

## **Copyright in the 21st Century**

**Special Libraries Association** 

June 5, 2007



COPYRIGHT CLEARANCE CENTER



### Public interest in © is growing

#### Backers of stronger copyright laws form lobby group

**By Anne Broache** 

Staff Writer, CNET News.com

The New Hork Eimes nytimes.com

Make Way for Copyright Chaos

By LAWRENCE LESSIG Published: March 18, 2007

#### Viacom suit may reshape copyright law

Media giant says Google infringes `on a massive scale' By Elise Ackerman Mercury News

In Response to AAP Concerns, Cornell Issues New Guidelines on Electronic Reserves

## Google video suit could signal YouTube trouble ahead

Posted 11/8/2006 10:18 PM By Michael Liedtke, The Associated Press

Google targeting all the world's con

Posted by Donna Bogatin @ 1:03 pm

### A true paradigm change

#### Explosion of Internet use and content creation

- 1 billion Internet users worldwide (up from 48 million in 1996)
- 161 exabytes (billion gigabytes) of digital content created and copied in 2006
  - Equal to 3 million times all the books ever written
- Every minute, scientific knowledge increases by 2,000 pages
- It takes 5 years to read the new scientific material produced every 24 hours

#### Increasing pace of technological and business innovation

- Easy-to-use software tools for creation and participation
- Increasing bandwidth
- Ad-supported business models

#### The one-to-many model has broken down

- Replaced by niche markets with new economics
- Cable, podcasts, search, blogs, POD, social tagging, YouTube . . .

#### Content and software are inextricably linked into tools of knowledge discovery



### **Copyright Clearance Center**

- Not-for-profit, private organization formed in 1978 at the suggestion of Congress
- The Reproduction Rights Organization (RRO) for text for the United States
- Bilateral agreements with RRO's in other countries to license foreign titles and exchange royalties
- World's largest provider of text licensing and permissions services

### **CCC's Mission**

#### To make it easy for content users to "do the right thing"

 Remove barriers to licensing and enable content users to share content with ease and confidence

#### To serve as a value-added intermediary for content users and copyright holders

- Create efficient licensing systems and services
- Collect and equitably distribute royalties

#### To meet the changing needs of our constituents

Respond to changes in technologies, markets and the law



### **Corporate Licensing Services**

#### CCC enables more than 20 million employees of U.S. corporations to use and share content lawfully.

#### Annual Copyright Licenses

- Provides unlimited internal use of content from our extensive rights licensing database
- Digital and photocopy uses, domestic and multi-national

#### Pay-Per-Use Services

A cost-effective solution for the use of content outside the corporation

#### Desktop Solutions

Puts permission services directly in content users' workflow

#### Educational Services

 Tools and programs to increase copyright awareness and create a culture of respect for intellectual property



### **Academic Licensing Services**

## CCC provides services to more than 1,000 colleges and universities nationwide.

#### Pay-Per-Use Services

- Designed to meet the needs of today's academic environments:
  - Interlibrary Loan
  - Electronic Reserves
  - Course Management Systems
  - Coursepacks

#### Copyright Integration Services

 Embeds permission services directly into leading academic applications, such as Blackboard and Docutek

#### Educational Services

- On-campus presentations, seminars and workshops
- Free toolkits, best practices guides and other resources
- Education and awareness campaigns



# The purpose of intellectual property laws . . . including copyright

- Intended to protect and promote creative and inventive works
- U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, empowers Congress, among other things:

"To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries"

Note: copyrights and patents share the same family tree

#### Statute of Anne - 1710

Anno Ottavo

#### Annæ Reginæ.

An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by Vefting the Copies of Printed Books in the Authors or Purchafers of fuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.



