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COPYRIGHT BASICS

1. What is copyright?

Copyright is a form of protection provided by the laws of the United States for "original works of authorship" including literary, dramatic, musical, architectural, cartographic, choreographic, pantomimic, pictorial, graphic, sculptural, and audiovisual creations. "Copyright" literally means the right to copy, but has come to mean that body of exclusive rights granted by law to copyright owners for protection of their work. Copyright protection does not extend to any idea, procedure, process, system, title, principle, or discovery. Similarly, names, titles, short phrases, slogans, familiar symbols, mere variations of typographic ornamentation, lettering, coloring, and listings of contents or ingredients are not subject to copyright. [Source: U.S. Copyright Office (USCO)]

2. What does copyright protect?

Copyright, a form of intellectual property law, protects original works of authorship including literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, such as poetry, novels, movies, songs, computer software, and architecture. Copyright does not protect facts, ideas, systems, or methods of operation, although it may protect the way these things are expressed. See Circular 1, *Copyright Basics*, section "[What Works Are Protected](#)." (Source: USCO)

3. When is a work protected?

A work is under copyright protection the moment it is created and fixed in a tangible form that it is perceptible either directly or with the aid of a machine or device. (Source: USCO)

4. Do works have to be registered with the U.S. Copyright Office to be protected?

No. In general, registration is voluntary. Copyright exists from the moment the work is created. You will have to register, however, if you wish to bring a lawsuit for infringement of a U.S. work. (Source: USCO)

5. What is a "poor man's copyright?"

The practice of sending a copy of your own work to yourself is sometimes called a "poor man's copyright." There is no provision in the copyright law regarding any such type of protection, and it is not a substitute for registration. (Source: USCO)

6. What are the exclusive rights of copyright owners?

Per Section 106, Title 17, U.S. Code, copyright owners have the exclusive right to:

- Reproduce the work;
- Prepare derivative works;
- Distribute copies or phonorecords* of the work to the public by sale, rental, lease, or lending;
- Perform the work publicly, in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and motion pictures and other audiovisual works;

- Display the copyrighted work publicly in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works, including the individual images of a motion picture or other audiovisual work ; and
- Perform the copyrighted work publicly by means of a digital audio transmission in the case of sound recordings.**

***Phonorecord:** A material object in which sounds are fixed and from which the sounds can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with the aid of a machine or device. A Phonorecord may include a cassette tape, an LP vinyl disk, a compact disk, or other means of fixing sounds. A Phonorecord does not include those sounds accompanying a motion picture or other audiovisual work.

****Sound recording:** A sound recording is a work that results from the fixation of a series of musical, spoken, or other sounds, regardless of the nature of the material objects in which they are embodied. A sound recording does not include the sounds accompanying a motion picture or other audiovisual work. Copyright in a sound recording protects the particular series of sounds embodied in the sound recording. Copyright registration for a sound recording alone is not the same as registration for the musical, dramatic, or literary work recorded. The underlying work may be registered in its own right apart from any recording of the performance. (Source: USCO)

7. What is a copyright infringement?

As a general matter, copyright infringement occurs when a copyrighted work is reproduced, distributed, performed, publicly displayed, or made into a derivative work without the permission of the copyright owner. (Source: USCO)

8. How is a copyright different from a patent or a trademark?

Copyright protects original works of authorship, while a patent protects inventions or discoveries. Ideas and discoveries are not protected by the copyright law, although the way in which they are expressed may be. A trademark protects words, phrases, symbols, or designs identifying the source of the goods or services of one party and distinguishing them from those of others. (Source: USCO)

9. How long does a copyright last?

The term of copyright for a particular work depends on several factors, including whether it has been published, and, if so, the date of first publication. As a general rule, for works created after January 1, 1978, copyright protection lasts for the life of the author plus an additional 70 years. For an anonymous work, a pseudonymous work, or a work made for hire, the copyright endures for a term of 95 years from the year of its first publication or a term of 120 years from the year of its creation, whichever expires first. For works first published prior to 1978, the term will vary depending on several factors. To determine the length of copyright protection for a particular work, consult [chapter 3](#) of the Copyright Act (title 17 of the *United States Code*). More information on the term of copyright can be found in [Circular 15a](#), *Duration of Copyright*, and [Circular 1](#), *Copyright Basics*. (Source: USCO)

