

THE VANC

L ADDITION * www.vancouversun.7p.com

lot Just a Iolocaust Museum

By HY POCKRAZY

NIPEG - The board of the Asper tion which has speatheaded the n of a Canadian Museum for Rights in Winnipeg has recom-t that the name of the proposed ion be changed to the Canadian Rights and Not Just a Holocaust n.

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sper said the board wanted o reflect the priorities of . She was worsied that too sion had been created in mind by the myth that the d national institution was

d national institution was aust museum. designer Ralph Appelbaum National Post, one of the nain themes is that "the of human rights emerged to the Holocaust"—so this get just about the Holocaust to a floor called "Lessons

on to a floor called "Lessons ploceaust" with permanent sch as Tracing the Roots of aust and Events of the Ho-hich would constitute "the est Holocaust museum in a according to the Jerusalem ting exhibits at the museum wely present Canadian stonies groups, perhaps including the of Abonginal children sent to schools, for example. So it's not just a Holocaust museum,

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stitution is a sacred trust kept safe from groups such International or the UN ty International of the co-cy would just include boring Israel's war crimes in Palestine ion or interminable laundry Security Council resolutions has defied. Therefore it's not

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CELEBRA'



Study Shows Trut

By CYN SORSHEEP

ASPERVILLE — A ground-breaking, mew academic study has revealed that truth in thierarchy based again the Palestinain Analysis of the Palestinain Land to coupy and the Palestinain Land to palestinain Land to coupy and the Palestinain Land to palestinain Land to coupy and the Palestinain Land to palestinain Land to palestinain Land to palestinain Land to palestin

rnada Park 2 - a Unique Home Invest. Breathtakin Enjoy exceptional Jewish-only lifestyles tional Fund's in Canada Park II, the ark with its tran est Bank's newest gated

See You in Court: Can Canadians Practice Parody?

BY LAURA J. MURRAY AND CRAIG BERGGOLD

In Canada, where a handful of corporations own the majority of media outlets, alternate analyses of news — especially in the form of satire and parody — are being attacked under the guise of protecting trademark and copyright.

Parody is a topical mode for political discussion although its roots go back at least to Aristophanes. There is an equally long history of the rich and powerful being unamused at parodies and seeking to punish their creators (Aristophanes was prosecuted by the demagogue Cleon). In Vancouver, visual artist Carel Moiseiwitsch and writer Gordon Murray are being sued by media giant Canwest for "conspiring" to produce a 2007 newspaper parody of the Vancouver Sun that satirized owner Canwest's well-documented pro-Israel bias.

In November 2006, Murray and Moiseiwitsch traveled to Nablus, in the occupied West Bank, to assist with the Palestinian olive harvest. Some of the olive groves had not been picked for many years because of violence and intimidation from Israeli settlers and soldiers. They also documented the aftermath of several Israeli army invasions of the Nablus refugee camps, including wanton property destruction and the killing of Palestinian youths.

When they returned to their hometown of Vancouver, Murray and Moiseiwitsch organized an exhibit of Moiseiwitsch's photographs at the InterUrban Gallery, called The Walls of Nablus, which revealed a narrative of occupation in lavered images of Roman walls, bullet holes, intifada graffiti and martyr posters. In a more recent show titled A-POK-A-LIPS - Signs and Portents in the Mass Media, Moiseiwitsch's drawings, paintings and assemblages referenced images and video clips from the mainstream media's "shock and awe" war coverage. "The facile lure of electronic media encourages and assumes passive consumption, dehumanizing both the subject and the voyeur," state the exhibition notes. In contrast, Moiseiwitsch's handmade images invite participation and contemplation.

Moiseiwitsch and Murray's experiences in the Occupied Palestinian Territories not only focused their personal art practice but also heightened their awareness to the bias of the Vancouver media. In "Canwest huffs and puffs while free speech burns," their statement published in The Georgia Straight, Murray and Moiseiwitsch outline the Vancouver media landscape. "Canwest dominates the news market through ownership of the Vancouver Sun, the Province, the



WHAT'S INSIDE YOUR COMPUTER?

THE NEW INTEL CHIPS COME WITH SOME EXCITING FEATURES: ACCELERATED APARTHEID SEGREGATED GRAPHICS, PHYSICAL AND VIRTUAL LAND GRABBERS, AND BLEEDING-EDGE BANTUSTAN BENCHMARKS. INTEL-POWERED BY ISRAELI APARTHEID, PRODUCED IN A DEPOPULATED PALESTINIAN VILLAGE. HI-TECH, CI.

