2:10 – Intro; Announcements
2:20 – Exercise
2:30 – Questions / Current Events
2:40 – Student Presentation: Cybersquatting
2:50 – Student Presentation: Creative Commons
3:00 – Open Content Licensing
3:25 – Jacobsen Case
3:45 – Break
4:00 – Student Presentation: Government Docs
4:10 – Student Presentation: MIT Open Courseware
4:20 – Open Access
Intro
Plagiarism v. Copyright

- These are different concepts
- Attribution?
- Is copyright infringement always plagiarism?
- Is plagiarism always copyright infringement?
- Who enforces?
- Other differences?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Copyright</th>
<th>Plagiarism</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enforcer</td>
<td>Courts</td>
<td>School / Employer / Peers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penalty</td>
<td>Damages; injunction</td>
<td>Institutional penalty; public censure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attribution</td>
<td>Not a defense</td>
<td>Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing some words</td>
<td>Derivative work – still infringing</td>
<td>Paraphrasing – still plagiarism without credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of public domain work</td>
<td>Not © infringement</td>
<td>Plagiarism without credit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Next Week

Molly Kleinman
Multi-Purpose Librarian

CC HowTo #4: How to use a work with a No Derivatives license

Oct 20th, 2008 by Molly

Creative Commons offers two licenses with the No Derivatives requirement: Attribution-No Derivatives (BY-ND), and Attribution-NonCommercial-No Derivatives (BY-NC-ND).

No Derivatives licenses permit people to copy and distribute a work as long as they do not change it or create derivative works. These licenses ensure that no matter how many times a work is copied and shared, the content of the copies will be the same as the original. ND licenses do not permit remixing or adaptation.

Here's the description of No Derivatives in the human readable Commons Deed:

"No Derivative Works. You may not alter, transform, or build upon this work."

Here's the pertinent language in the legal code:

BY: Molly Kleinman (blog)
http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/deed.en
Exercise
Questions / Current Events
TM Fair Use – 2 kinds

• Nominative Fair Use
  – Using TM to describe TM owner’s product (when only practical way to talk about product is to use TM)
    • Ex) For use in “Canon”
  – Confusion not addressed

• Classic Fair Use
  – Using TM to describe your own product
  – Until 2004, courts split on whether confusion mattered
• You can call your store Best Buy, but others may fairly say their store provides the best buy.
• This can be a fair use, even if there is some confusion.
• But, confusion can be a factor in determining fair use.

Obama CTO

• Push broadband
• Manage $50B VC fund for green technologies
• Cybersecurity
• Jeff Bezos, Vint Cert, Steve Balmer, Ed Felton
Mongols trademark

• Previously owned by motorcycle gang
• Trademark ownership turned over to the government
• The government can now seize people got wearing the logo
• How will the government maintain the trademark?
Presentations

• Cybersquatting
• Creative Commons
“Public Licenses”

• Open source software
• Open content
• Next?
Background

- Concept is old – collaborating by disseminating material in an open fashion
  - Storytellers in Peshawar
  - Oxford English Dictionary
  - Disney
  - ARPANET – “Request for comments” (1969)
  - Unix (1974)
  - doujinshi
Need for “Public Licenses”

• Copyright expansion – term; scope (derivatives); DMCA; lack of clarity for fair use

• In general – it’s hard to just give stuff away
  – Others may use it improperly
  – Liability
  – Transaction costs (due to © formalities)
    • Hard to find you
    • Need to find you

• Goal: Make protected materials more accessible and more negotiable
Stallman

• 1984 – Trying to share software
  – But users couldn’t share the software of others
“Why I Must Write GNU: I consider that the golden rule requires that if I like a program I must share it with other people who like it. Software sellers want to divide the users and conquer them, making each user agree not to share with others. I refuse to break solidarity with other users in this way. I cannot in good conscience sign a nondisclosure agreement or a software license agreement.”

