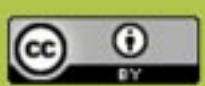




Sharing Creative Works
an illustrated primer
Alex Roberts,
Roberta Ryan, & Jan Phillips

Share, Remix, Reuse --
Legally.



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NEWSLETTER

Issue No. 5

February 2008



MESSAGE

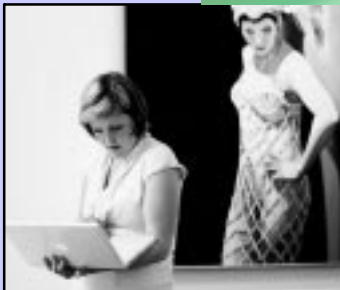
Dear All,

2007 closed on a high note for Creative Commons, and 2008 has picked up where 2007 left off. This promises to be an exciting year for CC and for Free Culture. Thanks to everyone for your ongoing support of our work - CC's future is bright, and we have you, our community, to thank for that.

All the best,

Melissa Reeder

Development Coordinator
Creative Commons



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Left: Ito, Joi. "Melissa Reeder." CC BY 2.0 <http://flickr.com/photos/joi/463728506/>

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We rely on our supporters to continue our work enabling stories like those listed above. Check it out:

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CC STORE

<http://support.creativecommons.org/store>

Creative Commons was built with and is sustained by the generous support of organizations including the Center for the Public Domain, the Omidyar Network, The Rockefeller Foundation, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, as well as members of the public.

CREATIVE COMMONS ANNOUNCES PLEDGES MADE TO FULFILL "5x5" FUNDING CHALLENGE

by **Eric Steuer**

2 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7946>

<http://creativecommons.org/press-releases/entry/7945>

We're very pleased to announce that pledges have been made to fulfill the Hewlett Foundation's "5x5" funding challenge to Creative Commons. Pledges include promises of support from the Hewlett Foundation, Omidyar Network, Google, Mozilla, Red Hat, and the Creative Commons board.

San Francisco, CA, USA -- January 2, 2008

Today, Creative Commons announced that pledges have been made to meet the Hewlett Foundation's "5x5" funding challenge to Creative Commons. The 5x5 challenge, issued in honor of Creative Commons' fifth birthday, called for the organization to find five funders to each promise five years of support at \$500,000 per year.

In addition to the Hewlett Foundation, Creative Commons received pledges of \$500,000 in yearly support for five years from Omidyar Network, as well as from an anonymous European trust. Google has pledged \$300,000 in support renewable for five years, while Mozilla and Red Hat have each pledged to contribute \$100,000 annually for five years.

The final block of support comes from the board of Creative Commons, which has promised to personally raise or contribute \$500,000 to the organization annually for five years.

"I couldn't be more pleased to make this announcement," said Lawrence Lessig, CEO of Creative Commons. "The

generous support of these foundations, companies, and individuals ensures that Creative Commons will be able to continue working to build and support a freer culture for years to come. I cannot express how fortunate we feel to have the backing of this wonderful community."

"Omidyar Network is thrilled to support Creative Commons in its efforts to develop a copyright system that values flexibility, innovation, and protection for both content creators and users," said Will Fitzpatrick, Corporate Counsel of Omidyar Network. "We believe that there needs to be a simple way for people to legally and freely access, share, and use information, and that Creative Commons' efforts are crucial to reaching this goal."

"Google is proud to support Creative Commons and its mission of offering authors, artists, scientists, and educators open and flexible ways to make their creative works widely available," said Kent Walker, Google's General Counsel. "At Google, we help people find, organize, and share information. Creative Commons plays an important role in facilitating the legal and creative re-use of much of this great content."

"Mozilla is excited to support the work of Creative Commons with our 5x5 pledge," said Mitchell Baker, Chair of the Mozilla Foundation. "Creative Commons has empowered people everywhere to help build a participatory Web by making it easy to share as well as protect one's creative work."

"Red Hat's dream to act as a force for democratizing content and the mission of Creative Commons are a natural fit for each other," said Max Spevack, Fedora Project Leader. "Red Hat hopes that this can be one of many opportunities to support Creative Commons in the coming years."



