

V. Professor McCombie

1763. Professor McCombie is currently employed as an professor at Georgia State University.

1) ANTH4440 – FALL 2009

1764. Professor McCombie taught ANTH4440 during Fall 2009.

1765. 29 students enrolled in Professor McCombie's section of ANTH4440.

1766. Professor McCombie required her students to purchase the following works for ANTH4440: Control of Communicable Diseases Manual (Heymann); Rats, Lice and History (Zinsser).

i. International Health Organisations and Movements, 1918-1939

1767. Professor McCombie used an excerpt from the work International Health Organisations and Movements, 1918-1939 while teaching ANTH4440 during Fall 2009.

1768. International Health Organisations is published by Cambridge.

1769. International Health Organisations is 355 pages long.

1770. International Health Organisations is a collective work made up of works from several different contributors.

1771. International Health Organisations is not owned by Cambridge by an assignment.

1772. International Health Organisations was first published on July 20, 1995.

1773. An application to register International Health Organisations was filed with the U.S. Copyright Office on January 7, 2011, over fifteen years after the date of International Health Organisations's first publication.

1774. The excerpt of International Health Organisations Professor McCombie placed on Georgia State University's ERes system is a single work provided by one contributor, and that contributor did not assign or grant an exclusive license to the work to Cambridge.

1775. Professor McCombie mentally prepared a fair use checklist prior to requesting that the library put the excerpt of the work on Georgia State University's ERes system.

1776. Professor McCombie did not print her fair use checklist, and recreated a fair use checklist that fairly and accurately represents the initial fair use checklist that she filled out for the excerpt of International Health Organisations.

1777. The excerpt of International Health Organisations that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was 22 pages long, and constituted approximately 5.9% of the work.

1778. The excerpt of International Health Organisations that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was used for a nonprofit, educational purpose. Namely, the excerpt was used as part of Professor McCombie's course materials for the purpose of teaching her class, and neither Professor McCombie, Georgia State University, nor the named defendants profited from the use of the excerpt of International Health Organisations.

1779. The excerpt of International Health Organisations that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was not used for commercial purposes.

1780. The excerpt of International Health Organisations that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was used by Professor McCombie for the purpose of teaching the students in her course.

1781. Neither Georgia State University, Professor McCombie, nor the named Defendants profited from the use of the excerpt of International Health Organisations that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system.

1782. Professor McCombie's use of the excerpt of International Health Organisations that she placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was necessary to achieve her intended educational purpose.

1783. Professor McCombie did not publish or publicly distribute the excerpt of International Health Organisations that she placed on Georgia State University's ERes system.

1784. Professor McCombie's use of the excerpt of International Health Organisations that she placed on Georgia State University's ERes system did not exceed her intended educational purpose.

1785. International Health Organisations is a published work.

1786. International Health Organisations is a factual work of nonfiction.

1787. The excerpt of International Health Organisations that Professor McCombie used in her course was important to her educational objectives.

1788. The excerpt of International Health Organisations that Professor McCombie used in her course amounts to 5.9% of the work, and as such, was a small portion of International Health Organisations.

1789. The excerpt of International Health Organisations that Professor McCombie used in her course was not central to the work.

1790. The excerpt of International Health Organisations that Professor McCombie used in her course was narrowly tailored for Professor McCombie's educational purpose.

1791. Professor McCombie's use of the excerpt of International Health Organisations did not have a significant effect on the market or potential market for the copyrighted work because the ERes excerpt was restricted to her class.

1792. Professor McCombie's use of the excerpt of International Health Organisations stimulated the market for the original work.

1793. The publisher of International Health Organisations does not market any similar product.

1794. Professor McCombie assigned the excerpt of International Health Organisations as supplemental classroom reading—they had two textbooks as required reading.

1795. A small number of copies of the excerpt of International Health Organisations were distributed—specifically, the ERes records indicate that the work was accessed 29 times.

1796. Access to the excerpt of International Health Organisations was limited to the students in the class by a password protected website.

1797. The excerpt of International Health Organisations was removed from the ERes system after the semester ended.

1798. GSU lawfully owns a copy of International Health Organisations.

(b) **Evolution of Infectious Disease**

1799. Professor McCombie used an excerpt from the work Evolution of Infectious Disease while teaching ANTH4440 during Fall 2009.

1800. Evolution of Infectious Disease is published by Oxford.

1801. Evolution of Infectious Disease is 305 pages long.

1802. Evolution of Infectious Disease is a collective work made up of works from several different contributors.

1803. Professor McCombie mentally prepared a fair use checklist prior to requesting that the library put the excerpt of the work on Georgia State University's ERes system.

1804. Professor McCombie did not print her fair use checklist, and recreated a fair use checklist that fairly and accurately represents the initial fair use checklist that she filled out for the excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease.

1805. The excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was 20 pages long, and constituted approximately 6.6% of the work.

