2-26-2018

What Is (And Isn't) Fair Use in Music Sampling?

Devin McKinney
Gettysburg College

Follow this and additional works at: http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/librarypubs

Part of the Intellectual Property Law Commons, and the Library and Information Science Commons

Share feedback about the accessibility of this item.

http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/librarypubs/88

This is the author's version of the work. This publication appears in Gettysburg College's institutional repository by permission of the copyright owner for personal use, not for redistribution. Cupola permanent link: http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/librarypubs/88

This open access poster is brought to you by The Cupola: Scholarship at Gettysburg College. It has been accepted for inclusion by an authorized administrator of The Cupola. For more information, please contact cupola@gettysburg.edu.
What Is (And Isn't) Fair Use in Music Sampling?

Abstract
"Fair use" is a principle embedded in copyright law which permits -- under circumstances governed by a set of considerations commonly known as "the four factors" -- the borrowing of material from copyrighted works to create new works. Created for Fair Use Week 2018, this poster highlights the principle as it has applied to three controversial cases involving music sampling. For each case, the observer is given the essential facts; shown which of the four factors (represented by icons) were most central; and told the real-world outcome of each case. As an interactive display, the poster covered each "Outcome" column with a flap, requesting the observer to make a guess as to the outcome before confirming it.

Via a listening stand near the poster, observers were also enabled to hear excerpts from the contested works. Those excerpts may be accessed at: http://musselmanlibrary.org/fair-use-week/2018/samples.html

Keywords
Fair Use, Copyright, Fair Dealing, The Verse, Bitter Sweet Symphony, Danger Mouse, The Grey Album, Drake, Pound Cake

Disciplines
Intellectual Property Law | Library and Information Science

Comments
Displayed on the main floor of Musselman Library from February 26th to March 2nd, 2018, during Fair Use and Fair Dealing Week 2018.

This poster is available at The Cupola: Scholarship at Gettysburg College: http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/librarypubs/88
# What Is (And Isn’t) Fair Use in Music Sampling?

Below are three controversial cases of musical artists borrowing from others’ work to create their own. Each brought different reactions and different results.

**The Verve “Bitter Sweet Symphony”**

In return for 50% of royalties, The Verve were permitted to use a 5-second sample from an orchestral version of a Rolling Stones song. When the new song became a hit, the rights-holder sued for all royalties, claiming the portion of the original used exceeded the agreement.

**The Verve agreed to surrender all of its royalties, and to give composer credit to Mick Jagger and Keith Richards, authors of the original song.**

**Danger Mouse The Grey Album**

DJ Danger Mouse mashed up Jay-Z’s *Black Album* with the Beatles’ *White Album*. The result was an Internet sensation. But Danger Mouse had not secured copyright clearance from either party, and the Beatles’ company threatened legal action unless he stopped distributing the album.

**Danger Mouse complied with the legal order. But by then the album had been both lavishly praised and heavily downloaded, and no prosecution was pursued. (In fact, two years later, Jay-Z and Paul McCartney performed together at the Grammy Awards.)**

**Drake “Pound Cake”**

Drake sampled the majority of a brief spoken-word “rap” by jazz artist Jimmy Smith. The original was edited slightly, both to remove artists’ names and to change the meaning of one sentence. The Smith estate sued, claiming copyright infringement.

**A federal judge declared this fair use. By editing just one sentence of the original, Drake had given Jimmy Smith’s words new meaning and purpose, thus fulfilling copyright’s “ultimate goal” – “to expand public knowledge and understanding.”**