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CC News

WIKIPEDIA AND CREATIVE COMMONS NEXT STEPS

by **Lawrence Lessig**

6 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7888>

Last week the Wikimedia Foundation board took an important step ^[1] toward giving Wikipedia the right to choose to migrate to a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike license. Credit goes to the Wikimedia Foundation and Free Software Foundation for having the wisdom and foresight to enable this progress. However, the real work has just begun. As Wikipedia founder Jimmy Wales put it:

Now, community, we have a lot to talk about. :)

For Creative Commons, this means continuing ^[2] a discussion concerning how the CC Attribution-ShareAlike license can be improved so as to not only be the best available license for a massively collaborative content project, but the best such license feasible.

To start with, Wikimedia board member Erik Möller has posted ^[3] a list of issues that we want to address -- with input from across the CC community.

One of these issues holds particular interest: Should the ShareAlike requirement be more precisely defined for "embedded" media, and if so, how? For example, if an image licensed under Attribution-ShareAlike is used to illustrate an article, must the article be similarly licensed? This has previously been discussed ^[4] on the cc-licenses list, and we welcome the opportunity to drive that discussion to a happy conclusion.

Tentatively the eventual outcome of these discussions will be a new version of the CC licenses. We'll say version 3.5 for now -- a significant improvement, but still within the framework of version 3.0 ^[5] and folding in the work done so far on proposed version 3.01, ^[6] thanks again to the Wikipedia community.

The primary venue for this discussion focused on improving CC licenses is the cc-licenses list. ^[7] We encourage you to subscribe and participate. Of course

Wikipedia and Creative Commons > 21

CC News

CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSING FOR PUBLIC SECTOR INFORMATION

by **Mike Linksvayer**

31 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/8015>

Paul Keller from CC Netherlands ^[1] on a tremendously informative new report:

As part of the activities of Creative Commons Netherlands the Institute for information Law has been undertaking research into a number of issues connected to the use of the Creative Commons Licenses. In 2007 much of this research has focused on the use of Creative Commons licenses for the distribution of public sector information by government bodies. This research has been carried out by Mireille van Eechoud (whom a number of you will have met at last years iSummit where she gave a preliminary presentation on this topic) and Brenda van der Wal.

This research has resulted in a Report titled Creative commons licensing for public sector information: Opportunities and pitfalls (pdf). ^[2]

While the report focusses on the situation in the Netherlands it should be of interest to Creative Commons projects in other countries as well. Primarily because the Dutch regulatory framework for public sector information is derived from the European PSI directive and should thus be fairly similar to the regulatory framework in the rest of the EU countries.

This report is well worth reading because it makes a very well structured argument (by comparing the characteristics of the individual CC licenses to the objectives of both the Public Sector Information legislation and the Freedom of Information legislation in the Netherlands) for the use of the least restrictive licenses (CC-BY) and the Public Domain dedication (the report was written before the CC0 announcement) ^[3] for public sector information. Given this the report

Public Sector Information > 21

CC News

PARTICIPATORY MEDIA LAB LAUNCH WITH CC MIXTER ANALYSIS

by **Mike Linksvayer**

14 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7975>

Giorgos Cheliotis' ^[1] group at Singapore Management University has launched a site for their Participatory Media Lab, ^[2] featuring a working paper on ccMixer reuse patterns titled Remix Culture: Creative Reuse and the Licensing of Digital Media in Online Communities (pdf) ^[3] and including data ^[4] and visualizations ^[5] from this and earlier research on open content, previously blogged here last October ^[6] and June. ^[7]

At Asia and Commons in the Information Age (ACIA) ^[8] this weekend Giorgos will present on Licensing Attitudes in Asia and (mis)Perceptions of Free Culture. ^[9]

I'm very eager for additional researchers to take a serious look at all aspects of the use and reuse of CC licensed works. My talk at ACIA will be on this subject: Toward Useful CC Adoption Metrics. ^[10]

Endnotes

- 1 <http://hoikoinoi.wordpress.com/>
- 2 <http://pml.wikidot.com/>
- 3 http://pml.wikidot.com/local--files/working-papers/Remix_Culture_Web_Version.pdf
- 4 <http://pml.wikidot.com/data>
- 5 <http://pml.wikidot.com/visualizations>
- 6 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7701>
- 7 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7551>
- 8 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7932>
- 9 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/program/licensing-attitudes-in-asia-and-mis-perceptions-of-free-culture>
- 10 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/program:cc-adoption-metrics>

dominick.chen "Mike Linksvayer @ iSummit 2007 Legal Day" CC BY 2.0 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/dominickchen/749089916/>



ccLearn News

MAKE TEXTBOOKS AFFORDABLE CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

by **Ahrash Bissell**

23 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7993>

It was a busy day yesterday for campaigns to open up educational access and opportunities. In addition to the Cape Town Declaration, ^[1] the Student PIRGs ^[2] in the United States just launched a major campaign to encourage faculty to adopt open educational resources in their classrooms, which will provide significant benefit to students in making college education more affordable. ccLearn and members of the Creative Commons board have been advising on this campaign, and of course the texts being recommended would carry a CC license.