10. Do copyrights have to be renewed?

No. Works created on or after January 1, 1978, are not subject to renewal registration. As to works published or registered prior to January 1, 1978, renewal registration is optional after 28 years but does provide certain legal advantages. For information on how to file a renewal application as well

as the legal benefit for doing so, see [Circular 15](#), *Renewal of Copyright*, and [Circular 15a](#), *Duration of Copyright*. (Source: USCO)

11. What is "fair use?"

One of the rights accorded to the owner of copyright is the right to reproduce or to authorize others to reproduce the work in copies or phonorecords. This right is subject to certain limitations found in sections 107 through 118 of the Copyright Act ([Title 17, U. S. Code](#)). One of the more important limitations is the doctrine of "fair use." Although fair use was not mentioned in the previous copyright law, the doctrine has developed through a substantial number of court decisions over the years. This doctrine has been codified in section 107 of the copyright law.

Section 107 contains a list of the various purposes for which the reproduction of a particular work may be considered "fair," such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, and research. Section 107 also sets out four factors to be considered in determining whether or not a particular use is fair:

- the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
- the nature of the copyrighted work;
- amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
- the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

The distinction between "fair use" and infringement may be unclear and not easily defined. There is no specific number of words, lines, or notes that may safely be taken without permission.

Acknowledging the source of the copyrighted material does not substitute for obtaining permission.

The 1961 *Report of the Register of Copyrights on the General Revision of the U.S. Copyright Law* cites examples of activities that courts have regarded as fair use:

- "quotation of excerpts in a review or criticism for purposes of illustration or comment;
- quotation of short passages in a scholarly or technical work, for illustration or clarification of the author's observations;
- use in a parody of some of the content of the work parodied;
- summary of an address or article, with brief quotations, in a news report;
- reproduction by a library of a portion of a work to replace part of a damaged copy;
- **reproduction by a teacher or student of a small part of a work to illustrate a lesson;**
- reproduction of a work in legislative or judicial proceedings or reports;
- incidental and fortuitous reproduction, in a newsreel or broadcast, of a work located in the scene of an event being reported."

Copyright protects the particular way an author has expressed himself; it does not extend to any ideas, systems, or factual information conveyed in the work.

The safest course is always to get permission from the copyright owner before using copyrighted material. The Copyright Office cannot give this permission.

When it is impracticable to obtain permission, use of copyrighted material should be avoided unless the doctrine of “fair use” would clearly apply to the situation. The Copyright Office can neither determine if a certain use may be considered “fair” nor advise on possible copyright violations. If there is any doubt, it is advisable to consult an attorney*. (Source: USCO)

*For FSI: Consult L/PD.

12. Where is the public domain?

The public domain is not a place. A work of authorship is in the “public domain” if it is no longer under copyright protection or if it failed to meet the requirements for copyright protection. Works in the public domain may be used freely without the permission of the former copyright owner. (Source: USCO)

13. Is a copyright good in other countries?

The United States has copyright relations with most countries throughout the world, and as a result of these agreements, we honor each other's citizens' copyrights. However, the United States does not have such copyright relationships with every country. For a listing of countries and the nature of their copyright relations with the United States, see [Circular 38a](#), *International Copyright Relations of the United States*. (Source: USCO)

OBTAINING PERMISSION FOR USE OF COPYRIGHT MATERIAL

14. How do I get permission to use someone else's work?

You can ask for it. If you know who the copyright owner is, you may contact the owner directly. If you are not certain about the ownership or have other related questions, you may wish to request that the Copyright Office conduct a search of its records or you may search yourself. See the next question for more details. (Source: USCO)

15. How can I find out who owns a copyright?

The Copyright Office can provide you with the information available in its records. A search of registrations, renewals, and recorded transfers of ownership made before 1978 requires a manual search of its files. Upon request, its staff will search its records at the statutory rate of \$150 for each hour. There is no fee if you conduct a search in person at the Copyright Office. Copyright registrations made and documents recorded from 1978 to date are available for searching online. For further information, see [Circular 22](#), *How to Investigate the Copyright Status of a Work*, and [Circular 23](#), *Copyright Card Catalog and the Online File*. (Source: USCO)

