Creative Equity: A Practical Approach to the Actor's Copyright

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CREATIVE EQUITY: A PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE ACTOR’S COPYRIGHT

Sarah Howes†

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† Sarah A. Howes, JD is a non-union stage actor, Dramatist Guild Associate Member, and co-owner of Cardboard Productions, LLC, a for-profit theater company. She is currently a Legal Fellow at the Copyright Alliance in Washington, D.C. She also sits on the PAHRTS (Performing Arts Human Resources Toolkit Series) advisory committee with the Minnesota Theater Alliance and was the former Legal Programs Manager for Minnesota Lawyers for the Arts at Springboard for the Arts in St. Paul, MN. Much appreciation and credit is owed to: her brother David Howes for introducing her to the magical world of theater; her law school classmates and Dean Mary Pat Byrn for providing many valuable, non-copyrightable comments; and, finally to the many Minnesota theater artists who contributed their wisdom and time to her research. Continue to make art happen! The views expressed are not attributable to the Copyright Alliance, and was written in the author’s personal capacity.
D. Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances Treaty and Required Action by the Senate

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VII. CONCLUSION

I. INTRODUCTION

In its haste to take Internet service providers off the hook for infringement, the [Garcia] court . . . robbed performers and other creative talent of rights Congress gave them. I won’t be a party to it.

—Judge Alex Kozinski

If a person sends a minimally creative, original e-mail to a friend, that writing can be registered with the U.S. Copyright Office. Remarkably, the same likely cannot be said for an actor’s contribution to a play or movie. In Minneapolis, Actors’ Equity Association (AEA) member Nathan Keepers has developed a following for his personalized, spry take on the Jacques Lecoq, improvisational clowning, movement method. Keepers is perhaps

1. Garcia v. Google (Garcia III), Inc., 786 F.3d 733, 749 (9th Cir. 2015) (Kozinski, J., dissenting), aff’d en banc, 786 F.3d 733 (9th Cir. 2015).
3. Below are working definitions of the roles that this paper discusses. “Producers” are persons in charge of a production’s business affairs, including hiring the crew, ticket sales, and marketing. “Playwrights” write a play’s plot, dialogue, and often the initial stage directions. “Actors” on stage or in film are charged with portraying the playwright’s fictional characters. “Directors” make final decisions on most creative decisions in a theatrical production (e.g., deciding where actors stand, approving costumes, and approving set designs). “Choreographers” design and instruct the placement and movement of actors or dances on a stage.
4. The Ninth Circuit found it persuasive that the U.S. Copyright Office systematically denied actor requests for copyright ownership. See Garcia III, 786 F.3d at 741 (majority opinion).
5. About Equity, ACTORS’ EQUITY ASS’N, http://www.actorsequity.org/AboutEquity/aboutequityhome.asp (last visited Feb. 4, 2016) (“[F]ounded in 1913, [AEA] is the U.S. labor union that represents more than 50,000 Actors and Stage Managers.”).
6. See Camile LeFevre, The Swan Swims with the Fish: Actor Nathan Keepers Talks About the Art of Movement in One Role to the Next, MINNPOST (Feb. 6, 2008), http://www.minnpost.com/arts-culture/2008/02/swan-swims-fish-actor-nathan
best known for playing twenty different characters in the hit one-
man show *Fully Committed* at the Jungle Theater. His professional
biography includes roles at the Guthrie Theater, the American
Repertory Theater, and being an Artistic Associate at the former
Tony-winning Theatre de la Jeune Lune, now reimagined as The
Moving Company. Due to a recent Ninth Circuit en banc decision
that denied a film actor copyright interest to her performance, it is
questionable whether mastermind actors like Keepers will ever own
the copyright to their performances or their improvisational
dialogue. As expressed by British television actor Malcolm Sinclair,
“When you act in something and it goes on to be a worldwide
success, it is incredibly soul-destroying to know you may have no
part in it at all.”

In 2015, the Ninth Circuit went beyond the facts of the case
and broadly denied the existence of an actor’s copyright,
suggesting that actors look to state publicity laws for relief. It is
time that some states have adopted publicity rights, which mirror
the power of an author to copyright, by protecting one’s name,
image, and likeness in commercial settings. However, if the image

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7. See id.
8. Id.; see also MOVING COMPANY, http://themovingco.org (last visited Feb. 4, 2016) (“Our mission is to create and produce visionary theatre built on the past, grounded in the present and looking to the future. And to unabashedly nourish an atmosphere for bold new productions for audiences locally, nationally and throughout the world.”); Theatre de la Jeune Lune, The Fishtank, YOUTUBE (Jan. 21, 2009), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ovyRjLWjxe0.
9. See Garcia III, 786 F.3d at 744 (holding that a film actress was unlikely to prove that her performance satisfied copyright’s authorship and fixation
copyright owner is given exclusive control over his or her work and is afforded
a bundle of property rights, including the right to copy, to distribute, to create
derivative works, to perform, and to publicly display. Property rights can be
assigned or licensed individually or in their entirety. If a work is registered with the
U.S. Copyright Office and another party infringes that work, the author qualifies
for statutory damages and attorney fees).
10. INT’L FED’N OF ACTORS, A FIA GUIDE TO THE WIPO BEIJING TREATY ON
AUDIOVISUAL PERFORMANCES 3 (2014).
11. See Garcia III, 786 F.3d at 744; see also infra Part II.D (discussing Garcia).
12. See 62A AM. JUR. 2d Privacy § 17, Westlaw (database last updated Nov.
2015) (“[A]ssociation of one’s name, face, or likeness with a business, product, or
service creates a tangible and salable product . . . there may be a ‘right of publicity’
in the value of a person’s name or likeness which is a variety of the tort of invasion
of privacy.”).
is embedded in copyrighted material, federal copyright law preempts access to this cause of action.\footnote{See infra Part II.B.} As a result, actors without copyright ownership are left without a remedy to control unwanted distribution. While authorship would provide more economic security to the acting profession, copyright law is but one piece in the larger puzzle of solving this artist group's gross wage inequality.

In New York, copyright ownership has been a point of contention for theater collaborators.\footnote{See The Dramatist Guild of Am., DG Controversies & Their Resolutions, YOUTUBE (Sept. 9, 2013), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aOhekSs0jT8.} Unlike film or television writers, playwrights typically retain the copyright to their plays.\footnote{See John Weidman, The Seventh Annual Media and Society Lecture: Protecting the American Playwright, 72 BROOK. L. REV. 639, 641 (2007).} But the person who profits most from a production is usually the producer, not the playwright. It is frankly unheard of to be a full-time playwright. Playwright and screenwriter Doug Wright shared how little he personally values copyright ownership in light of much higher Hollywood paychecks. For one Hollywood project, he earned “roughly eighty times the fee for [his] most recent play commission.”\footnote{Doug Wright, Playwrights and Copyright, 38 COLUM. J.L. & ARTS 301, 302 (2015).} Depending on the agreement, playwrights are generally given only around five to eight percent of the royalty rate, making this copyright battle look like a fight at the food bank over bread.\footnote{See David Koeshler, Theater Production Agreements, DAVID KOESHER, http://www.dklex.com/theatre-production-agreements.html (last visited Feb. 4, 2016).} But with American musicals bringing in as much as $250 million, a five percent royalty rate has motivated some directors and choreographers to assert that their contributions are worthy of joint authorship to the script and authorship to the performance.\footnote{See Margit Livingston, Inspiration or Imitation: Copyright Protection for Stage Directions, 50 B.C. L. REV. 427, 428 n.4 (2009); see also infra Part V.C.} Producers oppose these authorship claims because multiple authors complicate the production process\footnote{See generally Aalmuhammed v. Lee, 202 F.3d 1227, 1233 (9th Cir. 1999) (“So many people might qualify as an ‘author’ if the question were limited to whether they made a substantial contribution that the test would not distinguish one from another.”).} and diminish profits for existing royalty holders.\footnote{See Livingston, supra note 18, at 432 n.35.} For example, if directors were to own their individual performances, producers might have to ask
permission or negotiate an assignment before streaming a live broadcast of their performance. If a director's contribution was elevated to the level of meriting joint authorship, the playwright would be forced to split both his earnings and control with the director.21

Regional theater cities like Minneapolis are the Wild West for theater copyrights in that no one talks about copyright. This is mainly because few new works are even made, and if made, almost none are reproduced to make a future interest truly desirable.22 But Minneapolis does have theater—lots of it—and with theater comes a sizeable actor workforce. The sparse data available tells us that while Minnesota has fourteen times the national average for per capita revenues for theater companies, it also has an unexplained declining actor workforce.23

I propose the recognition of the actor's copyright as but one solution to remedy this problem. The AEA, the stage actor's union, has been silent on copyright ownership, leaving that fight to individual actors. From the actor's perspective, recognizing acting performance as copyrightable material could provide new benefits to the craft of acting, including royalties and the ability to control one's work.24 As copyright law is an economic tool used to collect royalties, actors and their unions could leverage this property interest as a bargaining chip.25 This is particularly paramount since actors are typically not paid much. Even at a big house like

22. See infra Part V.C.
23. The author of this article was compensated a modest $150 for co-authoring a play that ran for several weeks at a Minneapolis theater house, and even enjoyed touring performances.
27. See Carrie Ryan Gallia, To Fix or Not to Fix: Copyright’s Fixation Requirement and the Rights of Theatrical Collaborators, 92 MINN. L. REV. 231, 234–35 (2007) (“[C]opyright . . . served dual purposes: economics, by granting authors the right of publication, and culture, by ‘encourag[ing] . . . learning.’” (footnote omitted)).
Chanhassen Dinner Theater, the largest dinner theater in the nation, a first-rate AEA actor like Keepers is only guaranteed $696 per week.\(^{29}\) The status quo is even worse for the many non-union actors who are typically only offered modest stipends, if compensated at all for their contribution.\(^{30}\) In summary, copyright ownership could open the door to giving actors better pay, more control over their work, and the opportunity to argue for joint authorship.