A press release is below:

January 22, 2008: Textbook costs can be a huge financial burden on students, and considering new low-cost options can help keep higher education affordable and accessible.

Although most of the textbooks on the existing market are expensive, an emerging number of free, online, open-access textbooks presents one of our best hopes for more affordable, comparable options. While the supply of these textbooks is still small, existing open textbooks have already won adoptions at some of the nation's most prestigious institutions, including Harvard and Caltech. Instructors who use open textbooks have affirmed that high-quality textbooks are not necessarily expensive textbooks.

The statement below is an effort to build faculty interest and demand for affordable and still comparable course materials, including open textbooks.

<http://www.maketextbooksaffordable.org/statement>

Signers state their intent to consider open textbooks in the search for the most appropriate course materials, and their preference to adopt an open textbook in place of an expensive, commercial textbook, if the open textbook is the best option.

Make Textbooks Affordable > 21

ccLearn News

TEACHERS, STUDENTS, WEB GURUS, AND FOUNDATIONS LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO TRANSFORM EDUCATION, CALL FOR FREE, ADAPTABLE LEARNING MATERIALS ONLINE

by **Ahrash Bissell**

23 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7992>

ccLearn, the education division of Creative Commons, was one of the core participants in the drafting of the Cape Town Open Education Declaration, publicly launched yesterday. Creative Commons' CEO, Lawrence Lessig, is a leading signatory, as are many CC friends and affiliates the world over. We encourage you to share the news and to sign on yourself. The press release is below.

Cape Town, January 22nd, 2008—A coalition of educators, foundations, and internet pioneers today urged governments and publishers to make publicly-funded educational materials available freely over the internet.

The Cape Town Open Education Declaration, launched today, is part of a dynamic effort to make learning and teaching materials available to everyone online, regardless of income or geographic location. It encourages teachers and students around the world to join a growing movement and use the web to share, remix and translate classroom materials to make education more accessible, effective, and flexible.

"Open education allows every person on earth to access and contribute to the vast pool of knowledge on the web," said Jimmy Wales, founder of Wikipedia and Wikia and one of the authors of the Declaration. "Everyone has something to teach and everyone has something to learn."

According to the Declaration, teachers, students and communities would benefit if publishers and governments made publicly-funded educational materials freely available online. This will give students unlimited access to high quality, constantly improving course materials, just as Wikipedia has done in the world of reference materials.

Open education makes the link between teaching, learning and the collaborative culture of the Internet. It includes creating and sharing materials used in teaching as well as new approaches to learning where people create and shape knowledge together. These new practices promise to provide students with educational

materials that are individually tailored to their learning style. There are already over 100,000 such open educational resources available on the Internet.

The Declaration is the result of a meeting of thirty open education leaders in Cape Town, South Africa, organized late last year by the Open Society Institute and the Shuttleworth Foundation. Participants identified key strategies for developing open education. They encourage others to join and sign the Declaration.

"Open sourcing education doesn't just make learning more accessible, it makes it more collaborative, flexible and locally relevant," said Linux Entrepreneur Mark Shuttleworth, who also recorded a video press briefing (<http://capetowndeclaration.blip.tv/>). "Linux is succeeding exactly because of this sort of adaptability. The same kind of success is possible for open education."

Open education is of particular relevance in developing and emerging economies, creating the potential for affordable textbooks and learning materials. It opens the door to small-scale, local content producers likely to create more diverse offerings than large multinational publishing houses.

"Cultural diversity and local knowledge are a critical part of open education," said Eve Gray of the Centre for Educational Technology at the University of Cape Town. "Countries like South Africa need to start producing and sharing educational materials built on their own diverse cultural heritage. Open education promises to make this kind of diverse publishing possible."