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Berlons habe of late trequentip taken the Libercy of Ppinting, Repinting, and Publidding, og cauling to be Polnt-co, Repintco, and Publidte Books, and other Althings, without the Con-fect of the Authors of Proprietors of fuch Books and Althings, but out the Con-fect of the Authors of Proprietors of fuch Books and Editifungs, to their berg great Detriment, and too often to the Ruth of them and their famil-lies : for Prebenting therefore fuch Pradices for the Authors and Editite ufe-ful Books : Page it pleafe Pour Bajedy, that it may be Gr-afted, and be it Chafted by the Auteens und Ercellent Bajedy, and by the Authors of the fame, Chaft from and after the Cemporal, and Commons in this prefent Parliament Altembled, and by the Authors of the fame, Chaft from and after the Stands, Share of Shates thereof, of the Bookfelter og Books felters, Ipinter of Phinters, og other Perfon og Perfons, who hat og Books in over the Different og Berlans, who hat og Books in over the Different og Books felters, Ipinter og Phinters, og other Perfon og Perfons, who hat og Books in over the Different og Books and Books for the Cerm of Dae and theory Praces, to Commence from the fault Cerm of Dae and theory Praces, to Commence from the fault Cerm of Dae and theory of April, and the Store of April, and the Store of Printers, and the Store from the fault Cerm of April, And the Compose of any Books for the Cerm of Dae and theory Praces, to Commence from the fault Centh Day of April, and no longers and that the Guthan of any Book and Books Areadow and no longers and that the Guthan of any Books and Books Areadow and no longers and that from the fait Tenth Day of April, and no longer ; and that the Authoy of any Book og Books already Compoled and not Pinted and Publiched, og that thall bereafter be Compoled, and bis Allignce, og Alligns, thall have the fole Liberty of Printing and Repainting fuch Book and Books for the Cerm of Four-Ett 2 tten



### What is Copyright?

A system that protects "original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium of expression, now known or later developed, from which they can be perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated, either directly or with the aid of a machine or device."

### **U.S. Copyright Law**

- Protects the authors of "original works of authorship"
- Covers both published and unpublished works
- Grants copyright holders the exclusive rights to reproduce, perform, distribute, translate and publicly display their works (or to authorize others to do so)
- Ordinarily protects works created on or after January 1, 1978, until 70 years after the author's death

### What copyright protects

#### Literary works

 that is, any text-based works, including articles and abstracts published in scientific/technical/medical journals

#### Pictorial, graphic and sculptural works

- including illustrations and drawings published in journals; also Dilbert cartoons
- Musical works, including any accompanying words
- Dramatic works, including any accompanying music
- Pantomimes and choreographic works
- Motion pictures and other audiovisual works
- Sound recordings
- Architectural works
- Computer software



### **Copyright owners can control:**

- Copying
- Distribution (publication)
- Public performance and display
- Preparation of derivative works (translations, adaptations)
- Authorization to others to do any of the above
  - Copyright owners can grant or restrict these rights by using license agreements



### What Can <u>NOT</u> Be Protected by Copyright

- Ideas, facts, data, procedures, methods, systems, processes, concepts, principles, discoveries or devices, as distinguished from a description, explanation or illustration
  - The idea is not protected but the expression of the idea may be
- Works that have not been fixed in a tangible form by being written, recorded or captured electronically
- Titles, names, short phrases or slogans; ordinary (non-artistic) symbols or designs; mere variations of typographic ornamentation, lettering or coloring; mere listings of ingredients or contents



### What Can <u>NOT</u> Be Protected by Copyright (continued)

- Works consisting entirely of information that are natural or selfevident facts, and that contain no original authorship, such as the white pages of telephone books, standard calendars, height and weight charts, and tape measures and rulers
- Works created by the U.S. Government
- Works for which copyright has expired

NOTE: The "PUBLIC DOMAIN" is the sum of all these items. One way of thinking about this: the world is divided into that which is protected by copyright and that which is in the public domain.