16. How can I obtain copies of someone else's work and/or registration certificate?

The Copyright Office will not honor a request for a copy of someone else's protected work without written authorization from the copyright owner or from his or her designated agent, unless the work is involved in litigation. In the latter case, a litigation statement is required. A certificate of registration for any registered work can be obtained for a fee of \$40. [Circular 6](#), *Access to and Copies of Copyright Records and Deposit*, provides additional information. (Source: USCO)

17. How much of someone else's work can I use without getting permission?

Under the *fair use* doctrine of the U.S. copyright statute, it is permissible to use limited portions of a work including quotes, for purposes such as commentary, criticism, news reporting, and scholarly reports. There are no legal rules permitting the use of a specific number of words, a certain number of musical notes, or percentage of a work. Whether a particular use qualifies as fair use depends on all the circumstances. See [FL 102](#), *Fair Use*, and [Circular 21](#), *Reproductions of Copyrighted Works by Educators and Librarians*. (Source: USCO)

18. How much do I have to change in order to claim copyright in someone else's work?

Only the owner of copyright in a work has the right to prepare, or to authorize someone else to create, a new version of that work. Accordingly, you cannot claim copyright to another's work, no matter how much you change it, unless you have the owner's consent. See [Circular 14](#), *Copyright Registration for Derivative Works*. (Source: USCO)

19. What is the difference between copyright and plagiarism?

- You are absolved from plagiarism if you acknowledge the source of the work;
- You are not absolved from copyright infringement if you copy a work even if you acknowledged the source; and
- If you do not acknowledge the source of a work and copy the work, you are violating both plagiarism and copyright.
(Source: L/PD)

20. Could I be sued for using someone else's work? How about quotes or samples?

If you use a copyrighted work without authorization, the owner may be entitled to bring an infringement action against you. There are circumstances under the [fair use](#) doctrine where a quote or a sample may be used without permission. However, in cases of doubt, the Copyright Office recommends that permission be obtained. (Source: USCO)

USE OF GOVERNMENT MATERIALS ON STATE.GOV

21. Is U.S. Government information copyrighted?

Generally, U.S. Government materials are considered in the public domain unless otherwise specified as copyrighted. For more information on copyrights for U.S. Government information, please visit the following website: <http://foia.state.gov/masterdocs/05fam/05m0480.pdf> (Source: PA)

22. Who manages State.gov?

The www.state.gov website serves as the State Department's portal of information on U.S. foreign policy and information about the State Department. It is managed by the Office of Electronic Information, Bureau of Public Affairs. Websites of U.S. embassies, consulates, and other posts abroad (listed at <http://usembassy.state.gov>) are managed by those posts. (Source: PA)

23. What is State.gov's policy on copyright?

Links to State Department sites are welcomed. Unless a copyright is indicated, information on the State Department's main website is in the public domain and may be copied and distributed without permission. Citation of the U.S. State Department as source of the information is appreciated. If a copyright is indicated on a photo, graphic, or other material, permission to copy these materials must be obtained from the original source. For photos without captions or with only partial captions, hold your cursor over the photo to view the "alt tag" for any copyright information. Please note that many photos used on this website are copyrighted.

Please note that the U.S. Government has an international copyright on Country Commercial Guides.

If you would like verification or a hard copy of information released on State Department websites or if you have any questions or comments about the information presented here, please contact the public information staff in the Bureau of Public Affairs: Public Communication Division, PA/PL, Room 2206, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520, Phone: (202) 647-6575, Email through: <http://contact-us.state.gov/> (Source: PA)

24. What is State.gov's external linking policy with respect to copyright?

The www.state.gov website contains hyperlinks to information created and maintained by other public and private organizations. Such links should not be construed as an endorsement of the views or privacy policies contained therein.

Criteria: State Department officers continually review the external links for their ongoing value to the issues and topics presented within State Department websites. The process for adding an external link is the same as for clearing information for public dissemination, as described in the State Department's Information Quality [Guidelines](#): "Clearances on information for dissemination generally are obtained from any office within the Department or any other agency within the U.S. Government that has a substantive interest in the information."