Part II of this article explains AEA’s minimal involvement in advocating for the actor’s copyright and provides a summary of case law addressing the copyrightability question.\(^{31}\) Part III reveals the still-unlivable working conditions of the American stage actor, due mostly to inconsistent, short-lived work.\(^{32}\) Part IV illustrates the potential for greater profit sharing on Broadway and the larger theater community if live streaming were to become a more common venture.\(^{33}\) Part V challenges legal and policy arguments against the actor’s copyright, and explains the present state of the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances.\(^{34}\) Part VI proposes the work be integrated into the subject matter categories “pantomime and choreographic works,” and “dramatic works.”\(^{35}\)

II. NON-UNION ACTORS ARE FIGHTING THE BATTLE IN COURT

Copyright protection, not explicitly listed in the Copyright Act, materializes either through state\(^{36}\) or federal common law; or

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\(^{29}\) ACTORS’ EQUITY ASS’N, AGREEMENT AND RULES GOVERNING EMPLOYMENT AT CHANHASSEN DINNER THEATER 66 (May 26, 2014), http://www.actorsequity.org/docs/rulebooks/Chanhassen_Rulebook_14-18.pdf. Actors and producers are free to negotiate higher weekly salaries, as well as any additional terms of employment.


\(^{31}\) See infra Part II.

\(^{32}\) See infra Part III.

\(^{33}\) See infra Part IV.

\(^{34}\) See infra Part V.

\(^{35}\) See infra Part VI.

\(^{36}\) See, e.g., CAL. CIV. CODE § 980 (West, Westlaw through 2015); 3 PAUL GOLDSTEIN, GOLDSTEIN ON COPYRIGHT §§ 17.5.11, 17.36 (3d ed. 2008). While 17
The theater industry is unionized from top to bottom, negotiating most employment contracts through collective bargaining. Apart from making a couple of ownership-like agreements available, AEA has left copyright ownership to the actors to negotiate for themselves. Historically, the actor’s copyright has gained little traction in state and federal court. But in 2015, a Ninth Circuit en banc panel said actors have no copyright interest in the films they make.

A. AEA’s Current Response to Intellectual Property Is Minimal

AEA currently provides the “Mini Contract” and the “Workshop Agreement” to its members involved in new work. The rights included in these agreements resemble some of the property rights afforded to copyright owners without reference to ownership. An actor uses a Mini Contract when he or she commits to a short-term play premiering at a smaller venue. Embedded in the contract is a conversion clause entitling an actor to either additional money or a guaranteed part in a larger, subsequent production.

U.S.C. § 301 permits states to protect works not eligible for federal protection, this body of law differs from state to state, and appears to focus on the protection of pre-1972 sound recordings and unfixed bootlegged copies of live performances. Id.

37. Livingston, supra note 18, at 432.
41. Garcia III, 786 F.3d 733, 740–45 (9th Cir. 2015).
43. See RULES GOVERNING MINI CONTRACT, supra note 42, at 3–4
44. Id.
45. Id.
A Workshop Agreement defines an author’s involvement in the development of a new play. In consideration for the actor’s participation, she can “earn a share in the future success of the show.” Actors under this agreement are placed inside of a diluted royalty pool and cannot control the work. Most actors perform in small productions without compensation, let alone profit sharing.

To many theater professionals, AEA does not have a great record of providing more to its actors than standard agreements. However, before collective bargaining, actors often received no pay for rehearsals, were forced to provide costumes and transportation, and were pressured into signing illusory contracts. Today, AEA requires that producers classify actors as employees, provide reasonable working conditions, and pay minimum weekly salaries. Alternative avenues to revenue, like actor collective business models, performing in unusual spaces, and the actors’ copyright, are not viewed as priorities to the union. Particularly since copyright law automatically transfers the work of an employee to his employer. Given this result, keeping employee classification might be the better battle for the union. Employees enjoy immediate job securities and benefits, including eligibility for unemployment insurance and workers’ compensation.

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46. E-mail from Leah Cooper, Executive Dir., Theater Alliance, to author (Aug. 16, 2013) (on file with author).
47. WORKSHOP AGREEMENT OVERVIEW, supra note 42, at 2.
48. See infra Part IV.
49. E-mail from Zaraawar Mistry, Dir., Dreamland Theater, to author (Sept. 16, 2013) (“Most of the people and companies I work with operate in the non-profit arena, on a relatively small scale, where one’s contribution is considered work made for hire, so the question of actor’s copyright doesn’t really matter anyway.”) (on file with author).
50. Telephone Interview with Gülgün Kayim, Dir., Arts, Culture & Creative Economy (Sept. 25, 2013); E-mail from Zaraawar Mistry, supra note 49; E-mail from Leah Cooper, supra note 46.
51. ROBERT SIMONSON, PERFORMANCE OF A CENTURY 24–28 (2012) (“Under the ‘satisfaction clause,’ an actor who failed to please the manager in any way could be dismissed. . . . And, should a play flop out of town, as was frequently the case, companies were sometimes abandoned to find their own way home.”).
52. See WORKSHOP AGREEMENT OVERVIEW, supra note 42, at 1–2.
53. Telephone Interview with Gülgün Kayim, supra note 50.
55. See Telephone Interview with Ryan Hastings, supra note 25 (stating that the AEA does not bargain for intellectual property rights, but strictly requires all production houses to classify actors as employees, and to process W-2s).
courts recognized the actor’s copyright, AEA could leverage new rights. Further, as most actors are not members of a union, they typically go without both employee benefits and intellectual property rights. 56

B. State Publicity Rights May Not Be an Option with Copyrighted Works

Stephen Fleet, a non-union film actor who appeared in *Legend of the White Horse*, later distributed by CBS, brought a publicity rights case questioning the actor’s copyright. 57 After not being paid, Fleet filed suit in California state court for misappropriation of his name, image, and likeness for commercial gain. 58 Summary judgment was granted in favor of CBS because of federal preemption. 59 When images are embedded in a film, the court felt the rights involved are that of copyright, not publicity. 60 The court noted that because it was suspect as to whether the performance fell within a work made for hire agreement, 61 the actor would have been more successful in bringing a claim for copyright infringement. 62 To the court, unlike a model in a photograph, CBS was distributing his dramatic performance, which was “copyrightable.” 63

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56. *See generally* Skylark Opera v. Dep’t of Emp’t and Econ. Dev., No. A13-2343, 2014 WL 4672360, at *6 (Minn. Ct. App. Sept. 22, 2014) (determining that the workers hired by the Skylark Opera were independent contractors, but noting that their “decision should not be construed to extent to all persons hired by operas, orchestras, or theaters.”). In Minnesota, the future of employee classification for non-union actors is uncertain. *See id.*


58. *Id.*

59. *Id.* at 648.

60. *Id.* at 651–52.

61. *Id.* at 648–50. CBS failed to present any evidence to prove that the actors were neither employees of the production company, nor that they signed explicit work made for hire agreements, as required by law. *Id.* Conversely, as the plaintiffs failed to challenge this component, the court was unable to make a ruling on the matter. *Id.*

62. *Id.* at 651 (“An actor who wishes to protect the use of the image contained in a single, fixed dramatic performance need simply retain the copyright.”).

63. *Cf.* Downing v. Abercrombie & Fitch, 265 F.3d 994, 1003–04 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing *Melville B. Nimmer & David Nimmer, Nimmer on Copyright, § 1.01(B)(1)(c),* at 1–23 (1999) (holding that the model’s image in a photograph is owned by the photographer author)).
Four years after Fleet, another California state court found in favor of a model that brought a publicity rights claim for the unauthorized distribution of her image. The court qualified the Fleet opinion by holding that when a party is ineligible for copyright protection (e.g., an actor or model), and they are challenging an unauthorized distributor, the claim is not preempted. While the court questioned the Fleet actor’s copyright eligibility, it let the prior holding stand, all the while grouping other actors in the same unprotected category as models. The court made no comment as to what made the Fleet actor an exception.

Finally, in Jules Jordan Video, a pornographic actor-producer appeared in federal court with a publicity rights claim; the court ignored the Fleet actor altogether. The court determined preemption should depend on whether the work itself is copyrightable, and should pay no attention to the claimant’s individual rights. A publicity rights claim is preempted when it is “equivalent of a claim for infringement of a copyrightable work . . . regardless of what legal rights the defendant might have acquired.” As a result, because plays and movies are copyrighted works, actors cannot access publicity rights if their performance—containing their name, image, and likeness—is distributed without their authorization. Unfortunately, Garcia failed to reconcile this case law when it proposed the actor turn to publicity rights as an alternative cause of action for removing her image from the disputed film.

C. Actors Granted Authorship over the Characters they Perform

The First Circuit went past basic copyrightability and gave actors straight-up character ownership. Actors starring in a

64. KNB Enters. v. Matthews, 78 Cal. Rptr. 2d 713, 721 (Ct. App. 2000).
65. Id. at 723 (“We do not believe a [publicity claim] is preempted under Fleet where, as here, the defendant has no legal right to publish the copyrighted work.”).
66. Id. at 722.
67. Id. at 723.
68. Id.
70. Id.
71. Id. at 1155.
72. TMTV Corp. v. Pegasus Broad. of San Juan, 490 F. Supp. 2d 228, 230 (D.
Spanish television show brought infringement claims alleging that a different program included substantially similar characters to the ones played by the plaintiff actors. In the court applied character case law to the actor’s copyright. In short, if James Bond is copyrightable, Sean Connery’s portrayal of him should afford Connery authorship. When “characters depicted audio-visually,” are “especially distinctive,” they should receive copyright protection. Consistent with scene à faire, copyright protection would not be given to stock characters and basic dialogue. This holding fails to address the type of authorship given to the actors; whether it would be a derivative work to the underlying script, or a joint authorship with the screenwriter.