Carel Moiseiwitsch and Gordon Murray. The Vancouver Sun Parody, 2008. Courtesy: the artists.

National Post, Global TV, the Vancouver Courier, the North Shore News, and the Now community newspaper chain," they note. "With so few news sources to provide alternative views, we concluded

that a newspaper parody would be the best method to point out Canwest's extreme

They also note that "a study released in 2006 by the Near East Cultural and Educa-

tional Foundation of Canada has quantified the shocking bias we perceived in Canwest news. The study found that during 2004,

Canwest's flagship National Post was 83 times more likely to report an Israeli child's

death than a Palestinian child's death in its

news articles' headlines or first paragraphs."

Murray and Moiseiwitsch formed the

parody issue of the Canwest-owned

and Golan Heights.

Palestine Media Collective and, in June

2007, produced 12,000 copies of a four-page

Vancouver Sun to highlight its pro-Israel bias.

With other activists, they handed the paper out to morning commuters on the 40th anniversary of Israel's military occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem

anti-Palestinian bias."

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OCCUPATIONDAY, JUNE, 2007

CELEBRATING 40 YEARS OF CIVILISING THE WEST



The Israeli military has had an impact on the Occupied Territories but it is all positive

By P. RUPA GHANDA

Mississunga," he said.

Hississunga," he said.

Erris, we've managed to bomb these
errisones out of the stone age," Lieni
ceeded without the continual acquiecence of the international community
and active assistance of great friends
like Canada, she added. Livni bragged
that ancient, hard-scrabble olive and

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and unkempt old villages that were a blight on the landscape before 1967. She also noted that Canada's Indian

incarcerating thousands of dis without trial while forcefully per them to provide information.

without trial while forcefully persuading them to provide information.

"These techniques have been success-fully transferred to Iraq and Afghanistan, and God willing we will bring them home to Canada in time for the 2010 Olympics," Harper semionised.

See MILITARY SOLUTIONS A3

tudy Shows Truth Biased Against Israel

CXN SORSHEEP

TLE — A ground-breaking in the several of that event biased against Irania (Sun & Saracher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint and but seed in the solid or said leaf researcher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint which is all the searcher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint which is all the searcher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint which is the searcher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint which is the searcher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint which is the searcher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint which is the searcher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint which is the searcher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint which is the searcher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint which is the searcher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint which is the searcher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint which is the searcher Dr. Ig but we were asily disappoint which is the searcher of the public was the largest academia of the Dr. In the Dr. In the International Lower of State Island as the search was all in silegal and should be dimanated that the International Court of Junctic about the International Court of Junctic accusations of New New-Anti-Sentists.

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Israel's sincere desire for peace

The only thing Israel asks for in order to end the state of mar with the Palestinians and its Arab neighbours, is that they recognise Israel's right to exist as a racist state that discriminates by law against Palestinians and grants differential legal rights and privileges to its own Jewish citizens and to all other lews



a Unique Home Investment in the Holy Land Breathtaking views exceptional overlooking the Jewish nly lifestyles tional Fund's serene Canada la Park II, the ark with its tranquil streams. Mush greenery and

A 10-metre high concrete wall with sniper towers and electrified fences protect your family from unwa

I rob the bank compulsively, I cutup, rearrange, subvert, recontextualize, deconstruct, reconstruct, debunk, rethink, recombine, sort out, untangle, and give back the pictures, the meanings, the sounds, the music, that are taken from us every moment of our days and nights. — Helen de Michiel, media artist.

While in appearance their paper mimics the masthead, layout, ads and general format of the Sun, the parody is not subtle: its main headline is "Celebrating 40 Years of Civilizing the West Bank," and the main photo, a man in a headscarf facing a towering bulldozer, is captioned "Israeli military bulldozer brings the many gifts of civilization to a primitive resident of Nablus in the West Bank." A front-page advertisement extols the virtues of "Canada Park 2 - A Unique Home Investment In The Holy Land" with "breathtaking views overlooking the picturesque ruins of the former Palestinian villages of Imwas, Yalu and Bayt Nuba. A 10-metre-high concrete wall with sniper towers and electrified fences protects your family from unwanted annoyances and provides peace of mind. And the Government of Canada provides a tax deduction." On the inside pages, the paper documents the bias of Canwest's coverage of the Middle East, and argues that the high media concentration in Canada, particularly in the Vancouver market, is depriving Canadians of the truth about this violent and entrenched conflict.