Disclaimer: The State Department provides external links solely for our readers' information and convenience. When readers select a link to an external website, they are leaving the www.state.gov

site and are subject to the privacy and security policies of the owners/sponsors of the external website. The State Department:

- Does not control or guarantee the accuracy, relevance, timeliness or completeness of information contained on a linked website;
- Does not endorse the organizations sponsoring linked websites or the views they express or the products/services they offer;
- **Cannot and does not authorize the use of copyrighted materials contained in linked websites. Users must request such authorization from the sponsor of the linked website. NOTE: www.state.gov uses many copyrighted photos so users must check captions/ALT tags to determine source of photos. Only State Department photos are in the public domain;**
- Is not responsible for transmissions users receive from linked websites; and
- Does not guarantee that external websites comply with Section 508 (Accessibility Requirements) of the Rehabilitation Act.

Every effort has been made to provide accurate and complete information. However, we cannot guarantee that there will be no errors. Neither the U.S. Government nor the State Department assumes any legal liability for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, product, or process disclosed herein, or represents that use of such information, product, or process would not infringe on privately owned rights. (Source: PA)

25. What is the permissible use of excerpts of text, examples, and photos from Fulbright Annual Reports on the Department of State website?

- the Fulbright Annual Report is a government publication;
- government publications are not copyrighted; however, before using a government publication, you must ensure that none of the material in it is copyrighted ; and
- if any materials are copyrighted, permission must be obtained from the copyright owner. (Source: L/PD)

26. Is the Department of State obtaining and maintaining records of permissions and copyright for the material that appears on Department of State web sites and print-based publications?

No; not centrally. Department print-based publications should contain copyright information. Any given bureau should have a record of the permission they obtain. Regarding Department of State Web sites, government created material is not under copyright. (Source: L/PD)

27. Am I allowed to Use the Great Seal of the U.S.?

Use of the Great Seal of the United States is governed by Public Law 91-651, Title 18 of the United States Code. This is a criminal statute with penal provisions, prohibiting certain uses of the Great Seal that would convey or reasonably be calculated to convey a false impression of sponsorship or

approval by the Government of the United States or any department, agency, or instrumentality thereof.

Although the Secretary of State is custodian of the Seal, the Department of State has no authority to grant or withhold permission for use of reproductions, facsimiles, or likenesses of the Seal, or any part thereof. The Department of Justice determines, based on the circumstances of each case, whether any particular use violates the Statute. Consequently, the Department of State's policy has been to discourage use of the Great Seal, except when used for governmental or educational purposes, and the Department does not provide artwork for its use other than for official State Department material. The Office of Presidential Appointments manages the use of the Great Seal.
(Source: PA)

CLASSROOM USES OF COPYRIGHT MATERIAL

28. If we would like to purchase the rights for copyrighted material to use at FSI, should we offer a price? If we do offer a price, is there a standard rate to use as a guide for what is reasonable and customary to pay?

Purchasing a right to use copyrighted material, if the price is not already posted, is market driven. The owner/owner usually gets what they can – or they allow usage and, in return, gets/gains exposure/publicity. I would never offer a price. Let the owner state a price and we then can either accept or voice our objections if we feel it is too much. I believe if a pitch is made that the material will be used to educate our Foreign Service personnel – read: U.S. Government representatives – we may find that much of the material will be given to us free of charge. Of course, some may see the U.S. Government as “deep pockets” and try to be paid a lot. If the material is already on a data base that lists materials and the associated costs, we normally pay what is asked – sort of an existing published price list. (Source: FSI/EX/AQM)

Department Library Systems

29. Do we have to worry about copyright violations if we regularly require course participants' access through the DOS library system portions of an e-book or on-line article they access through the DOS Library? What if we download and print one of those articles for use by the course participants in class?

The answer to this two-part question is that it completely depends on the nature of the contract the library has with the owner of the material you wish to use. You must work with the library to determine what is allowed. (Source: L/PD)

30. Can we put a copy of a journal/magazine article we have purchased onto our DOS OpenNet SharePoint site for our course participants to review? We now have single copies of these items for review in the classroom.

If the journal or magazine article was obtained through the DOS library, how you can use the material depends on the nature of the contract the library has with the owner. If you obtained the material elsewhere, you should seek permission if you print multiple copies or put the material online. (Source: L/PD)

31. Can we put an "e-copy" of a journal/magazine article we obtained through the DOS library onto our DOS OpenNet SharePoint site for our course participants to review?