D. Bad Facts Managed to Make Unexpected Worse Law

The film Innocence of Muslims, a controversial YouTube video, forced an unknown, non-union actor at the forefront of national security and freedom of speech. “While answering a casting call

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73. Id.
75. TMTV Corp., 490 F. Supp. 2d at 236.
76. Id. (citing Rice, 330 F.3d at 1175).
77. Id.
78. Alexander v. Haley, 460 F. Supp. 40, 45 (S.D.N.Y. 1978) (“[I]ncidents, characters or settings which are as a practical matter indispensable, or at least standard, in the treatment of a given topic.”).
79. TMTV Corp., 490 F. Supp. 2d at 236.
80. TMTV Corp. does not answer whether the actor becomes a sole author or a joint author over the character. Is he the sole author of a derivative work to the underlying screenplay copyright or a joint author to the entire character? This thesis argues the former; an actor would properly have ownership to only his or her specific collection of audio and visual embodiments. New actors could still reinvent the role, which is particularly important in theater as roles are repeated all over the world. The latter would ignore joint authorship case law as the actor escapes proving intent. Id.
81. See Garcia v. Google, Inc. (Garcia II), 766 F.3d 929 (9th Cir. 2014), aff’d en banc, 786 F.3d 733 (9th Cir. 2015).
for a low-budget amateur film doesn’t often lead to stardom, it also rarely turns an aspiring actress into the subject of a fatwa. “After the film aired on Egyptian television, there were protests that generated worldwide news coverage. An Egyptian cleric issued a fatwa, calling for the killing of everyone involved with the film . . . .” Soon thereafter, the actor and her family began to receive death threats. The actor, who never signed a work made for hire agreement, requested that Google take down the controversial film by claiming copyright infringement.

The actor did not argue for joint authorship, but rather that she held a derivative copyright in her own performance. The lower court denied her motion for preliminary injunction; it refused to comment on the actor’s copyright, and instead found an implied license to distribute her performance. Nothing was said of the unauthorized, controversial modification.

82. Id. at 932.
83. Garcia III, 786 F.3d 733, 733 (9th Cir. 2015).
84. Id.
85. Garcia II, 766 F.3d at 932.
86. Id. at 949 n.5.
87. Id. at 932.
88. Id. at 934 (“Aalmuhammed . . . does not . . . ‘articulate[] general principles of authorship.’” (alteration in original)). See generally Aalmuhammed v. Lee, 202 F.3d 1227, 1233 (9th Cir. 2000) (“Burrow-Giles defines author as the person to whom the work owes its origin and who superintended the whole work, the ‘master mind.’”).
89. Garcia II, 766 F.3d at 935 (“A screenplay is itself a copyrightable creative work and a film is a derivative work of the screenplay on which it is based. Where, as here, an actor’s performance is based on a script, the performance is likewise derivative of the script . . . .” (citations omitted)).
91. Id. at 3.
92. See id. (“[The plaintiff] created a work at defendant’s request and handed it over, intending that defendant copy and distribute it.” (citing Effects Assocs. v. Cohen, 908 F.2d 555, 558–59 (9th Cir. 1990))); Garcia II, 766 F.3d at 932 (criticizing the lower court for failing to comment on the actor’s copyright interest properly, or whether her contribution fell under work made for hire).
The original Ninth Circuit decision reversed; the court found an actor’s performance was copyrightable if the *Feist* test was met and the performance was visual. It rejected any argument that an actor is merely a pawn, tasked with reading lines; if acting was simply reading lines, “every shmuck . . . [would be] an actor because everyone . . . knows how to read.” Instead it is a craft; actors must combine “body language, facial expression and reactions to other actors and elements of a scene.” YouTube was required to take down the video, putting a stop to the distribution of the contested performance. The court saw no reason to deny a non-joint author control over his or her contribution: If filmmakers want to manipulate a performance to the point of exceeding an implied license, they must either get permission, or have actors sign work made for hire agreements ahead of time.

93. *Garcia II*, 766 F.3d at 940.
94. *Id.* at 934 (“An actor’s performance, when fixed, is copyrightable if it evinces ‘some minimal creativity . . . “no matter how crude, humble, or obvious” it might be.’” (quoting *Feist Publ’ns, Inc.* v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co., 499 U.S. 340, 345 (1991))).
95. *Id.* Performances are copyrightable whether or not the actor speaks. *Id.* The injunction was amended to only stop the distribution of her five-second performance, not the rest of the film. *Id.*
96. *Id.* (quoting *SANFORD MEISNER & DENNIS LONGWELL, SANFORD MEISNER ON ACTING* 178 (1987)).
97. *Id.* (citing *CONSTANTIN STANISLAVSKI, AN ACTOR PREPARES* 15, 218–19 (Elizabeth Hapgood trans., 1936)).
98. *Id.* at 939–40.
99. The Ninth Circuit and the Second Circuit were once split as to whether a unified work (like a film) should allow for separate indivisible parts, but the en banc decision resolved this tension. Compare *Garcia II*, 766 F.3d 929, with 16 Casa Duse, LLC v. Merkin, No. 12 Civ. 3492(RJS), 2013 WL 5510770, at *10–11 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 30, 2013) (“[O]nly the Film receives copyright protection; there is no separate copyright for the film’s direction, production, or cinematography . . . . [T]he purpose of work-for-hire agreements is not to consolidate copyrights under a single owner, but rather to consolidate authorship.”). See generally 17 U.S.C. §§ 101–106 (2012) (derivative works).
100. The court agreed that *Garcia* granted a broad implied license, but the filmmakers went outside the scope of the license by grossly modifying the purpose of the work. *See Garcia II*, 766 F.3d at 937 (“But the license *Garcia* granted Yousef wasn’t so broad as to cover the use of her performance in any project. Here, the problem isn’t that ‘Innocence of Muslims’ is not an Arabian adventure movie: It’s that the film isn’t intended to entertain at all. The film differs so radically from anything Garcia could have imagined when she was cast that it can’t possibly be authorized . . . .”).
Then in April 2015, the Ninth Circuit took everything back, unnecessarily, as pointed out by Judge Paul Watford in his concurrence:

We don’t have to craft new rules of copyright law to resolve this appeal . . . . [M]uch of what the majority says about copyright law may be wrong . . . . Had we chosen to decide narrowly here, we could have affirmed the district court’s denial of a preliminary injunction by focusing solely on the irreparable harm prong . . . . [Garcia failed] to show that removing the film from YouTube would likely eliminate (or at least materially reduce) the risk of death posed by issuance of the fatwa.101

In its broad rejection of the actor’s copyright, the court placed great weight on the fact that the U.S. Copyright Office’s “longstanding practices do not allow a copyright claim by an individual actor or actress in his or her performance contained in a motion picture.”102 Further, the court felt that breaking a film into “many little pieces” was just too much, forgetting that copyright law already denies ownership on the ground of de minimis, or stock contributions —both better alternative rationales for denying Garcia authorship. In the court’s Lord of the Rings “copyright of thousands” example,103 the 20,000 extras would not be eligible for authorship because presumably none of the background actors would have made eligible contributions. The court also created a brand new rule for “fixation” that somehow requires the copyright owner to do the actual “fixing,”105 and better yet, that her objection to the manipulation made her somehow less involved in the “fixing.”106 This is contrary to the prior viewpoint that a producer

101. Garcia III, 786 F.3d 733, 747–48 (9th Cir. 2015) (Watford, J., concurring). The majority claimed it needed to decide the merits of her copyright claim in order to decide whether the law favors Garcia before granting a preliminary injunction (Winter’s four-factor test). Id. at 740 (majority opinion) (citing Winter v. NRDC, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008)).

102. Id. at 741.

103. Id. at 742.

104. Id. at 742–43.

105. Id. at 741 (“[F]ixation must be done ‘by or under the authority of the author.’” (quoting 17 U.S.C. § 101 (2012))).

106. See 17 U.S.C. § 101 (“A work is ‘fixed’ in a tangible medium of expression when its embodiment in a copy or phonorecord, by or under the authority of the author, is sufficiently permanent or stable to permit it to be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated for a period of more than transitory duration.”).
(or perhaps even a director) owns a film’s copyright, since producers are certainly not physically “fixing” a film. This analysis bodes well for camerapersons and editors countrywide in their quest for authorship.

Finally, the court discussed how impracticable it is to require independent filmmakers to secure work made for hire agreements and for service providers to respond to DMCA takedown notices. To the first parade of horrible contention, work made for hire in film is established law, as it is one of the enumerated art forms in the Act. To obtain a statutory work made for hire, a hiring party must have an independent contractor sign an agreement; otherwise, the hiring party will get an implied license only. But even with such a result, filmmakers would only be on the hook if they somehow go past the scope of the actor’s implied license—for example, use Final Cut Pro to have the actor calling Muhammad a child molester. Second, this decision will empower few film actors to actually halt distribution through DMCA takedown notices.

Garcia dealt with a rare life or death scenario. Most actors would see no benefit in halting distribution. After all, actors benefit from exposure and adding to their resumes. What they are after is a better quality of life. Although theater is slowly becoming a more profitable industry, many theater artists remain skeptical that livable wages will come.