### **Digital content and copyright**

- Content in digital form is protected to precisely the same extent as content in non-digital form.
- Electronic books and journals are protected by copyright law, just like paper books and journals.
- Digital musical recordings are protected by copyright law, just like vinyl musical recordings.
- An e-mail message is protected by copyright law, just like a pen-and-ink letter.

### Why copyright matters

#### It is the law

- U.S. copyright law entitles copyright holders to protect their rights
- Compliance in general and the protection of intellectual property have become top priorities for both business and law enforcement

#### It is "the right thing to do"

- Corporate ethics (and Ethics Officers) are playing an increasingly larger role in corporate governance and policy making
- Respect the intellectual property rights of others (Golden Rule)
- Employees need to understand their responsibilities under copyright law

#### It ensures the continued availability of high-value content

 As the Constitution envisions, compliance encourages creativity from, and compensation to, creators and copyright holders



# Why should users care about copyright?

#### Lowry's Reports v. Legg Mason (2005)

- Distribution of newsletter via fax, email and intranet
- \$20 million statutory in damages awarded
- Case reportedly settled privately for more than \$10 million

#### American Geophysical Union v. Texaco (1995)

- Spontaneous photocopying by researchers
- Seven-figure settlement and probably millions of dollars in legal fees

#### Basic Books v. Kinko's (1991)

- Production of university course packs
- \$2 million in fees, costs and damages



### **Some common misconceptions**

- Physical ownership of a book, CD, etc. is not the same as owning the © to the work
- Registration is not required; nor is the © symbol
  - Protection is automatic from the time a work is created in a fixed, tangible form
- In works made for hire, the employer—not the individual creator—is considered the author
- Attribution is not a substitute for copyright permission
- Public Domain is not the same as "publicly available"

### What is "Fair Use"?

- Recognizes that certain types of use do not require copyright permission or fees; essentially unique in the world to U.S. law (although others have unofficially moved in that direction . . . for example, see British/Canadian "fair dealing")
- Designed to allow the use of copyright-protected works for socially productive purposes, such as commentary, parody, news reporting, research and education
- Not an exception to copyright compliance, but is a "legal defense" which must be proven by the user
- Originally created by judges in the 1800s, and then recognized in the 1976 Copyright Act with its "four factors" for determining applicability



### **Four Statutory Fair Use Factors**

- 1. The <u>purpose and character</u> of the use
- 2. The <u>nature</u> of the copyrighted work
- 3. The amount and substantiality of the portion used
- 4. The <u>effect</u> of the use on the market or the potential market

### **Examples of Fair Use**

- Quotation of short passages in a scholarly or technical work for illustration or clarification of the author's observations
- Spontaneous and unanticipated reproduction of material for classroom use (example: article in this morning's paper is directly relevant to that day's class topic)
- A parody that includes short portions of a work
- A summary of an address or article, which may include quotations of short passages of the copyright-protected work
- Genuinely personal use in small amounts

### Fair Use in Corporate vs. Academic Environment

- The same fair use factors apply in ALL contexts
- However, application of several of the factors will almost always produce a different result in different contexts, especially because fair use expressly favors non-profit educational uses in modest amounts
- Fair use is difficult for commercial (corporate) uses of copyrighted works:
  - courts generally favor copyright owners
  - juggling of factors, not balancing
  - highly fact-sensitive, no bright-line test

Nevertheless, NOT all academic uses are necessarily fair uses and NOT all corporate uses are necessarily "unfair"



#### What content users want

- Convenient access to information
- Ability to use and share information
- Not to be bound by formats and devices
- Reasonable, understandable pricing
- ► Few No hassles



### What copyright holders want

- To protect their intellectual property
- To keep some control over its distribution
- To be compensated for the use of their content
- To produce materials catering to customers' needs
- To understand how their content is being used



### **Copyright isn't just about the law**

#### Rather, it's about . . .

- Social policy and the public interest
- Social norms and behaviors
- Technology and innovation
- Business models and economic incentives
- Political and economic interests

