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**FAIR USE**

**Section 107 of the Copyright Act of 1976. Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair Use**

Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 106 and 108, the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified in that section, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright.

In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall include:

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

**Just because the copying is done for a non-profit institution does not give the right to copy freely. All four factors must be considered to determine fair use.**

Let's take these fair use factors one by one:

**Purpose and character** - A better word would be "use." Non-profit institutions don't qualify for this and using it is used for teaching, scholarship, research, or if the use is for purposes of criticism, commentary, parody, reporting, or some other transformative use are strengthened by limiting access to enrolled students.

**Nature** - Nature refers about the original work. Published work is favored over unpublished works. The reason is that the author of unpublished works should have the right to decide when to publish or if to publish at all.

**Amount** - Overall, less is best to avoid copyright issues. However, there may be times when using a greater amount of work is legitimate by combining purpose and amount factors together. The greater amount you use of a given amount the more you will need to argue how critical that amount is to serve your goal of teaching.

**Effect** - This is the hardest factor to justify. Is there a market? The best question to ask yourself is whether or not the use will substitute with a sale.

Checklist for Fair Use:

Purpose	Fair Use	Opposing Fair Use
	Teaching Research Scholarship Criticism Commentary News Transformative or productive use Parody	Commercial Extract profit Entertainment Deny credit to author
Nature	published work Factual or nonfiction Important to education objectives	unpublished work highly creative work fiction
Amount	Small Quantity Portion is not "heart" or significant to entire work	Large portion or whole work Portion is "heart" or significant to entire work
Effect	User owns lawfully obtained copy One or few copies No effect on the market No similar item by the copyright holder	Could replace/would the sale of item Several copies made Injures market potential Affordable permission available Repeated or long-term use

5.14 Rigid bar ABCD is loaded and supported as shown in Fig. P5.14. Steel ( $E = 30,000 \text{ ksi}$ ) bars (1) and (2) are stressed before the load  $P$  is applied. Bar (1) has a cross-sectional area of  $0.675 \text{ in}^2$  and bar (2) has a cross-sectional area of  $1.25 \text{ in}^2$ . After load  $P$  is applied, the strain in bar (2) is found to be  $950 \mu$ . Determine:  
(a) the stresses in bars (1) and (2).  
(b) the vertical deflection of point D.  
(c) the load  $P$ .

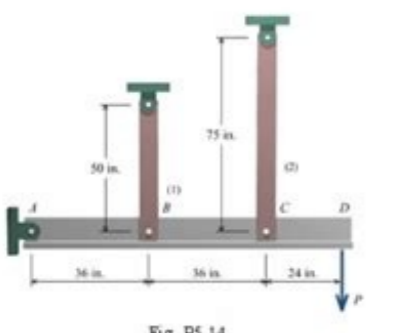


Fig. P5.14

**Solution**

From the strain in bar (2), the elongation in bar (2) is  $\epsilon_2 = 950(10^{-6}) \text{ in/in}(72 \text{ in}) = 0.06750 \text{ in}$ .

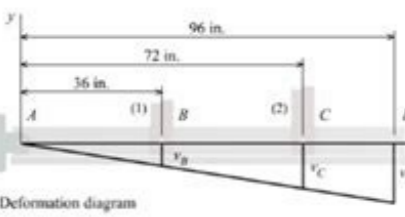
Since the joint at C is a perfect connection, the rigid bar deflection at C must equal the elongation of bar (2).  
 $v_C = \epsilon_2 = 0.06750 \text{ in} \downarrow$

From a deformation diagram of the rigid bar, the vertical deflection of joint B is related to C by similar triangles:

$$\frac{v_B}{36 \text{ in}} = \frac{v_C}{72 \text{ in}}$$

$$\therefore v_B = v_C \frac{36 \text{ in}}{72 \text{ in}} = \frac{1}{2} v_C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (0.0675 \text{ in}) = 0.03375 \text{ in} \downarrow$$



The joint at B is also a perfect connection, therefore, the downward displacement of B also causes an equal elongation in bar (1).  
 $\epsilon_1 = v_B = 0.03375 \text{ in}$

(a) Now that the elongations in both bars are known, the normal stresses in each can be computed. The normal stress in bar (1) is

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{\sigma_1 L_1}{A_1 E_1} \quad \therefore \sigma_1 = \frac{\epsilon_1 E_1}{L_1} = \frac{(0.03375 \text{ in})(30,000 \text{ ksi})}{50 \text{ in}} = \boxed{20.25 \text{ ksi (T)}} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

and the normal stress in bar (2) is

$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{\sigma_2 L_2}{A_2 E_2} \quad \therefore \sigma_2 = \frac{\epsilon_2 E_2}{L_2} = \frac{(0.06750 \text{ in})(30,000 \text{ ksi})}{75 \text{ in}} = \boxed{27.0 \text{ ksi (T)}} \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Alternatively, this stress could be obtained from Hooke's Law.