The Declaration has already been translated into over a dozen languages and the growing list of signatories includes: Jimmy Wales; Mark Shuttleworth; Peter Gabriel, musician and founder of Real World Studios; Sir John Daniel, President of Commonwealth of Learning; Thomas Alexander, former Director for Education at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; Paul N. Courant, University Librarian and former Provost, University of Michigan; Lawrence Lessig, founder and CEO of Creative Commons; Andrey Kortunov, President of the New Eurasia Foundation; and

2008 SCIENCE VIDEO COLLECTION AND REMIX CHALLENGE

by **Jane Park**

15 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7967>

If you have access to educational science videos for kids (or if you even want to make your own), ccLearn^[1] encourages you to participate in the 2008 Science Video Collection and Remix Challenge! ^[2] Check out the website for official details, but here's the important stuff. Deadline is March 31, 2008. The grand prize includes:

- * \$2,000
- * an OLPC laptop
- * winning producer material featured on laptops and press materials worldwide

One Laptop Per Child ^[3] and Intelligent Television^[4] are working to bring educational video to kids (namely 8 to 16 year-olds) who don't have it. Your submissions will help to increase the amount of great educational video content available as part of the Open Education movement. ^[5]

Basically, anyone can enter—kids, students, teachers, filmmakers, working people with time on their hands... The aim is to gather as much existing scientific video material as we can; this is the first stage of the competition. All contributed video material must be openly licensed (CC BY, ^[6] CC BY-SA^[7]), which means it can be copied, distributed, transmitted, and adapted by others.

There are other prizes too, which will be awarded by an international panel of judges. After you submit the prime material, the remixing stage will be announced. Remember, it's all about the best science archives. Happy gathering!

Endnotes

- 1 <http://learn.creativecommons.org/>
- 2 http://wiki.laptop.org/go/Open_video
- 3 <http://www.laptop.org/en/vision/index.shtml>
- 4 <http://www.intelligenttelevision.com/>
- 5 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_educational_resources
- 6 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>
- 7 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/>

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES AID FLORIDA READING TEACHERS

by **Timothy Vollmer**

28 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/8002>

eSchools News reports ^[1] that the state of Florida has recently added the open content reading website Free-Reading.net to its list of approved curriculum resources. Officials said Free-Reading.net ^[2] is the first open instructional program granted bona fide state approval, and OER supporters see momentum building in the idea that a "public, collaborative, continuously modified online curriculum can be used in the classroom." From the Free-Reading.net website:

Free-Reading is an ongoing, collaborative, teacher-based, curriculum-sharing project. We're looking to provide a reliable forum where teachers can openly and freely share their successful and effective methods for teaching reading in grades K-1 and for at-risk students in later grades.

Free-Reading.net allows teachers to download, copy and share lessons with colleagues. The site strives "to make quality, research-based, explicit and systematic instruction for early reading widely available and free." All the resources are free as in free beer as well as free as in free speech. ^[3] The content is openly offered so as to be "used, reused, mashed-up, and shared again."

All of the Free-Reading.net content is published under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike ^[4] license. This license grants users the right to copy, distribute, transmit and adapt the resource provided the original author receives credit. Users who alter, transform, or build upon the work must distribute their remixes under the same license.

Last week, we wrote ^[5] about the "Make Textbooks Affordable" campaign. This initiative "encourage[s] faculty to adopt open educational resources in their classrooms, which will provide significant benefit to students in making college education more affordable." It's inspiring to see primary education communities supporting open educational resources as well.

Florida Reading Teachers > 21

Science Commons News

SCIENCE COMMONS ANNOUNCES THE PROTOCOL FOR IMPLEMENTING OPEN ACCESS DATA

by **Kaitlin Thane**

16 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7917>

<http://sciencecommons.org/weblog/archives/2007/12/16/announcing-protocol-for-oa-data/>

Today, in conjunction with the Creative Commons 5th Birthday celebration, Science Commons announces the Protocol for Implementing Open Access Data ("the Protocol").^[1]

The Protocol is a method for ensuring that scientific databases can be legally integrated with one another. The Protocol is built on the public domain status of data in many countries (including the United States) and provides legal certainty to both data deposit and data use. The protocol is not a license or legal tool in itself, but instead a methodology for a) creating such legal tools and b) marking data already in the public domain for machine-assisted discovery.

