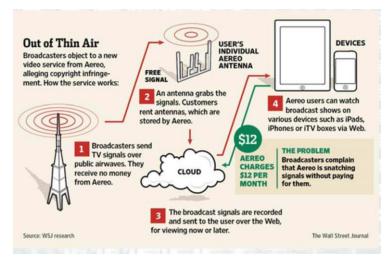
# The Faces of Infringement

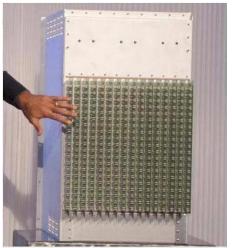
# Notes regarding contributory and vicarious infringement:

- 1. Still non-statutory (see Sony v. Universal City Studios (U.S. 1984))
- 2. Do the doctrines apply equally to device cases and non-device cases?
  - a. Sales of devices that facilitate copyright infringement do not support secondary liability so long as the devices are "capable of substantial noninfringing use." *See Sony.*
  - b. Do the doctrines focus on the defendant's actions or on the harm that (arguably) results? Both? See Grokster (and cases since)
- 3. Do courts blur the doctrines together?
  - a. Knowledge by the defendant (contributory infringement) vs.
  - b. Control by the defendant (vicarious infringement)
- 4. How should these doctrines apply to Internet services?
  - a. Internet service providers (RTC v. Netcom: some "knowledge" (notice?) of infringement is required before they are liable)
  - b. File swapping/sharing/hosting software and services (*Napster* and *Grokster*: "knowledge"/notice may be inferred partly from tech design, partly from ???)
  - c. YouTube and other social media. Is this a device (a technology), or a service?
- 5. Problems of scale: applying an analog law to a digital, networked world

ABC, Inc. v. Aereo (US 2014): Aereo designed a system – thousands of individual antennas, each of which can be assigned to an individual Aereo subscriber to record and re-transmit broadcast TV content to that subscriber – based on Cablevision.

- Does *Aereo* infringe the public performance right in broadcast TV content? Is Aereo publicly performing the works (as a *direct* infringer)?
- The Supreme Court majority: yes (nb. why, under § 106?); no discussion of whether the company has made an affirmative choice to perform anything.
- Dissent: the company made no such choice; if there is a public performance, then the *customers* are publicly performing the works.
- Is Aereo engaged in contributory or vicarious infringement?







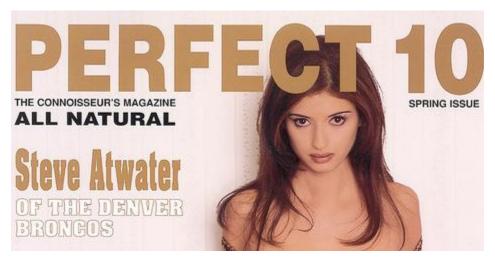
An Aereo antenna, and an Aereo antenna array Compare "public performance" right analysis of the Aereo system

Court majority: Aereo "publicly performs" the works

with

- "reproduction right" analysis of Betamaxes and VCRs in *Sony v. Universal* (U.S. 1984)
- Court majority: consumers reproduce the works;
   Sony, which sold the VCRs, does not

The Faces of Infringement: Expanding the Scope of "Material Contribution"?





# Perfect 10 v. VISA Int'l (9th Cir. 2007)

Secondary liability or "tertiary" liability (is VISA liable for harm that Google contributes to when a user infringes a copyright?)

How does VISA differ from Google as (a potential) "enabler" of copyright infringement?