107. Aalmuhammed v. Lee, 202 F.3d 1227, 1233 (9th Cir. 2000) (“In a movie this definition, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, would generally limit authorship to someone at the top of the screen credits, sometimes the producer, sometimes the director, possibly the star, or the screenwriter—someone who has artistic control.”).
108. Cf. Garcia II, 766 F.3d 929, 944–46 (9th Cir. 2000) (Smith, J., dissenting) (presenting a comical discussion on this point of requiring the creator to do the fixing).
109. Garcia III, 786 F.3d at 743–47.
111. Id.
112. See Garcia III, 786 F.3d at 737 (noting that the producer replaced the plaintiff’s lines with, “Is your Mohammed a child molester?”).
113. Id. at 738.
III. IMPROVING THE LIFE OF THE COMMON STAGE ACTOR

The financial benefits of copyright ownership could assist in improving the stage actor’s dreary economic situation. In 2013, the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) identified actors as having the highest unemployment rate among the entire artist labor force; almost thirty-two percent of reported union and non-union actors were unemployed. What is most striking is that while actors are more educated than the general labor force, they receive much less pay. Today, the average AEA union member works only seventeen weeks yearly, and members’ median salary is only $7,382. This figure places AEA actors well below the poverty line.

115. The National Endowment for the Arts Announces New Research on Arts Employment, NAT’L ENDOWMENT FOR ARTS (Mar. 28, 2014), http://arts.gov/news/2014/national-endowment-arts-announces-new-research-arts-employment#sthash.oXEaOtTz.NmmiN2lc; see also NAT’L ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS, ARTISTS IN A YEAR OF RECESSION: IMPACT ON JOBS IN 2008 5–6 (2009) [hereinafter ARTISTS IN YEAR OF RECESSION], http://arts.gov/sites/default/files/97.pdf (stating that performing artists have the highest unemployment rates, with actors having the highest); Telephone Interview with Gülgün Kayim, supra note 50 (stating that economic studies on acting and dancing are misleading, as they only take into account actors who report income. The unemployment rate would be much higher if it accounted for all actors participating in the audition circuit).

116. ARTISTS IN YEAR OF RECESSION, supra note 115, at 10.

117. See NAT’L ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS, ARTISTS IN THE WORKFORCE 1990–2005, at 23 (2008) [hereinafter ARTISTS IN WORKFORCE], http://arts.gov/sites/default/files/ArtistsInWorkforce.pdf (“Almost 60 percent of actors have completed college—more than double the rate of the labor force as a whole—but their median income ($23,400) is below the $30,100 median for the total labor force.”); see also Teresa Erying, Actors and Money, AM. THEATRE, Jan. 2008, at 6, 2008 WLNR 1546547 (stating that educational debt for actors is a huge problem, causing young actors to ditch their dreams of being on the stage, and instead “head straight for pilot season . . . .”).


119. Id. at 5 tbl. 2.

120. 2015 Poverty Guidelines, U.S. DEP’T OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS., http://aspe.hhs.gov/2015-poverty-guidelines (last updated Sept. 5, 2015) (stating that the U.S. federal poverty line for a single-person household is $11,770); see Contract Benefits, supra note 38 (stating that AEA members often have guaranteed minimum salaries as part of their contracts. For example, an actor working at a small professional theater can make anywhere from $215 to $626 per week).
According to Arts, Culture and Creative Economy, the industry started to suffer when theaters stopped doing repertory with artists in residency. Those actors worked entire seasons, and enjoyed livable wages. Today, cast AEA actors enjoy sought-after, although short-lived, employee-status roles, whereas non-union actors operate as independent contractors. Even those talented and lucky enough to get into AEA still need to get cast regularly to qualify for union benefits. As a general rule, actors jump from short-term gig to short-term gig, never seeing future earnings from past work. An actor’s life is a perpetual return to the unemployment pool. Before Third Rock from the Sun and Dexter, John Lithgow worked the audition circuit in New York City. Despite being a Fulbright Scholar at London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art, Lithgow found himself unemployed and desperate for chances to read for commercials. During his first week in New York, a fellow actor told him to go to the Unemployment Insurance Office to collect the “closest thing to

121. See Emily C. Chi, Star Quality and Job Security: The Role of the Performers’ Union in Controlling Access to the Acting Profession, 18 CARDOZO ARTS & ENT. L.J. 1, 76–77 (2000) (stating that producers dissolved the use of artist in residency, or long-term company members, to cut substantial costs, and to encourage diversity in casting. Producers wanted to be able to seek out new blood to play roles); see also Erying, supra note 117 (“[T]he Guthrie raised the largest endowment the American theatre had seen up until that time and designated as one of its purposes the increase of actor salaries and the support of a large year-round acting company.”); Kevin Winge, Sally Wingert: The Meryl Streep of the Twin Cities, STAR TRIB. (Minneapolis) (Mar. 22, 2010, 9:47 AM), http://www.startribune.com/local/yourvoices/88808952.html (stating that Wingert was an actor who benefited from the former Guthrie’s residency program—performing in over eighty Guthrie productions to date); Telephone Interview with Gülgün Kayim, supra note 50;.

122. Telephone Interview with Gülgün Kayim, supra note 50.

123. See ARTISTS IN WORKFORCE, supra note 117, at 23 (“Only 15 percent of actors work full time for the entire year.”); see Telephone Interview with Ryan Hastings, supra note 25.

124. See Health Insurance, ACTORS’ EQUITY ASS’N, http://www.actorsequity.org/Benefits/healthinsurance.asp (last visited Feb. 4, 2016) (“In order to qualify for plan eligibility, you must have at least 12 weeks of covered employment in any 12 calendar months ‘accumulation period’ to qualify for 6 months of coverage.”).

125. Telephone Interview with Gülgün Kayim, supra note 50.

126. JOHN LITHGOW, DRAMA: AN ACTOR’S EDUCATION 201–03 (HarperCollins 2011).

127. Id.

128. Id. at 201.
state support for the arts,“ only to be told that he would first have to get twenty weeks of work under his belt. 129

Copyright ownership could help the common stage actor in both the short and long term. In the short term, an actor could negotiate a higher weekly salary if he agreed to transfer the copyright of his performance to the producer. The International Federation of Actors, the global federation of trade unions, guilds, and associations, feels the exclusive rights provided by copyright law give[s] performers maximum leverage, enabling them to authorize use against the promise of a fair payment, e.g. a residual or a royalty payment . . . [P]erformers are often in a very weak bargaining position and forced to transfer of all their economic rights to producers in perpetuity for little more than a symbolic payment. 131

If the Guthrie Theater wanted to cast a non-union actor to play Lysander in Midsummer Night’s Dream, the theater might need to ask permission to use images or videos of his performance outside of the scope of his employment contract. For example, the Guthrie might decide to stream a live performance to China. In the long term, an actor could see residuals if a recording of the performance was sold to PBS, packaged into DVDs, or streamed through BroadwayHD. 132 Furthermore, in the rare circumstance that a court labels an actor a joint author, that actor could see profits seventy years past her life. 133

IV. THE POTENTIAL OF ROYALTIES

In Minneapolis-St. Paul, owning the copyright to a new work seems fruitless, as plays typically are short-lived and result in little revenue even for the producers. 134 As a result, not a lot of money is put into original, new works in regional areas. The larger theater houses in town typically produce familiar works or adapt popular movies or books to attract larger audiences. 135 Conversely, New York

129.  Id.
130.  Id.
134.  See supra note 23 and accompanying text.
City sees several profitable new works annually—works that run on Broadway for years or get turned into major motion pictures. A stage actor developing an up-and-coming Broadway production would be a fool to turn down authorship rights. Putting new works aside, the theater industry in Minneapolis continues to flourish; the performing arts brought in over $187 million in retail sales for the city in 2011—fourteen times the national average. As revenues increase, theater companies will face questions of wealth distribution.

A. Very Few New Works Make Any Money

On Broadway, “[y]ou can’t make a living, but you can make a killing.” In the early nineties, the Tony winner for best musical, *The Will Rogers Follies*, brought in as much as $425,000 a week in ticket sales, but after two years still only saw a sixty percent return on the producer’s $7.5 million investment. On the flip side, the highest grossing musicals, worldwide, have brought in billions of dollars for their investors. In some ways, a successful Broadway production can see more revenue than Hollywood films because they can run for years. For instance, *The Lion King* (an offspring of Broadway “Disneyfication”), which opened in 1997, and cost Disney $15 million to mount, has brought in a total of $5 billion in

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140. *The Tills Are Alive*, supra note 114 (“‘Cats’ probably made a 3,500% return for its initial investors.”).
141. Weidman, supra note 15, at 643 (“Variety reported that Phantom of the Opera had become the most successful entertainment venture of all time—more successful than Star Wars, more successful than Harry Potter—grossing 1.9 billion dollars in the United States, 3.2 billion dollars world wide, from ticket sales alone.”).
gross revenue.\textsuperscript{143} Compare this with its original Hollywood film version (2D original release), which initially brought in an impressive $312.9 million, and later upon its 2011 3D release, another $29.3 million.\textsuperscript{144} As shown, a theater production has the potential of making more money than its film counterpart in certain scenarios; however, the industry as a whole remains dependent on big house productions, nonprofit models, and grants to stay afloat.\textsuperscript{145}

