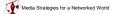
Media Strategies for a Networked World

Branding and Letting Go of Control

or,

Can you keep your trademark lawyers and marketing division happy at the same time?

Wendy Seltzer



Schedule

- · Presentations:
 - Artist or Artists' Organization
 - Recording Label or Movie Studio
 - Technology Company
- Lecture
- Breakout:
 - As part of a multinational business, how does your division treat its brands?



Overview

- · What is branding?
- Why brand?
- · What protects brands?
- How should a business protect its brand?
- When do brands or brand-managers get out of control?



What is branding?

- Trademark:
 - Name or logo
 - Designating source of goods or services
- · More broadly
 - Corporate image
 - Reputation
 - Consumer goodwill
 - Consumer protection







Why brand?

- · Establish an identity as a trusted source of
 - products / services / information
 - specific and/or "house" brands
- Give customers a "hook" for their positive associations and goodwill
 - enables them to make decisions to return to a known source; differentiate among similar
- enables you to extend from that loyalty to new

Protecting brand

- Marketing and customer service establishes the brand
- Trademark law helps to protect it
 - Trademark prevents another from creating a "likelihood of consumer confusion"
 - · by imitating your mark or using one that is confusingly similar
 - by passing off its goods as yours
 - Trademark infringement
 - Trademark dilution

designates source

- UDRP (domain name dispute resolution)

Trademark law in a nutshell

• TM can lose protection if it no longer

• In most regimes, TM law does not forbid

comparative advertising, criticism, parody

Trademark law in a nutshell

- · TM protects commercial use of a sourceidentifying name or design (the "mark")
 - Once you've adopted (and, in many jurisdictions, registered) a mark
 - You can stop others from using it or a confusingly similar mark without authorization
 - On the same class of goods or services
- Infringement = "likelihood of consumer confusion"
- Dilution = lessening the distinctive capacity of a famous mark

Apple Records & Apple Computer





No infringement while the goods and services differ. What happens when Apple Computer becomes Apple Inc.?

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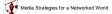
Domain names

- Not the same as TM but can infringe
 - ICANN's UDRP sets up quasi-arbitration
- · harrods.com infringes "Harrods"
- · vivendiuniversalsucks.com infringes "Vivendi Universal"?
 - ...being satisfied that certain members of the public in general and
 "Internauts" in particular, not being English speakers and/or aware of
 the meaning of the word "sucks" in the Internet world, would be likely to
 understand "sucks" as a banal and obscure addition to the reasonably
 well-known mark VIVENDI UNIVERSAL and that, accordingly,
 <ivivendiumiversalsucks.com>refers to goods or services provided by
 the Complainant, this Panel, by majority, finds the requirements of
 paragraph 4(a)(i) of the Policy to have been met.



But watch out...

- U.S. phone company Verizon registers verizonsucks.com before adopting the name
- 2600 Magazine registers verizonreallysucks.com
- · Bell Atlantic sends a trademark threat
- 2600 registers VerizonShouldSpendMoreTimeFixingIts NetworksAndLessMoneyOnLawyers.com







Verizon apologizes

- A Verizon spokesman says that around 200 letters were sent to various holders of domains with "Verizon" in them. These people, according to Verizon, had the domains with the sole intent of selling them.
- "It turned out 2600 was the one exception," said Verizon spokesman Larry Plumb. "Once we saw it met the standards of fair use, we decided not to pursue it. We're out to defend our brand against confusion and dilution, not squelch free speech."



New Media

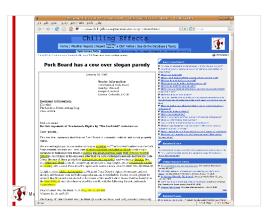
- From "consumer" to "conversation"
- You're not the only one with a communications platform
- Customers can share information
 - about product quality
 - about complaints
 - about run-ins with brand police

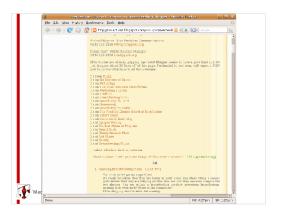


What happens when you over-react?













Is it only good if it's goodwill?

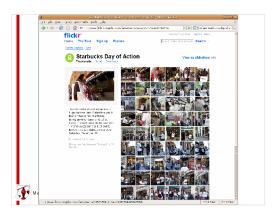
- Criticism is part of a genuine conversation
 - engage with critics rather than trying to silence them with trademark claims
- A brand can become a magnet for bad associations too
 - Too-strict assertion of control over the brand can prevent generation of goodwill

















Virtual Worlds
 Media Strategies for a Networked World









- · Weblogs, Podcasts
 - Should the corporation and/or employees blog? How should they respond to comments?
 - http://channel9.msdn.com/
 - http://blogs.sun.com/jonathan/#Safe_Harbor





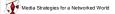
Blogging

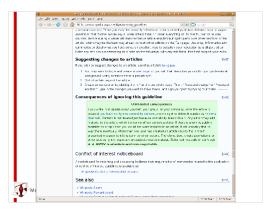
- Who can speak for the company?
- What kinds of approvals (delays) are required?
- How genuine does the blog sound?
- · What topics are on/off limits?





- · Policies
 - Neutral Point of View (NPOV)
 - No original research
 - Can you resist the urge to edit yourself?

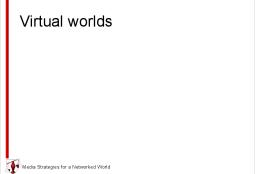




Engaging ethically

- Disclose conflicts or paid reviews
- Follow the guidelines of the forum and community you're in
 - e.g. Wikipedia's don't edit your own page
 - "If you write in Wikipedia about yourself, your group, or your company, once the article is created, you have no right to control its content, and no right to delete it outside our normal channels."















Breakout

- You work for Global Corp's
 - Business Development
 - Marketing and Sales
 - Corporate Communications
 - Legal
 - New Media spinoff
- How do you approach these situations?
 - Employee blogging
 - The iPhony

