

# The Basics of Copyright

## Summary Notes

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### Copyright Law

A law that came out in 1976 to protect the work and provide incentive for authors, inventors and other creators to publish, create, produce, etc. It is an intellectual property right.

**“Fair Use” Provision** – Came out in 1979 to grant teachers, students, scholars the rights to copy limited portions of copyrighted work if they meet certain criteria, which are the material must be 1) non-profit/educational, 2) limited quantity, 3) effect on commercial market, 4) credit was given to the author, artist, or producer.

**Copyright Law Applications** – Copyright protection applies to print, music video, photography, multimedia, computer software (1989 amendment), and the Internet. Protects written, dramatic, musical, artistic, photographic and choreographic works and inventions.

**Note: Expressions can be copyrighted, facts and ideas cannot be copyrighted.**

### Rights of Copyright Holder:

1) Copy, 2) Edit, 3) Display/Distribute, 4) Perform Publicly, 5) Transmit

### Computer Ethics

Standards of behavior for using technology and the Internet. Rules to protect privacy and copyrighted works.

### Educational Multimedia Guidelines (1996)

Guidelines that allow for copying limited portions, usually no more than 10% of a published work  
For educational, non-profit use Credit must be given to producer.

Print: 10% & 1 photo, cartoon, diagram/book or periodical

Illustrations: No more than 5/artist or photographer.

Videos: 10% or 3 minutes of legal copy; whichever is less.

Software: One program per single license or amount/site license.

Internet: Read policies on site, or do not repost w/o permission – words not logo links to resources.

Music: 10% or 30 seconds.

TV: Read re-record rights.

### Copyright Notice

Letter © with a circle around it, year of copyright, publishers name

### Copyright Registration/Resources

<http://www.loc.gov/copyright> Copyright Basics – addresses all issues regarding copyright

### Copying and Posting to the Internet:

The same law applies to copying from the Internet as from printed materials, although it is a little more complicated because we don't always know whether material on the web is true. Must credit the publisher and/or site. Larger portions or to repeat use or post to your website requires written permission.

### Personal Web Pages

You can put all your own original works on your own page. If you want to add links to other sites, you should type in the name of the site for the link; do not use their logo without permission. It is illegal to repost other author's and creator's work to the web without their written permission.

### Posting on MySpace

Read their Copyright Policy, Privacy Policy and Terms and Use. Use good judgement about posting personal information or photos. More people will see this information than you think.

### Public Domain

Older materials and some government documents that can be copied.

**Copyright Policy** – Tells you whether you can copy the materials from the website and how to reference the use.

**Privacy Policy** – Tells you how the website will use your personal information.

**Terms and Conditions** – Tells you more about their site, how you can use their materials, what you agree to when signing up for something or using their site, etc.

**Life of Copyright** – Author/Creator's lifetime + 70 years

**Copyright Notice** – Copyright symbol, year of copyright, and publisher or author's name.

### Resources:

*United States Copyright Office Circular 21; Sections 107, 108, and 110 of the Copyright Act (1976) and subsequent amendments, including the Digital Millennium Copyright Act; Fair Use for Educational Multimedia.*

[www.copyright.gov](http://www.copyright.gov)