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Next, set up an online account so you can do things like check your scores online, print your admission ticket to get into the testing center, make changes to your registration if you have to miss a test day, request more score reports, and more. You'll need two pieces of information before you create your account: your social security number and your high school code. The website will walk you through the steps of the process. Note: Be sure to fill in your name just as it appears on your passport, driver's license, or another approved ID that you'll be bringing to the testing center. If the name with which you register does not match your ID, you will not be able to take the test on your scheduled test day. Once you've created your student account, you need to click the "Register" button and proceed through the next several pages. You'll answer questions about the following: Personal information like left-hand vs. right-hand (so you get placed in an appropriate testing desk), religious affiliations, parental educational background, and disabilities. Remember, this is all voluntary information. A high school summary like the type of school you attended and courses you've taken. You'll also see questions about extracurricular involvement in high school. Your college plans such as preferences regarding school size, whether or not you plan to enroll full time or not, and college interests. Your specific testing date and location. Where you'd like your score reports to be sent. You can choose up to four colleges with the basic fee, so you'll save money if you've decided where you'd like them to go before you register. Intended future college major and career choices. You'll also be asked during this process to upload a current headshot. Make sure to follow the parameters exactly, or you could be banned from taking the ACT on test day. Both the photograph and the name on your identification are important pieces of information that ACT uses to make it difficult for anyone to cheat by having someone else take the exam for them. If you're wondering why ACT wants some of this information when it has nothing to do with the actual test, realize that college admissions is a big business of trying to get students matched up with schools where they will succeed. ACT (and SAT) provide names to colleges of students who might be an appropriate match for those schools. The more information they have about your grades, courses, and interests, the better than can align your credentials with potential colleges. This is why after you take a standardized test, you're likely to start receiving lots of mail from colleges. Check out the current ACT fees before you test, and fill in your waiver or voucher number if you've received one. At the bottom of the page, click "Submit" just once, and you're done. You're then free to print your admission ticket. A confirmation will be sent to your email address. You're in. Now, all you need to do is prep for the ACT just a little bit. Start by going through the ACT basics, and then running through these 21 ACT test strategies to help you perform as well as possible when test day rolls around. Then, try your hand at an ACT English quiz or Math quiz to see how you might respond to the real ACT questions. Finally, pick up an ACT prep book or two to help see you through the end. Good luck! Updated and edited by Allen Grove U.S. copyright official Steven Tepp said Tuesday he doesn't understand many of the objections to the proposed Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA), a 37-nation effort to enforce copyright and counterfeit laws across international borders. Tepp, senior counsel for policy and international affairs at the U.S. Copyright Office, dismissed objections to ACTA voiced by representatives of the Consumer Electronics Association (CEA) and Knowledge Ecology International (KEI), an intellectual-property research and advocacy group, during a debate on the trade agreement at the Future of Music Coalition's Washington policy forum. Concerns from CEA that ACTA negotiations haven't been transparent are now moot since the text of the agreement, as negotiated so far, was released April 20, Tepp said. And concerns from KEI that the agreement would impose new copyright rules without offering the counterbalance of fair use rights are unfounded because the agreement doesn't change current copyright law in the U.S., he said. U.S. negotiators are committed to keeping the scope of ACTA from going beyond current copyright law, Tepp said during a heated debate about the controversial trade agreement. The goal of the agreement is to create a gold standard of copyright enforcement that nations could adopt, not to change existing U.S. law, he said. ACTA is needed because organized crime groups and businesses ignored by many governments are making profits by copying materials covered by copyright, Tepp said, who noted during the debate that he hopes the treaty text will be finished by the end of the year. "Quite candidly, we're in the midst of a worldwide epidemic of copyright piracy," Tepp said. "A global problem needs a global solution." Tepp's assurances didn't stop Michael Patricone, CEA's senior vice president of government affairs, and Malini Aisela, a senior research associate at KEI, from raising concerns about ACTA. The text of the agreement was finally released in April after more than two years of negotiations, and there's still no formal mechanism for interested organizations to have ongoing input into negotiations. Patricone said. Before the text was released, some groups interested in copyright issues were asked by U.S. negotiators to comment without seeing the agreement, and in other cases, groups were allowed to see the agreement under strict nondisclosure agreements, he said. After KEI filed a Freedom of Information Act request to get information on ACTA, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) denied the request in March 2009 on the grounds of national security. Despite the past requests from KEI and other groups and the two-and-a-half year lapse between the announcement of the agreement and the release of its text, Tepp discounted concerns that interested parties weren't able to provide input on the agreement. "No one has been shut out," he said. In addition, the agreement seems to take steps to penalize copyright infringement without allowing for fair use, he added. Fair use allows some use of materials covered by copyright without the permission of the copyright holder. ACTA also appears to expand penalties for companies that aid and