## The law reflects a society's balancing of all of these factors



### **Content comes in many new forms**

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WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia navigation	Special Libraries Association (SLA) is a professional association for librarian and information professionals working in organizations, compar Examples of special libraries include law libraries, news libraries, corporate libraries, museum libraries, and medical libraries. SLA was founded international organization with over 11,000 members in over 80 countries.
Main page     Contents     Featured content     Current events     Random article	Members of the SLA typically possess a master's degree in library science, but not necessarily for the purpose of library management. Given t analyzing, managing, storing, and delivering information and knowledge, the average SLA member might be performing a range of services and not exclusive of, library science. Unlike academic librarians or municipal librarians most persons working in a special library (or documentation budget is often smaller, their target audience more restricted and their collection much more limited in scope.
interaction	The association is organized into subject-related divisions, geographic chapters, and special interest caucuses.
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### **Encyclopedia of Life**

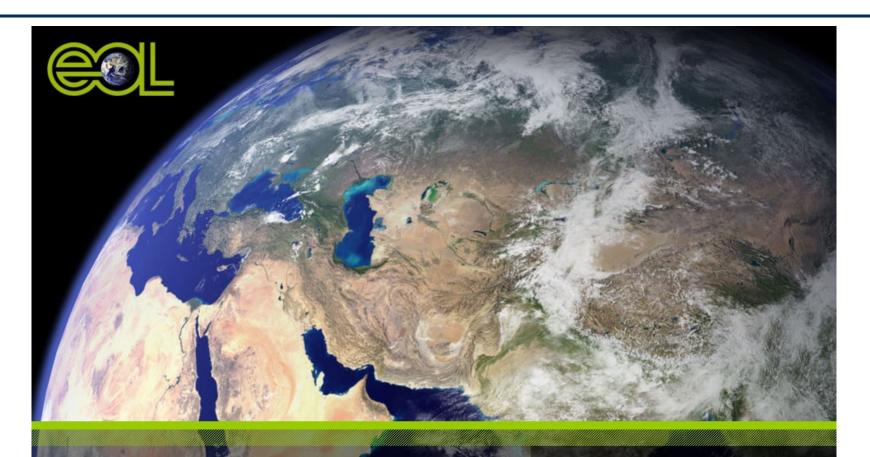


IMAGE Earth: East AUTHOR NASA COPYRIGHT NASA WELCOME TO THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LIFE ENTER HERE



### **High-quality information - for free**

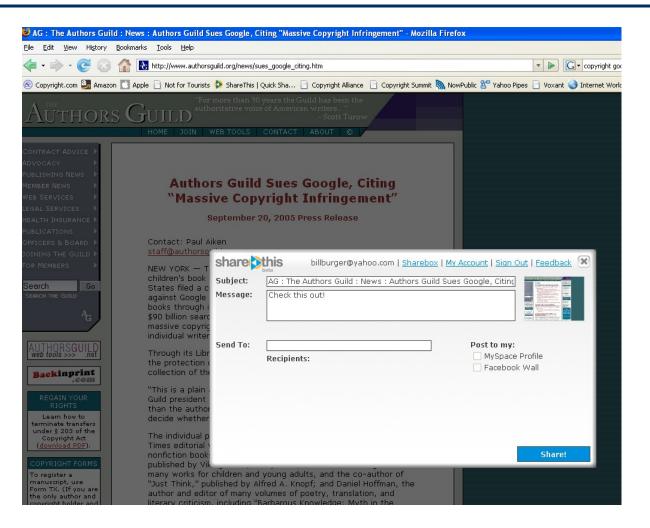
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### **Technology makes sharing easy**

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### Email, share, post . .





### **Directly to my inbox, in seconds**

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#### Bill Burger wanted to share this with you:

Check this out!