\textbf{B. New Technologies Open the Door to More Revenue}

Theaters are finally seeing the “Light at the End of the Tunnel” when it comes to new technologies.\textsuperscript{146} Historically, theater did not enjoy the same residual benefits as film because it was limited in its ability to distribute.\textsuperscript{147} Now there appears to be an audience for live broadcasting of theater. Powerhouses like London’s National Theater and New York City’s Metropolitan Opera are now broadcasting performances all over the world.\textsuperscript{148} Most recently, Broadway producers Bonnie Comley and Stewart F. Land launched BroadwayHD, a streaming service for theatrical performances that costs $14.99 a month. “We’re not trying to replace theater. What we’re doing is trying to extend it to people who either can’t get [to Broadway] due to geography or economic

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{143} Id. at 448; \textit{The Tills Are Alive}, supra note 114.
\item \textsuperscript{145} Interview with Patricia Mitchell, CEO, Ordway Ctr. for the Performing Arts, in St. Paul, MN (Sept. 20, 2014) (stating that smaller theaters depend on the larger theater houses like the Guthrie to stay out of the red. The Guthrie not only makes theater a priority in the community, but it also gives directors, actors, and writers a livable paycheck to supplement their other work).
\item \textsuperscript{146} See Chi, supra note 121, at 37 (concluding that Broadway has had to spend all of its money to create elaborate special effects that movie screens cannot offer, in response to Hollywood competition); ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER, LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL (Universal Int’l 2005).
\item \textsuperscript{147} Chi, supra note 121, at 37.
\end{itemize}
or some sort of health problem.” The pair has successfully licensed the recordings of over 120 Broadway productions and are hoping to shoot new footage “in front of a live audience, in HD.” Comley, a three time Tony winner for her producing, thinks the larger market is ready for BroadwayHD:

We’re never going to replace the communal experience of seeing actors live. I understand that. New York has an amazing caliber of talent—of writers, directors and performers—that we’d like to share with the world. If they can’t get here in time, we can share that with the world in the best way we can. With new technologies, theater collaborators may one day enjoy the residual benefits shared by their brothers and sisters in the film industry.

V. THE ACTOR’S COPYRIGHT IS SIMPLE

Copyright law protects “original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression.” Bad actor jokes aside, actors would likely meet the (easy to pass) Feist test for originality. And

151. Chi, supra note 121, at 82 (“Under collective bargaining agreements with producers, SAG actors receive residuals for the reuse of their original film and television products on network, cable, foreign, and pay-per-view television and on videocassette.”); Eyring, supra note 117 (stating that AEA former Executive Director John Connolly’s proposed solution to help actors was to “ride the wave of opportunities offered through new technology-based media platforms” and to “utilize old technology—such as videotape—to promote disseminate and celebrate the work of theatres and actors”); Interview with Patricia Mitchell, supra note 145 (summarizing that, with the success of live broadcasting at the Met, there is the potential for regional houses to go national or international. Producers are facing backlash from the artists who are concerned about the quality of work. Broadcasting or taping live performances runs the risk of not reading well to new audiences. Further, performers are curious about their cut before there is a cut to be had. Producers need to be given flexibility in piloting new technologies. If it is successful, then the performers should vocalize their respective rights).
153. As long as a performance is original and minimally creative, the actor is granted copyright ownership, no matter the quality of the work. See Feist Pub’ns,
the once practical difficulties of fixing live performance in a “tangible medium”\textsuperscript{154} are much less cumbersome with modern recording devices like iPhones. While the primary goal of copyright law may be to increase dissemination, this goal has its limits. The Constitution’s framers may not have been pro-actors’ rights, but they favored systems that chip away at a producer’s monopoly.\textsuperscript{155} Sure in the case of joint authorship, a stage actor would be going against similarly underpaid playwrights, but joint authorship claims continue to be hard to win. Undeniably, recognizing the actor’s copyright would likely burden producers. Existing contract templates, for example, would need to account for the change in the law. And as a practical matter, producers may have to start paying actors more to get them to hand over their copyrights. But how is this different than any other copyright scenario? Collaboration happens in just about every other art form out there. Recognizing the actor’s copyright would simply fix a flaw in the law. Finally, while still not ratified by the Senate, the White House did sign the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, which would require United States copyright law to recognize an actor’s copyright interest in her audiovisual performance regardless.\textsuperscript{156}

A. Fixation Is Old News with the Advent of Recording Equipment

American copyright law is unique in its fixation requirement.\textsuperscript{157} To be afforded copyright protection, creative expression must be fixed “sufficiently permanent or stable to permit it to be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated for a period of more than transitory duration.”\textsuperscript{158} The actor’s performance struggles with the

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{154} 17 U.S.C. § 102.
\item \textsuperscript{155} Lyman Patterson, Copyright in Historical Perspective 143, 147 (1968).
\item \textsuperscript{156} Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, art 2, June 24, 2012, 51 I.L.M. 1214.
\item \textsuperscript{157} Gallia, supra note 27, at 240 (stating that civil law countries have done away with the fixation requirement).
\item \textsuperscript{158} 17 U.S.C. § 101.
\end{itemize}
fixation requirement on two counts. First, staged performances rely on the memories of its performers, so an audience member will never see the same performance twice. Second, while the actor herself is tangible, and she could likely restage her performance before a judge, there is nothing tangible about her creation. It is not painted on canvas, or molded into a statue. But modern recording devices make it easier for a staged production to act like a film. A truth that Article 2 of the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances acknowledges; the treaty simplifies the fixation requirement by defining “audiovisual fixation” broadly to mean any “embodiment of moving images, whether or not accompanied by sounds or by the representations thereof, from which they can be perceived, reproduced or communicated through a device.” Furthermore, actors could prove authorship with marked-up scripts. Actors are known to note character choices, blocking, gags, beats, or whatever type of reminder they need to prepare for rehearsal.

Recently, big-ticket productions have started providing live broadcasts of their performances; however, most productions never see the lens of a film camera. But if actors held copyright

159. See RUSTOM BHARUCHA, THEATRE AND THE WORLD: PERFORMANCE AND THE POLITICS OF CULTURE 125 (1993) (“[T]he theater is the only place where the same gesture can never be repeated the same way twice.”).

160. Talia Yellin, New Directions for Copyright: The Property Rights of Stage Directors, 24 COLUM.-VLA J.L. & ARTS 317, 327 (2001) (“Because dance is, in essence, an intangible work of art that lives primarily through performance instead of through recordation, the fixation requirement creates a formidable obstacle to the registration of choreographic works.” (citing Barbara A. Singer, In Search of Adequate Protection for Choreographic Works: Legislative and Judicial Alternatives v. the Custom of the Dance Community, 38 U. MIAMI L. REV. 287, 301 (1984))).

161. Contra 16 Casa Duse, LLC v. Merkin, No. 12 Civ. 3492(RJS), 2013 WL 5510770, at *30 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 30, 2013) (denying a director copyright ownership to a film, the court noted that the “only tangible medium of expression for the direction, production, editing, and cinematography is the Film itself”). Under the same train of thought, a recorded performance would only grant the recording protection, not the actor. Even under this holding, an actor being filmed does produce a tangible product. She moves and speaks. A director may tell her how to move, but it is the actor that produces physical action.


163. Gallia, supra note 27, at 299 (concluding that, if a live theater production is broadcasted, it should be afforded protection as long as it is recorded at the “same time [as it is] being transmitted”).
interests in their work, perhaps more actors would start requiring videotaped performances. Recording work is a relatively cheap task for even modest theater companies.\(^\text{164}\) HUGE, a small improv theater in Minneapolis, for example, records all of its performances.\(^\text{165}\) At HUGE, improv is done for improv’s sake—dialogue or plotlines are not transcribed into play scripts, to be performed at a later date.\(^\text{166}\) As long as Congress persists in requiring fixation, actors will need to advocate that performances, or even workshop sessions, be recorded.\(^\text{167}\)

But recordings should not be the only solution; scripts provide a solution too. After all, actors are already trained to take notes in their scripts. Dancers, like actors, struggled with fixation as dancing too represents a momentary, live expression.\(^\text{168}\) In response, the law began to accept either written notation or a recording as evidence.\(^\text{169}\) If actors are analogized to directors, they will have a heavier burden

\(^{164}\) This author mounted a production for under $2,000 and coincidently recorded (without cost) major scenes on her iPhone for the purpose of marketing the work to nonprofit organizations.

\(^{165}\) Interview with Molly Chase, Managing Dir., HUGE Improv Theater, in Minneapolis, Minn. (Aug. 28, 2014) (HUGE records improv performances).

\(^{166}\) Id.; see also About Us, HUGE THEATER, http://www.hugetheater.com/about-us/ (last visited Feb. 4, 2016) (“In an effort to raise the visibility of the Twin Cities as a destination for some of the best, unscripted theater in the country, HUGE seeks to establish a home for those who love improv.”).

\(^{167}\) Gallia, supra note 27, at 240–43 (noting that adherence to international treaties has brought about a loosening of the fixation requirement). Since the 1994 signing of the TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) agreement, the United States has had to comply with all of the provisions of the Berne Convention, with the exception of moral rights. See id. When the TRIPS Performances and Phonograms Treaty passed in 1996, the U.S. Copyright Act had to conform by making live musical performances copyrightable without recognition of the fixation requirement. See id. Jurisdictions differ as to whether this was permitted under the Commerce Clause. See id. Thus, it is uncertain whether the United States will continue to be stubborn about the fixation requirement. See id.