1806. The excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was used for a nonprofit, educational purpose. Namely, the excerpt was used as part of Professor McCombie's course materials for the purpose of teaching her class, and neither Professor McCombie, Georgia State University, nor the named defendants profited from the use of the excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease.

1807. The excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was not used for commercial purposes.

1808. The excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was used by Professor McCombie for the purpose of teaching the students in her course.

1809. Neither Georgia State University, Professor McCombie, nor the named Defendants profited from the use of the excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system.

1810. Professor McCombie did not use the excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that she placed on Georgia State University's ERes system for the purpose of entertainment.

1811. Professor McCombie's use of the excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that she placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was necessary to achieve her intended educational purpose.

1812. Professor McCombie did not publish or publicly distribute the excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that she placed on Georgia State University's ERes system.

1813. Professor McCombie's use of the excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that she placed on Georgia State University's ERes system did not exceed her intended educational purpose.

1814. Evolution of Infectious Disease is a published work.

1815. Evolution of Infectious Disease is a factual work of nonfiction.

1816. The excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that Professor McCombie used in her course was important to her educational objectives.

1817. The excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that Professor McCombie used in her course amounts to 6.6% of the work, and as such, was a small portion of Evolution of Infectious Disease.

1818. The excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that Professor McCombie used in her course was not central to the work.

1819. The excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease that Professor McCombie used in her course was narrowly tailored for Professor McCombie's educational purpose.

1820. Professor McCombie's use of the excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease did not have a significant effect on the market or potential market for the copyrighted work because [the ERes excerpt was restricted to her class].

1821. Professor McCombie assigned the excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease as supplemental classroom reading—they had two textbooks as required reading.

1822. Access to the excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease was limited to the students in the class by a password protected website.

1823. The excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease was removed from the ERes system after the semester ended.

1824. GSU lawfully owns a copy of Evolution of Infectious Disease.

(c) **Evolutionary Medicine**

1825. Professor McCombie used an excerpt from the work Evolutionary Medicine while teaching ANTH4440 during Fall 2009.

1826. Evolutionary Medicine is published by Oxford.

1827. Evolutionary Medicine is 494 pages long.

1828. Evolutionary Medicine is a collective work made up of works from several different contributors.

1829. Evolutionary Medicine is not owned by Oxford by an assignment.

1830. The excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine Professor McCombie placed on Georgia State University's ERes system is a single work provided by one contributor, and that contributor did not assign or grant an exclusive license to the work to Oxford.

1831. Professor McCombie mentally prepared a fair use checklist prior to requesting that the library put the excerpt of the work on Georgia State University's ERes system.

1832. Professor McCombie did not print her fair use checklist, and recreated a fair use checklist that fairly and accurately represents the initial fair use checklist that she filled out for the excerpt of Evolution of Infectious Disease.

1833. The excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was 25 pages long, and constituted approximately 5.1% of the work.

1834. The excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was used for a nonprofit, educational purpose. Namely, the excerpt was used as part of Professor McCombie's course materials for the purpose of teaching her class, and neither Professor McCombie, Georgia State University, nor the named defendants profited from the use of the excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine.

1835. The excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was not used for commercial purposes.

1836. The excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was used by Professor McCombie for the purpose of teaching the students in her course.

1837. Neither Georgia State University, Professor McCombie, nor the named Defendants profited from the use of the excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that was placed on Georgia State University's ERes system.

1838. Professor McCombie did not use the excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that she placed on Georgia State University's ERes system for the purpose of entertainment.

1839. Professor McCombie's use of the excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that she placed on Georgia State University's ERes system was necessary to achieve her intended educational purpose.

1840. Professor McCombie did not publish or publicly distribute the excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that she placed on Georgia State University's ERes system.

1841. Professor McCombie's use of the excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that she placed on Georgia State University's ERes system did not exceed her intended educational purpose.

1842. Evolutionary Medicine is a published work.

1843. Evolutionary Medicine is a factual work of nonfiction.

1844. The excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that Professor McCombie used in her course was important to her educational objectives.

1845. The excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that Professor McCombie used in her course amounts to 5.1% of the work, and as such, was a small portion of Evolutionary Medicine.

1846. The excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that Professor McCombie used in her course was not central to the work.

1847. The excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine that Professor McCombie used in her course was narrowly tailored for Professor McCombie's educational purpose.

1848. Professor McCombie's use of the excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine did not have a significant effect on the market or potential market for the copyrighted work because the ERes excerpt was restricted to her class.

1849. Professor McCombie assigned the excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine as supplemental classroom reading—they had two textbooks as required reading.

1850. Access to the excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine was limited to the students in the class by a password protected website.

1851. The excerpt of Evolutionary Medicine was removed from the ERes system after the semester ended.

1852. GSU lawfully owns a copy of Evolutionary Medicine.