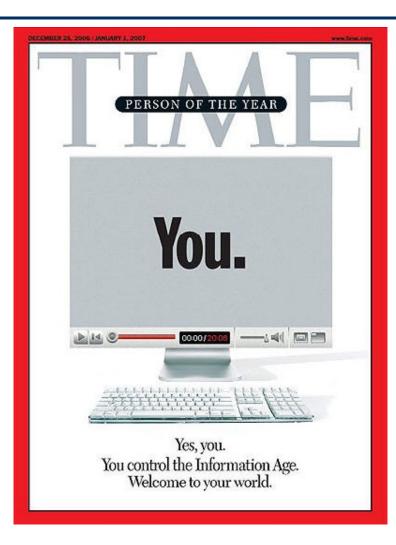


AG : The Authors Guild : News : Authors Guild Sues Google, Citing ''Massive Copyright Infringement'' http://www.authorsguild.org/news/sues\_google\_citing.htm

Read and post comments at my <u>Sharebox</u>.
Forward to friends on MySpace, Facebook, and more using <u>ShareThis</u>.



### What was this about?



### **The Age of Participation**



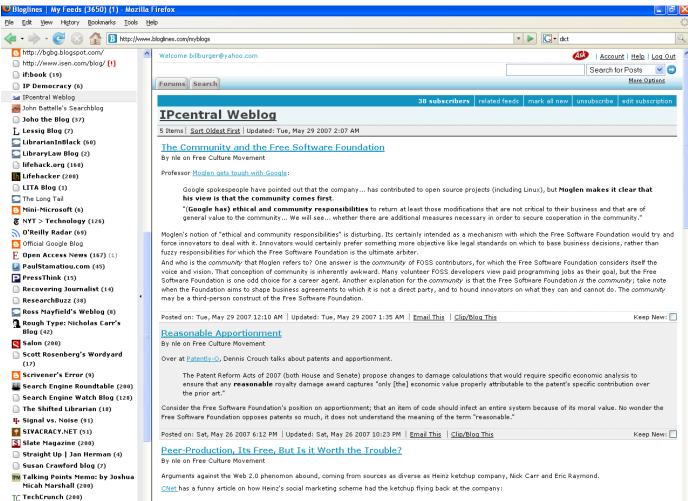


### A (small) Web 2.0 sampling





# What are the expectations of the new media creators?





## Why do people create?

#### "No man but a blockhead

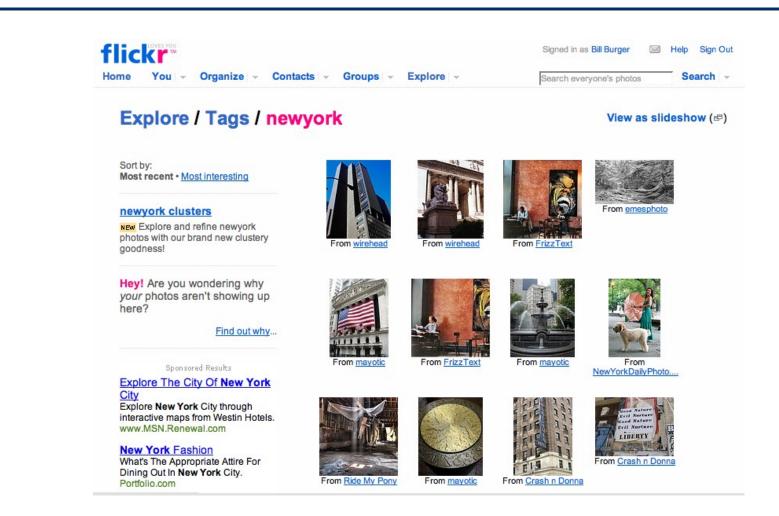
ever wrote, except for money."

QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

-- Samuel Johnson



### Not so in the 21st Century





### **Advertisements for myself**

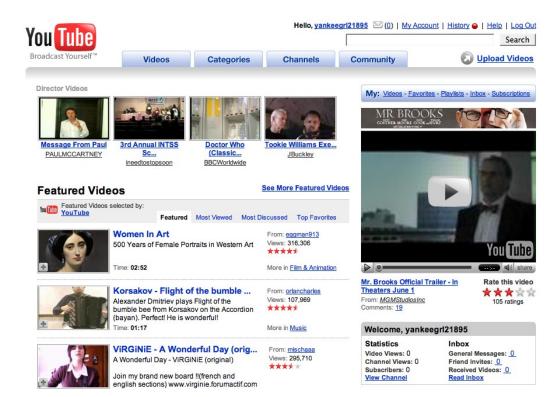
QuickTime<sup>™</sup> and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

## A clash of cultures

#### Viacom Sues Google, YouTube for \$1 Billion Over Copyrighted Material on the Web

Wednesday, March 14, 2007

Unfortunately, many interesting new web applications infringe on the rights of some other stakeholder

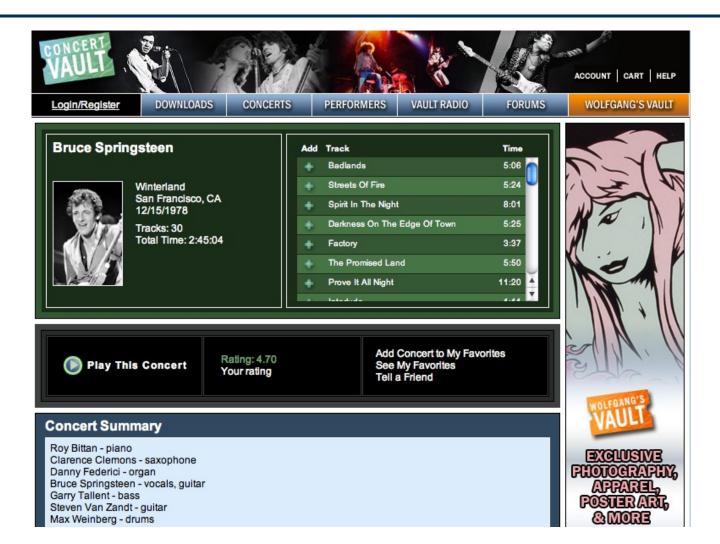


# Wolfgang's Vault

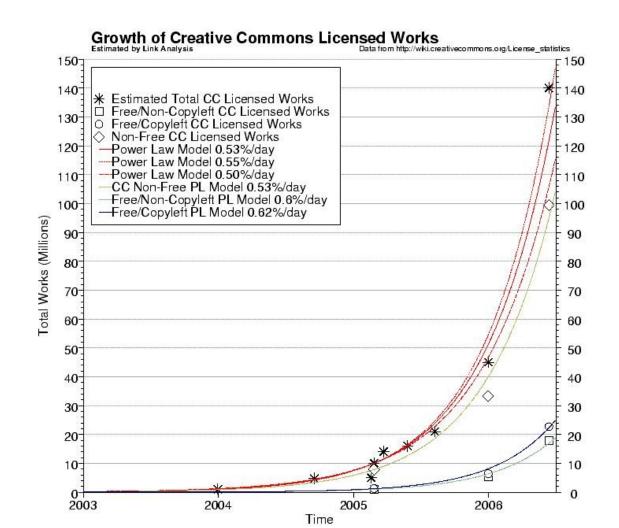




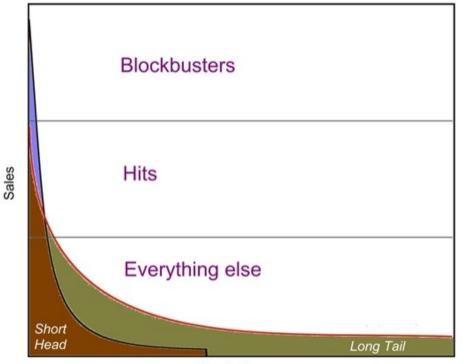
### **Should Bruce Springsteen care?**



### The rise of alternatives



# **The Long Tail**



Products

How Endless Choice Is Creating Unlimited Demand

The Long Tail



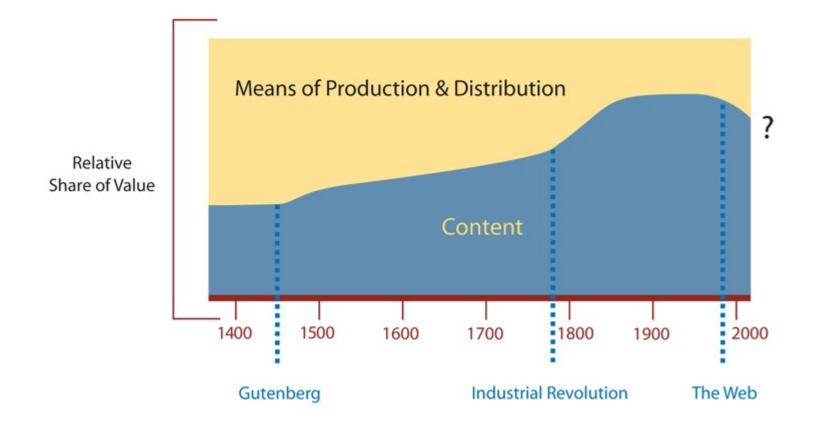
Why the Future of Business Is Selling Less of More

#### CHRIS ANDERSON

"Anderson's insights influence Google's strategic thinking in a profound way. READ THIS BRILLIANT AND TIMELY BOOK." —ERIC SCHMIDT, CEO, GOOGLE



### **Balance of power is shifting**





### Web 2.0 explained

#### Start video

### What lies ahead

- Our environment will be increasingly information rich
- "Living" documents will replace static ones
- Participation and collaboration will be increasingly central to our content experience
- New tools and technologies will continue to disrupt the status quo with astonishing frequency

# **Collaboration and copyright in the corporation**

#### Corporate spending on content is significant

 U.S. professional publishing market is >\$16B per year (Source: Simba Information)

#### Content consumption is high

 The average knowledge worker reads 25-50 pages per day for work purposes (Source: CCC qualitative study)