\(^{168}\) Copyright Act of 1976, Pub. L. No. 94-553, 90 Stat. 2541 (codified as amended at 17 U.S.C.). Until 1976 choreographic works were not explicitly protected by copyright. Id.

than dancers in proving their contribution. In Einhorn, a director sought ownership of his stage directions in Tam Lin, an off-off-Broadway production. The court declined to rule on the submission of his prompt book, containing his blocking notes, in proving his individual contribution. Director Gerald Gutierrez’s deposits of his prompt book for The Most Happy Fella were also rejected. The U.S. Copyright Office noted that the prompt book only represents the [blocking] text, and would not equate to property ownership in the “manner, style or method of directing, or for the actions dictated by them.” While this decision is consistent with section 102(b) of the Copyright Act—which excludes ideas, no matter what medium that idea takes—the courts and the U.S. Copyright Office should account for the difficulty actors face in providing evidence.  

Actors should be prepared to submit both a copy of their rehearsal script and a videotaped performance of their work as deposits for copyright registration. This would allow a fact-finder to differentiate between the work of a playwright and that of an actor. Jennifer Maxwell, in her article on the Einhorn decision, commented on the judge’s challenge with these types of claims:

[A] videotape of the performance alone should not fulfill the fixation requirement without any evidence of written recordation. For example, anyone watching a play may perceive that the character on stage is “powerful, without realizing he is positioned in the most compositionally powerful point on the stage.” In such an instance, the

170. Yellin, supra note 160, at 328 (“[I]t is generally accepted that choreographic notation gives rise to a copyright in the movement dictated by the notation, not just in the notation itself.”).


172. Id. at 196.

173. Yellin, supra note 160, at 328 (citing Letter from Joseph Miranda, Supervisory Exam., Performing Arts Section, U.S. Copyright Office (June 22, 1995)).

174. 17 U.S.C. § 102(b) (2012); see, e.g., Am. Dental Ass’n v. Delta Dental Plans Ass’n, 126 F.3d 977, 981 (7th Cir. 1997) (holding that a code of long descriptions of medical procedures was copyrightable, even if the systems inside were not).

175. Maxwell, supra note 169, at 402 (“[V]ideotape of the performance alone should not fulfill the fixation requirement without any evidence of written recordation.”).

176. See id. at 401.
judge or any lay person becomes so absorbed by the “illusion of theater” that they credit the actor rather than the staging.  

It is important to note the nature of performance makes it difficult to separate what is the writer’s work from what is the actor’s work. What is one without the other? The filming of *Jerry Maguire* illustrates this unique relationship, as both the writer-director Cameron Crowe and actor Tom Cruise were meticulous in their respective roles:

[Cruise] carried the [marked-up] script in a black notebook with multicolored page markers for easy access. Layer by layer, Cruise began to strip down to the part that many had told [Crowe] he would never play . . . [Similarly, in every picture Crowe is] holding pages from the script in hand, and the pages are mostly filled with scribbled notes about how each line could be played.  

In this specific situation, there existed a mutual appreciation for the other’s contribution. Crowe gushed over Cruise’s commitment to the role, and Cruise viewed the script to be Crowe’s work: “‘Your words, man,’ he said, ‘You spent three and a half years on this script.’”  

In the court room, a much less amicable situation, the judge will be tasked with determining the degree to which a claimant contributes to a work. The judiciary should be sensitive to the limitations of the common stage actor in providing tangible evidence; however, it would do an injustice to simply take an actor’s word for it. It would be unrealistic and excessive to require collaborators to document every single suggestion or movement that actors make throughout the rehearsal process.  

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177. *Id.* at 402 (citing Edward Einhorn, *A Case for Stage Director’s Copyright*, UNTITLED THEATER CO. #61, http://www.untitledtheater.com/ DirectorsCopyright.htm (last visited Feb. 4, 2016)).


180. But see Maxwell, *supra* note 169, at 402 (suggesting that stage directors should “record all of their contributions, including verbal directions during rehearsals, in the prompt book or on the script as a means of evidencing the full range of their contributions from the first time they read the script all the way
Still, the fixation requirement provides evidence in this abstract field of law. The submission of both rehearsal scripts and recorded performance should be sufficient for fixation.

**B. The Framers Were Not Fully Supportive of a Producer’s Monopoly**

Playwrights and actors may be the creators, but theater producers are the ones who sell tickets. Copyright’s primary goal is to encourage the creation of new work, such as a play, and the Framers felt this was best achieved by maximizing ticket sales. As such, copyright law has always favored producers by encouraging either the exclusive licensing of certain rights or the outright assignment for any amount of consideration. Still, if presented with the actor’s copyright, the Framers would have likely favored it since it serves the important function of frustrating the producer’s monopoly. When America formed as a new nation, it brought with it England’s copyright tradition. Under Article I of the U.S. Constitution, Congress can “promote . . . useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors . . . the exclusive Right to their respective Writings . . . .” The mere inclusion of the copyright clause in the Constitution, a document famous for its brevity, is telling of its political importance. Frampers disagreed as to the

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181. See Interview with Patricia Mitchell, supra note 145 (stating artistic directors and producers are charged with the constant task of making money and filling seats).

182. Mark Rose, Making Copyright, in 1 COPYRIGHT LAW: THE SCOPE AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT 193, 207 (Benedict Atkinson & Brian Fitzgerald eds., 2011) (stating the original copyright bill permitted rights to be held by either the author or those who “hath or have purchased or acquired the copy or copies of any book or books”); id. at 204 (stating the bill itself was “simply parliamentary confirmation of traditional [bookseller] guild practices”); Mark Rose, The Statute of Anne and Authors’ Rights: Pope v. Curll (1741), in GLOBAL COPYRIGHT THREE HUNDRED YEARS SINCE THE STATUTE OF ANNE, FROM 1709 TO CYBERSPACE 70, 71 (Lionel Bently, Uma Suthersanen & Paul Torremans eds., 2010) (summarizing that the first twenty cases under the British 1710 Statute of Anne involved bookseller against bookseller).

183. PATTERSON, supra note 155, at 147.


185. U.S. CONST. art. 1, § 8, cl. 8.

186. See PATTERSON, supra note 155, at 180 (noting it was odd how fast America adopted British copyright traditions, especially when there was only a
extent of the Act’s power. To James Madison, “[t]he right to useful inventions, seems with equal reason to belong to the inventors.” However, not all of the Framers agreed with Madison. Thomas Jefferson, for example, expressed reservations about granting too strong of monopoly in their work. If inventions are forever locked away, it would burden consumers with overpriced goods, and stifle future creators.

Permitting the actor’s copyright is compatible with the intentions of America’s framers. Copyright commentator Lyman Patterson thought artists’ rights were included in copyright legislation purely to act “as a weapon against monopoly.” In Hollywood, there already exists an ongoing negotiation between the economic interests of the studios and the labor rights of the individual creator collaborators. When an artist has a higher royalty amount, the cost of production eats away at the distributor’s profits. Artists also restrict producers by protesting choices that belittle their work. Finally, the labor disputes from an actor can also lead to the creation of smaller production companies. Actors wishing to receive greater artistic autonomy go outside of Hollywood to star in smaller, independent films or to perform on stage. In a few instances, actors have actually chosen to produce themselves, using their star power to enter the market. Reese

187. THE FEDERALIST NO. 43, at 209 (James Madison) (Terence Ball ed., 2003) (“The utility of this power will scarcely be questioned. The copy right of authors has been solemnly adjudged in Great Britain to be a right at common law. The right to useful inventions, seems with equal reason to belong to the inventors. The public good fully coincides in both cases, with the claims of individuals. The States cannot separately make effectual provision for either of the cases, and most of them have anticipated the decision of this point, by laws passed at the instance of Congress.”).


189. See id.

190. PATTERSON, supra note 155, at 147.


Witherspoon started Pacific Standard Films, the production company responsible for *Gone Girl*, in response to a lack of powerful, meaningful positions for women in Hollywood.\textsuperscript{193} As such, artist rights—like term limits—restrict monopolies, making it an important consideration for modern policymakers.\textsuperscript{194}

C. **Joint Authorship Is Difficult to Prove**

Playwrights, who are also artists, are fearful of other theater collaborators encroaching on their modest, well-protected piece of the pie.

The [Society of Stage Directors and Choreographers] attorney, Ron Schectman, was quoted in the *New York Times* as saying, “It’s about money.” Off-Broadway, the director’s union was able to gain for their members a share of future revenues from the producers—their employers. They have not been able to gain that on Broadway. Instead, they’re turning to the playwrights and the play itself as a source of revenue. They have made up this basis to give themselves justification towards getting a share of the playwright’s revenue.\textsuperscript{195}

Playwrights should be comforted in the fact that actors are unlikely to win joint authorship claims.\textsuperscript{196} Joint work is “a work prepared by two or more authors with the intention that their contributions be merged into inseparable or interdependent parts of a unitary whole.”\textsuperscript{197} Joint authorship functions as a tenancy in common, meaning it gives the new owner all of the rights of copyright, including an equal share in earnings.\textsuperscript{198} Subsequently,

\begin{footnotes}
\item[194] See Patterson, supra note 155, at 147.
\item[195] David Auburn et al., Dramatist Guild, *Why is ‘Director’s Copyright’ a Bad Idea, & Should Playwrights Pay Directors a Percentage of Their Income?*, 10 DRAMATIST 7, 8 (2008), http://www.dramatistsguild.com/media/PDFs/RoundtableonDirectorCopyright.pdf.
\item[198] See Keller, supra note 196, at 911 (“Under copyright, as a tenant in common with the other copyright owners, each joint owner may grant a nonexclusive license in the entire work without obtaining the consent of the other
these rights pass to the new joint author’s heirs, forever stripping
the original author of valuable property interest. As the law
stands, an actor given joint authorship will receive fifty percent of
the playwright’s royalties, even if he or she only created ten percent
of the script.