Again, it depends completely on the nature of the contract between the owner and the library. (Source: L/PD)

32. What databases does the FSI (Stephen Low) Library subscribe to and how can we use them?

- Some databases the FSI Library has access to have agreements for sharing articles on the OpenNet.
 - LexisNexis, for example, is a database we subscribe to that does not allow sharing
 - ProQuest is a database we subscribe to that allows sharing articles
 - For SharePoint you can use links to point people to the articles
 - You can not post articles on a SharePoint site
 - We are still learning about this as SharePoint rolls out

- For sharing of materials, you want to keep in mind that, if your use of the material is going to minimize the profit of the author, it will be an issue.
- In sum, program offices should check with the FSI Library on a case-by-case basis to determine what is allowed in the contract between the Library and the content provider.
(Source: FSI/EX/LIB)

Printed Material

33. What are the permissible ways of teaching a course that is based on a best-selling book, for example:

a) Can we purchase and hand-out copies of the book in class?

Yes, any amount of individual copies of the book may be purchased and handed-out in class. However, it would not be permissible to purchase just one copy of the book, make copies of it, and hand-out those Xeroxed copies in class.

b) Can we use the same terminology as the book when we present the concepts?

Yes, but you can't give his course. However, it would be permissible to explain the different various approaches to management, and include his among them.

c) Can we use our own rendition of key graphics when presenting concepts from the book?

Probably; it if is unique, just because you made your own rendition of it, it's still his.
(Source: L/PD)

34. Can we refer students to materials that the original authors have posted online?

You can provide links to online materials. Linking is not copying. The right to copy rests with the copyright owner. It is not permissible to copy what someone else created as they own the copyright. (Source: L/PD)

35. An instructor copies some articles from newspapers and magazines to create a reader which is used one time during a course. The reader will be used in the current course and the next few courses. Is copyright permission needed?

Copying an entire article moves out of "fair use." The instructor should seek permission from the copyright owner. Given that the use is limited, nonprofit, and instructional, permission might be granted for free. (Source: L/PD)

36. If we find an item of interest on the Internet, can we freely distribute links to this site on a regular basis, regardless of content or the source of the content (i.e., if the Internet site has a portion of a newspaper article and we have no way of knowing if the owner of the site has permission to use the content).

As of now, links can be freely distributed. (Source: L/PD)

37. Is it legal to download works from peer-to-peer networks and if not, what is the penalty for doing so?

Uploading or downloading works protected by copyright without the authority of the copyright owner is an infringement of the copyright owner's exclusive rights of reproduction and/or

distribution. Anyone found to have infringed a copyrighted work may be liable for statutory damages up to **\$30,000** for each work infringed and, if willful infringement is proven by the copyright owner, that amount may be increased up to **\$150,000** for each work infringed. In addition, an infringer of a work may also be liable for the attorney's fees incurred by the copyright owner to enforce his or her rights.

Whether or not a particular work is being made available under the authority of the copyright owner is a question of fact. But since any original work of authorship fixed in a tangible medium (including a computer file) is protected by federal copyright law upon creation, in the absence of clear information to the contrary, most works may be assumed to be protected by federal copyright law.

Since the files distributed over [peer-to-peer](#) networks* are primarily copyrighted works, there is a risk of liability for downloading material from these networks. To avoid these risks, there are currently many "authorized" services on the Internet that allow consumers to purchase copyrighted works online, whether music, e-books, or motion pictures. By purchasing works through authorized services, consumers can avoid the risks of infringement liability and can limit their exposure to other potential risks, e.g., viruses, unexpected material, or spyware.

For more information on this issue, see the [Register of Copyrights' testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee](#).

*Peer-to-peer networks refer to a type of network where computers communicate directly with each other, rather than through a central server. Often referred to simply as peer-to-peer, or abbreviated P2P, a type of network in which each workstation has equivalent capabilities and responsibilities in contrast to client/server architectures, in which some computers are dedicated to serving the other computers. A "network" is a group of two or more computer systems linked together by various methods. In recent usage, peer-to-peer has come to describe applications in which users can use the Internet to exchange files with each other directly or through a mediating server. (Source: USCO)

Movies & Music

38. Can a school show a movie without obtaining permission from the copyright owner?

If the movie is for entertainment purposes, you need to get a clearance or license for its performance.