#### Content sharing is critical to collaboration

 89 percent of knowledge workers share documents with colleagues on a weekly basis (Source: Outsell, Inc.)

## The copyright challenge

#### Individuals are obtaining content on their own

- 79% of corporate employees seek information themselves
- 90% of higher ed. academic libraries, 64% of classrooms and 50% of dormitories provide Internet access

#### Digital formats are now the norm

- 91% of corporate employees prefer to receive information in digital formats
- 83% of academic research institutions use electronic reserves

#### Few employees think about copyright

- 40% "haven't thought much about it"
- 24% "believe someone handles it on their behalf"

#### Librarians say it is impossible to track information sharing

"...it is a bit of a Wild West situation..."

Sources: CCC qualitative study, U.S. Dept of Education, Outsell, Forbes.com/Gartner Survey, Dun & Bradstreet



## The copyright challenge

- 89% of information users regularly forward content to others
- Almost 70% of knowledge workers start their search on the open Web
- 60% believe it's just fine to share free information from the open Web or from print sources
- 30% think it's fine to share information they pay for
- 45% purchase information independently and more than 50% say it's okay to share it, assuming the purchase provision allows for this



## **CCC's approach: Rightsphere**

A rights advisory and rights management tool that provides instant, unambiguous answers to the question:

"What can I do with this content?"

- Virtually eliminates the 'speed bump' of compliance, enabling freer flow of content and more active knowledge sharing
- Helps corporations leverage all their rights assets
- Provides a means to organize and manage rights from disparate sources
- Effectively raises © awareness among employees



## Checking rights is a "speed bump"

Most employees want to "do the right thing"
 Their current options?