To prevent unjust results, courts should continue to require
more than a de minimis contribution. The Seventh Circuit denied
actors joint authorship when their contributions were limited to
line suggestions. The court adopted Professor Goldstein’s two-
prong test: the contribution must be copyrightable, and the parties
must have intended to create a “unified” whole. In regards to the
first prong, without clarity on the actor’s copyright, actors
automatically lose here. The second prong is what makes this test
difficult for any collaborator to achieve. In many jurisdictions, it
appears that judges are looking for an explicit admission by either
the original author or the producer that they intended on joint
authorship with the claimant. Requiring an admission gives little

199. See id. at 900–01.
200. Id. at 919–22.
201. See 1 MELVILLE B. NIMMER & DAVID NIMMER, NIMMER ON COPYRIGHT § 6.07
(2015). Professor Nimmer suggests that contributions that are more than ideas,
basic lines, or stock characters should be granted authorship. Id. No federal
district court has adopted this standard. See Michael Landau, Joint Works Under
United States Copyright Law: Judicial Legislation Trough Statutory Misinterpretation 45
IDEA 154, 203 (discussing the Seventh Circuit’s treatment of Nimmer’s de minimis
principle). While courts do differ as to what intent means, none suggest that merely
contributing should merit joint authorship. Id. at 168–69.
202. See Erickson v. Trinity Theatre, 13 F.3d 1061, 1072 (7th Cir. 1993)
(finding that the actors failed to show copyrightable contributions: “Ideas,
refinements, and suggestions, standing alone, are not the subjects of copyrights”).
203. See id. at 1070 (“[A] contributor will not obtain a co-ownership interest,
unless the contribution represents original expression that could stand on its own
as the subject matter of copyright.” (quoting PAUL GOLDSTEIN, COPYRIGHT:
PRINCIPLES, LAW, AND PRACTICE § 4.2.1.2, at 379 (1989)).
204. See id. at 1070–71 (emphasizing that ideas can be protected with
contracts, not copyright).
205. See id.
206. Compare Aalmuhammed v. Lee, 202 F.3d 1227, 1234 (9th Cir. 2000)
(denying joint authorship as the party lacked an “objective manifestation[] of a
shared intent” such as explicit contractual agreements, or whether the party had
top billing), with Erickson, 13 F.3d at 1072 (denying joint authorship as the
contributions were not copyrightable, the court found intent in one of the plays as
the author admitted that she intended it “to be hers as well as Ms. Erickson’s”),
hope to an adverse party looking to prove intent. If authors are going to admit authorship they likely are going to agree to profit sharing without a court order.\(^{207}\)

Joint authorship might come about if an actor creates dialogue or characters through performance, which the playwright uses in her finished product. For instance, authorship could be found if an actor is asked to improvise scenes or dialogue in a workshop or rehearsal setting.\(^{208}\) Arguably there is real commercial gold in having dialogue improvised, rather than scripted, as audiences take kindly to unpredictable, choppy exchanges. The late-night comedy star Conan O’Brien, for example, speaks of improv being as good, if not better than, pre-scripted material: “[T]he whole energy in the room changes. People know it. They know that this is the real thing. They know that these cookies are being made fresh right there in front of them. And it’s exciting.”\(^{209}\)

Not every performance will merit joint authorship, but some will. When blocking and rehearsing a play, directors, choreographers, and actors contribute varying degrees of creativity and originality.\(^{210}\) A director or choreographer may come prepared with blocking notes, and tell the actor line-by-line how they are going to move and speak. More likely, an actor will come prepared with notes on line delivery, comic beats, and ideas for physical gags.\(^{211}\) The director may give some general blocking notes to set

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\(^{207}\) Livingston, supra note 18, at 454 (“[D]irectors would typically fail to satisfy the ‘intent’ criterion in the judicial test for joint authorship.”); Yellin, supra note 160, at 332 (stating that Dramatist Guild President John Weidman gave joint authorship to a colleague who he believed truly was a co-author).

\(^{208}\) See E-mail from Leah Cooper, supra note 46 (“Ensemble-driven work is a growing trend, especially now in a second wave from the younger generation (those that followed Jeune Lune).”).


\(^{210}\) E-mail from Zaraawar Mistry, supra note 49 (“There are many ways that new theater works get made—theater companies commission works from individual playwrights, ensembles create collaborative works, visionary directors create original new plays with the help of a talented cast—the list goes on.”).

\(^{211}\) In Aalmuhammed, the court denied a Technical Consultant joint authorship even though his duties extended into coaching actors, and altering dialogue. Aalmuhammed, 202 F.3d at 1230. The court was mostly concerned with
up the shape of the scene, but then will invite the actors to show “what they’ve got.”212 As each production functions differently, based on the talents and personalities of the collaborators involved, disagreements should be settled on a case-by-case analysis.

In its Bill of Rights, the Dramatist Guild affirms its strong stance by reminding members they “own the copyright of [their] dramatic work. Authors in theatre business do not assign (i.e., give away or sell in entirety) their copyrights, nor do they ever engage in ‘work-for-hire.’”213 While it is admirable that playwrights have managed to retain their copyrights, it is unjust to say playwrights should be immune from joint authorship claims.214 By choosing to collaborate with other artists, be it to spark creativity or develop entire scenes, the playwright is accepting the legal consequences. No one is suggesting that playwrights simply sit in a hole and run from professional feedback. Receiving a few good ideas should not

how he was credited; the intention behind the Technical Consultant position was to have someone ensure historical accuracy, not the kind of contribution protected by copyright law. Id. at 1251. The craft of acting, on the other hand, inherently begs for creative contribution. Even when the script itself is unaltered, actors are trained to add memorable nuances to characters.


214. Cf. Weidman, supra note 15, at 639 (“[I]f a director’s copyright is ever established, it will belong, not to the union, but to directors individually.”).

215. E-mail from Zaraawar Mistry, supra note 49 (“There are certainly some cases where this might be possible.”).
result in losing half of one’s profits. Playwrights rely on peer feedback that they receive in the writing, workshop, and rehearsal process. Feedback makes for better products, and ultimately more dissemination.

D. Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances Treaty and Required Action by the Senate

In 2012, the United States signed onto the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, which grants performers’ authorship and moral rights to their fixed, recorded and live audiovisual performances. It further grants actors the exclusive right of authorizing unfixed performances (e.g. theatrical performances and rehearsals, etc.) so long as they are not broadcasted. This effort has been the “result of more than 20 years of persistent advocacy work by FIA and other performer organizations,” and has also gained the support of the White House and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Yet to be legally binding on U.S. copyright law, the Senate must first ratify the treaty by a two-thirds majority. It also needs at least nineteen more member nations to ratify the treaty before it becomes enforceable internationally.

216. E-mail from Leah Cooper, supra note 46 (“[Playwrights] invest quite a bit more time in a script than an actor does, and it has no guarantee of being produced widely if at all.”).

217. See Jeffrey Knapp, What is a Co-Author?, 89 REPRESENTATIONS, Winter 2005, at 2, 6 (noting that collaboration in play development dates back to 1590, and playwriting “was itself essentially a collaboration: . . . the joint accomplishment of dramatists, actors, musicians, costumers.” (quoting Gerald Eades Bentley, The Profession of Dramatist in Shakespeare’s Time, 1590–1642, 198 (reprint ed. 1986))).

218. Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, supra note 162, art. 2(a) (“[P]erformers’ are actors, singers, musicians, dancers, and other persons who act, sing, deliver, declaim, play in, interpret, or otherwise perform literary or artistic works or expressions of folklore.”).

219. Id. art. 5 (“[T]he performer shall . . . have the right: (i) to claim to be identified as the performer of his performances . . . (ii) and to object to any distortion, mutilation or other modification of his performances that would be prejudicial to his reputation, taking due account of the nature of audiovisual fixations.”).

220. Id. art. 6.


222. Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, supra note 162, art. 26
At the 2012 Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Audiovisual Performances, actor Meryl Streep expressed support, stating it provides actors overdue economic rights to their work:

This is a pivotal time in the performers’ battle for intellectual property protection. While digital technology creates a wealth of new opportunities for performers, it also significantly increases the risk of performers loosing [sic] control over their very own work product, through the unauthorized manipulation of their images or performances . . . In the same way that writers and composers depend upon royalty income for their survival in the long term, performers around the world must benefit, as well, from income from the exploitation of their work.223

This treaty seeks to remedy much of the discriminations felt by performers over their economic rights, without sacrificing the legitimate production needs of the film industry by providing for measures to prevent making “Swiss cheese” out of film copyrights. Again, this is the concern that too many creative contributors to a film will claim authorship. FIA remains confident that member countries will be able to do this by maintaining a presumption of transfer upon fixation224:

There is . . . not a single best way to implement the treaty but rather multiple options, each to be considered in light of the specific national situation. If exclusive rights work

(“This Treaty Shall bind: (i) the 30 eligible parties referred to in Article 26, from the date on which this Treaty has entered into force; (ii) each other eligible party referred to in Article 26, from the expiration of three months from the date on which it has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession with the Director General of WIPO.”).