Richard Stallman

Source: http://www.gnu.org/gnu/manifesto.html
Commentary

• “Stallman's vision is laid out in the GNU Manifesto. This manifesto is either a profoundly important document or the mimeographed ravings of some guy in the city park. I’ve never been entirely sure which.” Eric Kidd (2000)

Source: http://static.userland.com/userLandDiscussArchive/msg019844.html
Free Software

• 1984: Set up Free Software Foundation and started writing software

• Free (as in free speech, not free beer) to:
  – 1) run the software for any purpose;
  – 2) study how the software works and to adapt it to your needs;
  – 3) redistribute copies of the software
  – 4) improve the software and distribute your improvements to the public
From “free” to “open”

• 1991: Linus Torvalds comes along
  – Writes Linux Kernel; using much GNU software
  – Linux grew from a hobby to the third most used operating system in the world
Netscape Release

• 1998 – Browser Wars
• January 1998 – Netscape release its browser as “open source”
  – Worried that Microsoft could make the web proprietary if servers only able to interact with IE
• Firefox, Safari, Konquerer all based off of Netscape’s code
Open Source Principles (Rosen)

• 1) Free to use OSS for any purpose whatsoever
• 2) Free to make copies of OSS and to distribute them
• 3) Free to create and distribute derivative works
• 4) Free to access the source code
• 5) Free to combine open source and other software

Creative Commons

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=io3BrAQI3so
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VMZ2mUXZEA8
Open Access

• http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g2JT23E1bRE
NIH Open Access

• Author must post articles reporting NIH funded research
  – NIH repository on PubMed Central

• Author therefore must retain sufficient public access rights when granting publication rights to others
Source: http://www.google.com/trends?q=copyright, open source, open access, creative commons
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<th>Encyclopedia</th>
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** Includes 10,000 historical archives.
† Number of encyclopedic articles. The Nationalencyklopedin contains a total of 356,000 entries.
‡ Kister, op. cit., p. 363.
§ Advertised as containing “over 63,000 articles, with 36,000-plus map locations and over 29,000 editor-approved website links.” The 2006 Premium CD-ROM had 68,000 articles.

Source: [http://courseware.hbs.edu/public/cases/wikipedia/exhibits.html](http://courseware.hbs.edu/public/cases/wikipedia/exhibits.html)
Public License Legal Issues

1) Scope of License – other than Jacobson, no U.S. cases construing these licenses
2) Automatic Termination – easy to accrue large infringement damages using OSS
3) Conflicting Licenses – 58 OSI-approved licenses; but at least 600 “open source” licenses exist
   – Even the top 8 OS licenses may be incompatible (ex: GPL and Mozilla Public License)
4) Need for OS Policy – concern from investors
Jacobsen

• Difference between contract law and copyright/ IP law
Jacobsen Ruling

• P. 12 – “Copyright holders who engage in open source licensing have the right to control the modification and distribution of copyrighted material.”

• P.12-13 – “The choice to exact consideration in the form of compliance with the open source requirements of disclosure and explanation of changes, rather than as a dollar-denominated fee, is entitled to no less legal recognition.”

Source: Jacobsen v. Katzer (N.D. Cal. 8/17/2007)
Class Questions
Problem 1

• UM Library adopts CC license
  – Whether to use “noncommercial” restriction
• Boss wants no restrictions other than attribution – everything should be free and open
• Concerned about public perception of giving things away for others to make money
• Student has question about sponsored research
Problem 2

- FSF Lawyer
- Question about code that was not created with any OSS, and distributed by itself
- But, it “calls” a spell-checker program that was released under the GPL v2 and is available online.
- Does your software need to be released under GPLv2?
Problem 3

- Play online licensed under CC – share alike
- Software licensed under:

  Ann Arbor Commons License

  By using this software, you agree to the following:

  1) you may make derivative works of this software provided that you only release any such derivative work under this Ann Arbor Commons License or under a similar license with terms consistent to those in this license;
  2) you may include this software as part of a compilation of other works as long as the compilation is released under this Ann Arbor Commons License or under a similar license with terms consistent to those in this license;
  3) you may freely share this software with others, as long as you release this software under this Ann Arbor Commons License or under a similar license with terms consistent to those in this license.
  4) A license is a “similar license” under this agreement and has “terms consistent to those in this license” as long as it allows the free distribution of derivative works and does not restrict the future use of this software on the basis of whether such use is commercial or noncommercial.

- Which license can be used to release software version of play?
Problem 4

• How to make money with software written using GPLv2 components?
Problem 5

• Licensed song under CC – Attribution, Noncommercial, No Derivatives
• You’d like to make slideshow using that music as background and show it to the class
• Can you?
Background Materials
Open Access: the NIH Policy

See slides 14 – 35 of Elaine Brock’s presentation at
http://www.research.umich.edu/policies/federal,