Some months after the distribution of the paper, Murray and Moiseiwitsch found themselves served with a lawsuit — along with Mordecai Briemberg, who had handed out a few copies of the paper and Horizon Publications, which had printed it (Briemberg has since been dropped from the lawsuit). Canwest Mediaworks Inc., the owner of both daily Vancouver papers and many

other newpapers and TV stations across
Canada, apparently took the parody personally, claiming that "the sole, or predominant, intention of the defendants in entering into the conspiracy was to embarrass or to injure the plaintiff in its business." In an internal memo, the Sun's publisher wrote that "The people behind this identity theft went to great lengths to distribute thousands of copies of the counterfeit newspaper to unknowing Vancouver Sun customers...

It was a cowardly act of public deception."

Indeed, the "fake newspaper," as Canwest calls the parody, did specifically take the Asper family, majority owners of Canwest, to task. Quoting Izzy Asper's proud claims that his papers were vehemently pro-Israel, they pointed out that 70% of the Vancouver news market was dominated by this one company. So, yes, Murray and Moiseiwitsch may have embarrassed Canwest, but their "predominant intention" was to point out its biased coverage of Israel and Palestine and to criticize Canadian government policy that allows such a high degree of media concentration.

So far, the Seriously Free Speech Committee has been successfully raising funds for their legal defense, but the case could take years, and the experience has been alarming and exhausting. As Moiseiwitsch says, "the effects are amazingly subtle, like water in an old house... it just gets to you."

Murray is shocked that there hasn't been more media coverage of the lawsuit and its threat to freedom of expression, given that many reporters and producers have expressed interest in the story. It's not surprising that Canwest outlets haven't wanted to touch it, but almost all of Canada's mainstream media have been avoiding the story. For example, when CBC's Jian Ghomeshi interviewed Andy Bichlbaum, one of the creators of The Yes Men about a recent parody issue of the New York Times, he pointedly ignored Bichlbaum's mention of the Sun parody (Ghomeshi writes a column in the Canwest-owned National Post). While it's disturbing, Murray points out that the overall media silence does prove the point about the negative effects of media concentration on free speech.

Analysing the charges

However it goes in the end, this case raises a slew of questions for activists and artists who practice parody and satire in Canada. Murray and Moiseiwitsch were sued on three counts: passing off and injurious falsehood, trademark infringement and copyright infringement. Any of these could appear in cases against other parodists, so they're worth reviewing one by one.

Passing off and injurious falsehood

Calling the parody a "fake paper," Canwest charges that it was in essence a forgery, a counterfeit, and that Murray and Moiseiwitsch were "leading the public to believe there was an association between the plaintiff and the fake newspaper." Similarly, Canwest claims that Murray and Moiseiwitsch perpetrated the tort of injurious falsehood by making their work look like the *Sun* when it wasn't. It would seem difficult to make these charges stick: surely if they had wanted to make a fake *Vancouver Sun*, Murray and Moiseiwitsch wouldn't have listed its price as "minimal value outside lower mainland but we gouge

you anyway," or listed features titled CEO Ass Kissing and Right-Wingnut Rant. This is no imitation. After the first few seconds, no reasonable reader would fail to distinguish between the "real thing" and the "fake." As Murray puts it, "people have to have the idea of the Vancouver Sun in their head while they are reading it, but we weren't trying to fool people into thinking it was the Vancouver Sun."

Trademark infringement

Canwest has registered trademark in the logo and masthead of the Sun. But trademark law doesn't prevent reproduction of all trademarked materials, only those that damage reputation and goodwill and confuse customers. Two 2006 Supreme Court cases confirmed this. In one, the Court concluded that a hamburger shop called "Barbie's" did not infringe Mattel's trademark, because it wasn't selling dolls, and in the other, it decided that a clothing store named Clicquot did not infringe the champagne-maker's trademark. So the Court here will have to decide whether Murray and Moiseiwitsch were essentially in the same business as Canwest, or in some way damaged the value of the Vancouver Sun by parodying it. It's interesting to consider that, when the American prankster artists The Yes Men produced the anti-war parody of the New York Times, the Times apparently considered this a confirmation or augmentation of its reputation — imitation, after all, being the sincerest form of flattery. On its website, the Times quoted an academic (and former Times reporter) saying, "I consider this a gigantic compliment to the Times." Instead of suing, the Times acted like a newspaper: it covered the story.