224. See Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances Treaty, supra note 162 art. 12 (“A Contracting Party may provide in its national law that once a performer has consented to fixation of his or her performance in an audiovisual fixation, the exclusive rights of authorization provided for in Articles 7 to 11 of this Treaty shall be owned or exercised by or transferred to the producer of such audiovisual fixation subject to any contract between the performer and the producer of the audiovisual fixation as determined by national law.”). National laws can also require a written contract or a “right to receive royalties or equitable remuneration,” much like the existing residual system in Hollywood. See id. art. 12.
particularly well in some countries, it is often where performers are well organized, where there is a healthy and dynamic practice of collective bargaining in the industry and possibly also where intellectual property regulations have not weakened the performers’ leverage by providing for a presumption of transfer of their rights to producers. In most others, a combination of exclusive rights and unwaivable remuneration rights subject to mandatory collective management might be a better way forward.\footnote{INT’L FED’N OF ACTORS, supra note 10, at 31.}

In regards to the national treatment of this treaty, given that many actors are not affiliated with a professional union in the United States, Congress might consider creating a hybrid system that honors collective bargaining agreements while maintaining a collective management scheme for nonunion performers. No matter the specific devices to implement the treaty’s terms, there would need to be deference to the balance in workers’ rights already created by the existing work made for hire doctrine. In addition to the presumption of transfer provision, this treaty also excludes protection to extras—the background performers central to the \textit{Lord of the Rings} “copyright of thousands” illustration provided in the \textit{Garcia} decision.\footnote{\textit{Garcia III}, 786 F.3d 733, 743 (9th Cir. 2015) (“Treating every acting performance as an independent work would not only be a logistical and financial nightmare, it would turn cast of thousands into a new mantra: copyright of thousands.”).}

The \textit{Garcia} majority considered the treaty to be “aspirational at best,” but global efforts continue to move forward.\footnote{Id. at 742 n.8.} Four more countries (including China) have ratified the treaty, bringing the grand total up to ten countries; and in 2015, Maria A. Pallante, Register of the Copyright Office stated that she is working with the Obama Administration to have a “swift ratification” by the Senate.\footnote{The Register’s Perspective on Copyright Review: Hearing Before the H. Comm. on the Judiciary, 114th Cong. 20 (2015) (statement of Maria A. Pallante, Register of Copyrights).} Additionally, former Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office David Kappos supports its adoption, calling the treaty a “milestone in protecting creative content around the world”:}
For American actors—represented by SAG and AFTRA—the treaty will increase global protection for performers and bring other countries legal norms into line with U.S. standards. It will not disrupt American motion picture companies’ global distribution networks. It represents a win-win for labor and industry, allowing them to work even more closely in fighting global piracy. Ratification by the United States and key trading partners will also give American stakeholders another mechanism to promote protection of the intellectual property in their films.229

Hopefully the Senate will make the United States another country committed to improving the economic conditions of the working actor, and that Congress as a whole will view this international law as a floor, not a ceiling to what can be done for the craft.

VI. PLACE THE ACTOR’S PERFORMANCE INTO EXISTING SUBJECT MATTERS

The judiciary still might be the best place to resolve the actor’s copyright as Congress paved the way for new art forms to be categorized by way of judicial interpretation.230 When the 1976 Copyright Act was enacted, its drafters strategically adjusted the scope of protection from “all writings of an author” to “original works of authorship.” This adjustment resolved the conflict between Congress’ inclusion of new art forms and the Constitution’s narrow protection of book authors.231 As clearly articulated by the drafters of the 1976 Act, "authors are continually finding new ways of expressing themselves, but it is impossible to foresee the forms that these new expressive methods will take."235 The 1976 Act discontinued the practice of explicitly listing

233. H.R. REP. No. 94-1476, at 51.
protected art forms. Now, art can be placed within a subject matter. These generous categories allow the judiciary to find a place for new art forms without Congress having to create a new category.

An actor’s performance can be categorized as both a “pantomime and choreographic” work, or a “dramatic” work, depending on whether the underlying script is impacted. The two subject matters already overlap with one another as speaking and actions are used to perform a dramatic work. The former would issue an actor a derivative copyright interest, and would operate much like the marriage of “musical works” and “sound recording.” The latter would allow actors to claim joint authorship. By using existing models, actors would be provided copyright interests without having to wait for congressional action on the Beijing treaty. Furthermore, the implementation of this system would balance the rights of the actor with those of the playwright.

Defining the actor’s performance within the walls of “pantomimes and choreographic works” gives flexibility to the various scenarios that may result in a copyrightable work. The Oxford English Dictionary defines acting as “[t]he performing of plays or other fictitious scenes and incidents, playing, dramatic performance; feigning a character not one’s own.” Theatrical performance, while commonly found on stage, can occur in any situation without impacting the artistic quality of the work.

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238. 3 GOLDSTEIN, supra note 36, § 2.6.2.
239. Maxwell, supra note 169, at 396 (proposing that “directors may also make the secondary argument that stage directions are a derivative work”).
240. See generally Yellin, supra note 160, at 298–39 (proposing a similar structure for the director’s copyright).
242. Telephone Interview with Gülgün Kayim, supra note 50 (stating that the AEA fails to provide systems for when its members get involved in performances
Furthermore, it is a fitting title to the work of the actor, as acting is largely a physical feat. An actor’s choices in blocking and physical characterizations largely make up their unique contribution.

In Horgan v. MacMillan Inc., the court extended a dancer’s copyright beyond physical movements to include attitudes and the placement of dancers on the stage. By extending this holding to acting under the “pantomimes and choreographic works” category, an actor’s physical choices, expressions, and line delivery could be protected work. After all, an actor’s movements, and line delivery blend to create a performance. In portraying a distraught teenager, an actor may decide to combine Sid Vicious from the Sex Pistols and a Kangaroo—perhaps pouncing about the stage, flailing his arms, and delivering every line with a passive aggressive, angsty tone. This type of copyright ownership would be limited to the actor’s contributions, and would not impact the rights of the playwright’s underlying work, as is a requirement of derivative works. If an actor claims their performance alters the underlying script, then there will be a battle of joint authorship for the playwright’s “dramatic works” interest. If an actor’s performance results in contributions to the script or storyline, then the actor should argue for joint authorship under the “dramatic works” category.

243. David Bridel, In the Beginning Was the Body, 28 AM. THEATER, Jan. 1, 2011, at 129-30, http://www.americantheater.org/2011/01/01/in-the-beginning-was-the-body (discussing the interplay between the body, the mind and the spirit in theater performance, which explains the vast array of physical acting training programs available).

244. 789 F.2d 157, 162 (1986).

245. See 17 U.S.C. § 103(b) (2012) (stating that a derivative work “extends only to the material contributed by the author of such a work, as distinguished from the preexisting material employed in the work”); Entm’t Research Grp. v. Genesis Creative Grp., 122 F.3d 1211, 1220 (9th Cir. 1997) (“If copyright protection were given to derivative works that are virtually identical to the underlying works, then the owner of the underlying copyrighted work would effectively be prevented from permitting others to copy her work since the original derivative copyright holder would have a de facto monopoly.”).

246. Congress failed to provide definitions to “dramatic works” and “pantomimes and choreographic.” 17 U.S.C. § 102. These categories have “fairly settled meanings.” The arguments by actors and directors as to their contributions to a theatrical work have proved this assumption false. H.R Rep. No. 94-1476, 53 (1976), as reprinted in 1976 U.S.C.C.A.N. 5659, 5666-67.
This division of a performance would not be the first time the Act divided a singular work into various interests. In 1971, Congress created the “sound recording” copyright, distinct from the “musical works” copyright to respond to the millions lost to unauthorized copying of sound recordings. Under this category, song performers and producers claim authorship that is separate from the underlying music or lyrics. The law should replicate this successful model by utilizing the “pantomime and choreographic,” and “dramatic works” categories. Largely it would be a systematic way to create limitless derivative works, and a ticket for actors to claim joint authorship. The flexibility of derivative works is particularly relevant in live theater, where a play will be reproduced—with new directors and casts—throughout the world.

VII. CONCLUSION

_A Chorus Line_ remains the poster child for collaborative authorship problems. The musical won nine Tony Awards, a Pulitzer Prize, and has received over $280 million in gross revenue. The script was based on the personal stories of nineteen dancer-actors. The dancer-actors were invited to participate in a play development session where a video camera recorded them talking about child abuse, divorce, and dancing for twelve hours. In exchange for having a video camera record their experiences,
they were paid a nominal $1. Later the original cast continued where they left off, and helped develop and shape the final product. After making it to Broadway, choreographer-playwright Michael Bennett agreed to give the dancer-actors collectively 0.5% of his share in gross box office. When a revival opened in 2006, the dancer-actors learned that their original contract excluded profits from such a venture. After all, they were given profit shares to the original show, not copyright ownership to the underlying story.

In cases involving an actor’s performance, the courts should confidently and explicitly categorize the work as copyrightable material. Easy access to cheap and accessible camcorders has transformed a performance from existing only in the mind of the viewer to being tangible evidence. Even though AEA is committed to improving the economic situation of its members, the union prioritizes employee classification, leaving intellectual property rights for the actor to negotiate herself. Without clarity on the actor’s copyright, the individual actor has little to leverage against a producer’s bottom line. Furthermore, without being a copyright owner, an actor cannot stop the unauthorized distribution of their image or likeness. It is the role of the judiciary to correct this mistreatment of the law. When the court rejects, without exception, an actor’s performance as a matter of law, the court is depriving an actor control over his or her work, and is degrading an actor’s economic potential.

256. Id. One original dancer knew the $1 pay off was wrong, but she thought, “If I don’t sign this, I’m not going to be part of it.” Id.
257. Id. Not all of the dancers who contributed to the original script were offered roles “to play themselves.” Id.
258. Keller, supra note 196, at 931 (Bennett shared the rest of his royalties with four other collaborators, which were brought in later. Playwrights are typically given 6% of gross box office profits.); Robertson, supra note 253 (There were thirty-seven dancer-actors in total. They were broken up into three groups according to the level of contribution.).
259. Robertson, supra note 253.
260. E-mail from Zaraawar Mistry, supra note 49 (“When it comes to a discussion of royalties and future rights to a work, the most important thing in any collaboration is to have expectations clearly stated in a written contract.”).