It is not necessary to obtain permission if you show the movie in the course of "face-to-face teaching activities" in a nonprofit educational institution, in a classroom or similar place devoted to instruction, if the copy of the movie being performed is a lawful copy. [17 U.S.C. § 110\(1\)](#). This exemption encompasses instructional activities relating to a wide variety of subjects, but it does not include performances for recreation or entertainment purposes, even if there is cultural value or intellectual appeal.

Questions regarding this provision of the copyright law should be made to the legal counsel* of the school or school system. (Source: USCO) (*For FSI: Contact: L/PD)

39. Does the U.S. Copyright Office have a list of songs or movies in the public domain?

No, the Copyright Office neither compiles nor maintains such a list. A search of its records, however, may reveal whether a particular work has fallen into the public domain. The Copyright Office will conduct a search of its records by the title of a work, an author's name, or a claimant's name. The search fee is \$150 per hour. You may also search the records in person without paying a fee. (Source: USCO)

Photos and Images

40. An instructor finds a photo on the Internet. She can download the photo without cost and there is no indication that the photo is copyrighted. She will use the photo to create classroom materials to give to students in several courses. Does the instructor need to get copyright permission?

Within the legal copyright period, the photographer holds the copyright (unless, for example, the photograph was created by the government). If there is no indication of copyright on the website, and downloading is free, chances are the copyright owner is allowing free use. The best course of action is for the instructor to check with the website.

Note: State pays the Associated Press for most pictures on its website. The copyright is clearly noted. (Source: L/PD)

41. My local copying store will not make reproductions of old family photographs. What can I do?

Photocopying shops, photography stores and other photo developing stores are often reluctant to make reproductions of old photographs for fear of violating the copyright law and being sued. These fears are not unreasonable, because copy shops have been sued for reproducing copyrighted works and have been required to pay substantial damages for infringing copyrighted works. The policy established by a shop is a business decision and risk assessment that the business is entitled to make, because the business may face liability if they reproduce a work even if they did not know the work was copyrighted.

In the case of photographs, it is sometimes difficult to determine who owns the copyright and there may be little or no information about the owner on individual copies. Ownership of a "copy" of a photograph – the tangible embodiment of the "work" – is distinct from the "work" itself – the intangible intellectual property. The owner of the "work" is generally the photographer or, in certain situations, the employer of the photographer. Even if a person hires a photographer to take pictures of a wedding, for example, the photographer will own the copyright in the photographs unless the copyright in the photographs is transferred, in writing and signed by the copyright owner, to another person. The subject of the photograph generally has nothing to do with the ownership of the copyright in the photograph. If the photographer is no longer living, the rights in the photograph are determined by the photographer's will or passed as personal property by the applicable laws of intestate succession.

There may be situations in which the reproduction of a photograph may be a "fair use" under the copyright law. Information about fair use may be found at: www.copyright.gov/fls/fl102.html. However, even if a person determines a use to be a "fair use" under the factors of section 107 of the Copyright Act, a copy shop or other third party need not accept the person's assertion that the use is non-infringing. Ultimately, only a federal court can determine whether a particular use is, in fact, a fair use under the law. (Source: USCO)

Note: This also applies to requests for copying made to FSI/EX/AV. (Source: FSI/EX)

42. I saw an image on the Library of Congress website that I would like to use. Do I need to obtain permission?

With few exceptions, the Library of Congress does not own copyright in the materials in its collections and does not grant or deny permission to use the content mounted on its website. Responsibility for making an independent legal assessment of an item from the Library's collections and for securing any necessary permissions rests with persons desiring to use the item. To the greatest extent possible, the Library attempts to provide any known rights information about its collections. Such information can be found in the "Copyright and Other Restrictions" statements on each [American Memory](#) online collection homepage. If the image is not part of the American Memory collections, contact the Library custodial division to which the image is credited. Bibliographic records and finding aids available in each custodial division include information that may assist in assessing the copyright status. Search our catalogs through the Library's [Online Catalog](#). To access information from the Library's reading rooms, go to [Research Centers](#). (Source: USCO)

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