Copyright infringement

While trademark has to be registered and/or defended in order to exist, any image including a logo is automatically, upon its creation, protected by copyright. So copyright comes into this case too — again over the logo and design, since Murray and Moiseiwitsch didn't reproduce any text from the Sun. The general rule is that any reproduction of a substantial part of a work without permission constitutes infringement. But then there's "fair dealing," an exception in Canadian law that can apply to criticism, review, research, private study or news reporting. For these purposes, "fair" reproductions may be made without permission. So the first question for the court will be, does this "fake newspaper" constitute criticism? It's hard to imagine that it doesn't, especially since the Supreme Court said in 2004 that the fair dealing categories ought to be interpreted broadly. If the court considers the parody to be criticism, it will then weigh a number of factors in order to determine fairness. Did it cause financial harm to its target? Was it necessary to reproduce as much copyrighted material as was used? Why this particular target in order to make the point about Israel and Palestine? No one factor here is decisive; the court will have to decide on the overall fairness, taking these and other factors into account as it sees fit. It will be hard for Canwest to prove financial harm. The fact that they have complained about Murray and Moiseiwitsch's animus against the Asper family would seem to confirm that the choice of a Canwest paper was integral to the point being made.

Despite the fact that, on a review of Canwest's claims, Murray and Moiseiwitsch have a number of factors in their favour, a pre-



The Yes Men. The New York Times Parody, 2008. Courtesy: the artists.



trial ruling in the case in November 2008 denied their request for Canwest documents, finding that "freedom of expression is not a defense to copyright or trademark infringement" and "parody is not a defense to a copyright claim." That ruling is currently being appealed (citing the CCH v. LSUC case of 2004).

Because leaving freedom of speech in the hands of individual judges and lawyers is expensive and exceedingly uncertain, Canadians need to become aware of how the law could be reformed. We need greater certainty for artists and activists who reproduce the work of others in order to express their views about the world we live in. Canada is the only G8 country that doesn't have protection for the user's right of parody in its intellectual property regime.

On a general level, provinces could introduce legislation preventing malicious lawsuits put forth to intimidate and harass citizens engaging in public dissent or resistance. "SLAPP" suits (Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation) are illegal in many US jurisdictions. Legal advice is extremely expensive, and in a world where only corporations can afford it, anti-SLAPP legislation is necessary to protect citizens' ability to defend themselves on a range of issues. For example, a community group defending itself against a toxic-waste-spewing factory could be completely destroyed by a lawsuit claiming interference with the company's business interests. Artists or activists who use parody to criticize the powerful might be protected by anti-SLAPP legislation.

Copyright law is another area that begs for legislative reform. In public statements and warnings at the beginning of DVDs, corporations have portrayed copyright law as a one-way tool to protect the economic rights of copyright holders. But, historically, copyright legislation has been understood as a balance between owners' rights and the public's right to access and reinvent culture. For example, the copyright holders' monopoly has time limits after which the work enters the public domain. Limitations to owners' rights also include "fair dealing" ("fair use" is the corresponding American provision).

The Canadian Copyright Act absolutely needs an expanded definition of fair dealing. The Supreme Court has paved the way in the CCH Canadian Ltd. v. Law Society of Upper Canada case of 2004 (for example, the Court said that "the fair dealing exception, like other exceptions in the Copyright Act, is a user's right. In order to maintain the proper balance between the rights of a copyright owner and users' interests, it must not be interpreted restrictively.") The current list of acceptable purposes for fair dealing is too prescriptive, and will not cover many common artistic practices. Building the set of factors that determine "fairness" into the act would flesh fair dealing out for ordinary people to understand. Augmenting the Act's laconic fair dealing clauses would bolster and confirm the prevalent idea in recent Supreme Court decisions that copyright is a balance between owners' rights and users' rights.

This direction is exactly opposite to what we saw in the Conservatives' Bill C-61, a copyright reform act introduced in June 2008, which died on the order paper when an election was called, but which will likely be re-introduced during a future legislative session. That bill said nothing about fair

dealing, but featured provisions for the protection of digital locks that would effectively have made fair dealing impossible when it came to digital materials. If we are not allowed to circumvent technological protections, as that law would have it, we cannot then practice fair dealing — for example, we can't take clips of DVDs for the purpose of criticism or research. The Liberals' Bill C-60, abandoned in 2005 at another election, was not quite so outrageous, but still didn't affirm fair dealing. So whoever is driving the bus in Ottawa, it will be imperative to demand the fortification of fair dealing from them.

It is important to wait and watch for new copyright legislation, and to speak out if it doesn't contain protections for users of copyrighted material. Canadians need more flexible and emphatically technology-neutral fair dealing provisions to allow for freedom of expression and common artistic practices. But it also wouldn't hurt to contact your MP now to tell them that this is what you'll expect from future legislation. \Box

Donate to the legal defense of Murray and Moiseiwitsch at seriouslyfreespeech.ca

View art works of Carel Moiseiwitsch at freexero.com/

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