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## UNDERSTANDING THE US COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1976 AS A CRAFTER

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"Whoa-hoo!" Washington Mutual Agency: TBWA/Chiat/Day (February to September 2008) Free checking inspires a customer to dream of being a disco dancer. The reality: WaMu's failure was the biggest bank collapse in U.S. history. "Realize your dreams." Countrywide Financial Agency: Dailey & Associates (Launched February 2004) A woman scolds her husband, "You said we couldn't afford this place." He admits he made a mistake. It took four years for the poor guy to be vindicated in the real world. "You can count on us." IndyMac Bank Agency: Designory (November 2007 to present) This slogan remains on onsite posters today, despite the bank's having been seized by the F.D.I.C. in July. (The takeover actually makes the bank even safer, a hopeful publicist notes.) "Don't judge too quickly. We work." Amerique Mortgage Company/Agency: DDB Los Angeles (2005 and 2006 Super Bowls) In one spot, a horrified woman hears her husband's doctor say, "That killed him!" after zapping a fly with a defibrillator. Point being: Banks are too swift in judging homebuyers as unfit for loans. Visit A Portfolio.com for the latest business news and opinion, executive profiles and careers. A Portfolio.com © 2007 Condé Nast Inc. All rights reserved. Meet the Dermatologist Who Wants to Save You Money — and Just Hit a \$200 Million Milestone for Patients Your Employees Want This Perk, and Giving It to Them Can Improve Your Bottom Line The Hidden Dangers of Not Taking Your Vacation Days This Family-Owned Manhattan Jewelry Shop Struggled to Rebuild After 9/11. Today, 2 Sisters Who Run the 46-Year-Old Business Reveal What It Takes to Persevere. Businesses Need More Women Investors. Here's How That Can Happen. Franchising Isn't for Entrepreneurs, It's for Systempreneurs This Former Disney Exec Shares Her 5 Most Valuable Takeaways on Leadership Following Viral LinkedIn Post Registering for the ACT isn't difficult, but you do want to make sure you plan ahead and have the information you'll need at hand. 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Your specific testing date and location. Where you'd like your score reports to be sent. You can choose up to four colleges with the basic fee, so you'll save money if you've decided where you'd like them to go before you register. Intended future college major and career choices. You'll also be asked during this process to upload a current headshot. Make sure to follow the parameters exactly, or you could be banned from taking the ACT on test day. Both the photograph and the name on your identification are important pieces of information that ACT uses to make it difficult for anyone to cheat by having someone else take the exam for them. If you're wondering why ACT wants some of this information when it has nothing to do with the actual test, realize that college admissions is a big business of trying to get students matched up with schools where they will succeed. ACT (and SAT) provide names to colleges of students who might be an appropriate match for those schools. 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abet copyright infringement, Patricone said. Under the current language in article 2.15 of ACTA, executives of companies that aid copyright infringement would face fines or prison terms. Depending on how broadly that language is interpreted, ISPs, Web sites and electronics manufacturers could be held liable for copyright infringement, Patricone said. ACTA could "severely harm industries like ours," he said. Several groups have raised other concerns about ACTA, including a number of public health groups worried about generic drugs being confiscated by border agents, Aisola said. Under current language, each nation signing on to ACTA would be required to "adopt and maintain appropriate measures" for inspecting shipments that are suspected to contain counterfeit or pirated goods. Public health groups are concerned that ACTA would allow border agents to halt the import of generic drugs into countries, Aisola said. Concerns about border enforcement, human rights and other issues raised by KEI are "fairly wild," and aren't part of the language of the agreement, Tepp said. "Show me the words that you want changed," he told Aisola. It's not fair that the U.S. government has kept ACTA a secret for most of the negotiations, and now Tepp is complaining about the concerns that KEI and other groups have raised in recent weeks, Patricone said. Other panelists defended ACTA. There are businesses stealing from U.S. musicians and making money, said Richard Bengloff president of the American Association of Independent Music. "We're going to support anything of any type that stops this crime," Bengloff said. "We do have to slam the door and have a worldwide policy like ACTA." Patricone questioned Bengloff's assertion that his group would support "anything" that stops piracy. "If the philosophy that's articulated is that 'we'll support any agreement that appears to go after piracy irregardless of the damaging and correlating impact to other legitimate industries,' that's not acceptable," he said. Contact Grant Gross at grant\_gross@idg.com. He's on Twitter at GrantusG. Copyright © 2010 IDG Communications, Inc.

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