- Contact an intermediary ... and wait
- Share without permission ... and put their company at risk
- Pay for duplicate originals
- Don't share



### **Our customers asked for**

- A one-stop shop for permissions, payments and policies
- Integration into end users' workflow
- Reflect not just CCC-licenses, but all of our "direct deals" and "rights assets"
- Provide correct rights information to users regardless of:
  - Their physical location, department or job function
  - The publication they want to use
  - How they want to use the content

#### Workflow typically starts with the content

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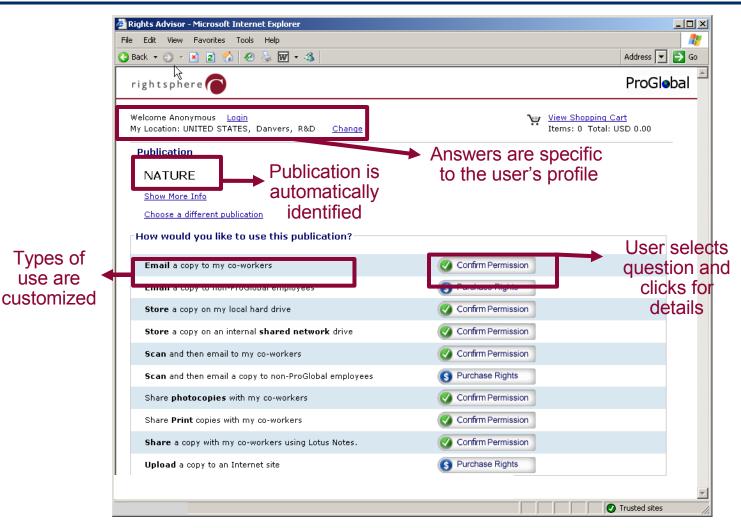
of optical microscopes beyond

54

My news



### Next: find the correct right for the user, the publication and the desired use





#### A second click and the answer arrives. Now share the content.

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# **Rightslink: Permissions on the fly**

A web-based licensing application.

Customers find content they are interested in licensing from the publisher and click a link to launch the Rightslink application.



# Select a type of use

Once the Rightslink application is opened, customers select the desired licensing option.

The licensing options and pricing are customized to each publisher's business rules.



# Check the price and place the order

Customers may be asked to provide information such as the distribution quantity or circulation amount prior to getting a price quote.

After making their selections, customers select the "Place Order" button to continue.



## Accept the terms and conditions

Customers have the opportunity to review or modify their order prior to accepting it.

They must also agree to the publisher's terms and conditions before a license is granted.



## **Complete the order**

Customers are presented with an 'Order Completed' page containing a printable license option for their permanent records.

They also receive an e-mail confirming their order.





### This works for . . .

- Permissions to make copies, email, republish, web postings . . .
- Print as well as digital
- Full text or granular excerpts
- Commercial reprints
- Author reprints

# **Rightslink Benefits**

#### Content Users:

- Place orders anytime, 24x7
- Obtain instant price quotes and printable licenses online
- Track order status, order history and shipping of reprints
- Comply with copyright law quickly and easily

#### Copyright Holders:

- Increase revenue from permissions and reprints
- Retain readers on your Web site while they place orders
- Improve operational efficiencies and optimize resources
- Track customer reuse of your content



### **Another approach: Rightsconnect**

- Enables third parties to integrate CCC's licensing services directly into their products
- Helps end-users use and share information lawfully
- Satisfies end-users' need for a streamlined copyright permissions process
- Enables vendors to add high-value features to their applications

#### **Rightsconnect partners**



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## Thank you

Bill Burger Vice President, Marketing Copyright Clearance Center bburger@copyright.com



## **Current Issues in Copyright**

- Orphan Works (proposed legislation)
- Open Access
- Section 108 Study Group
- Publishers and Authors vs. Google Book Search (2 pending cases)
- Viacom vs. YouTube
- How to address P2P services