You can read the Protocol at <http://sciencecommons.org/projects/publishing/open-access-data-protocol/>

We built the Protocol after a year-long process of meetings and consultations with a broad set of stakeholders, including representatives of the geospatial and biodiversity science communities. We solicited input from international representatives from China, Uganda, Brazil, Japan, France, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Colombia, Peru, Belgium, Catalonia and Spain.

We expect to convert this work into a working group with founding members from our existing communities of practice. However, the world is moving very quickly in terms of data production, and as such we created the Protocol as a guide and as a tool to bring together the existing data licensing regimes into a single space.

As part of that decision, Science Commons has worked with data licensing thought leaders and is pleased to announce partnerships with Jordan Hatcher,^[2] the lawyer behind the Open Database License; Talis,^[3] the company behind the Open Database License process; and the Open Knowledge Foundation,^[4] creators of the Open Knowledge Definition.^[5]

Jordan has drafted the Open Data Commons Public Domain Dedication and License^[6] - the first legal tool to fully implement the Protocol. It is available at his Web site.^[7] This draft is remarkable not just for the Public Domain Dedication but for the encoding of scholarly and scientific norms into a standalone, non-legal document. This is a key element of the Protocol and a major milestone in the fight for Open Access data. Talis, a company with a strong history in the open science data movement, played a key role in birthing Jordan's work, and we're pleased to work with them as well.

We are also pleased to announce that the Open Knowledge Foundation has certified the Protocol as conforming to the Open Knowledge Definition. We think it's important to avoid legal fragmentation at the early stages, and that one way to avoid that fragmentation is to work with the existing thought leaders like the OKF.

We will be launching a wiki for comments on the Protocol soon, and will announce a strategy for versioning the Protocol in 2008.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://sciencecommons.org/projects/publishing/open-access-data-protocol/>
- 2 <http://www.opencontentlawyer.com/>
- 3 <http://www.talis.com/>
- 4 <http://www.okfn.org/>
- 5 <http://www.opendefinition.org/1.0/>
- 6 <http://www.opendatacommons.org/odc-public-domain-dedication-and-licence/>
- 7 <http://www.opencontentlawyer.com/open-data/>

NPG INTRODUCES A CC LICENSE FOR GENOME RESEARCH

by **Kaitlin Thaney**

6 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7887>

<http://sciencecommons.org/weblog/archives/2007/12/06/npg-cc-licenses-genome-research/>

In a move to make genome research more accessible, Nature Publishing Group (NPG) ^[1] has introduced a new editorial policy that will put genome research published by Nature under a CC-BY-NC-SA license. ^[2] The license grants readers the ability to share and remix the material under the following conditions: the work must be attributed to the author as specified by the author of licensor, cannot be used for commercial purposes, and that any derivative works be licensed under the same or a similar license. NPG's editorial policy can be read in full here. ^[3]

An editorial posted today discusses some of the reasoning behind enacting this new author license policy.

From the Nature editorial, "Shared genomes" ^[4] (December 6, 2007):

"In the continuing drive to make papers as accessible as possible, NPG is now introducing a 'creative commons' licence for the reuse of such genome papers. The licence allows non-commercial publishers, however they might be defined, to reuse the pdf and html versions of the paper. In particular, users are free to copy, distribute, transmit and adapt the contribution, provided this is for non-commercial purposes, subject to the same or similar licence conditions and due attribution.

In 1996, as human genome sequencing was getting under way, leading players stated: "It was agreed that all human genomic sequence information, generated by centres funded for large-scale human sequencing, should be freely available and in the public domain in order to encourage research and development and to maximise its benefit to society" (see [the Bermuda principles]). These principles have continued to guide the field, and NPG has consistently made genome papers freely available in keeping with them. This new licence allows us to formalize the arrangement."

This is definitely a step in the right direction for Open Access, and we always cheer use of CC licenses, although I wish they'd chosen the Attribution license. ^[5] The Non-Commercial and ShareAlike provisions of CC-BY-NC-SA ^[6] seem to be in conflict with some of the terms in the Budapest Declaration. But anything that gets us closer to OA and supports the open licensing of foundational research papers is good medicine, indeed.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://sciencecommons.org/weblog/archives/2007/12/06/npg-cc-licenses-genome-research/www.nature.com>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>
- 3 http://www.nature.com/authors/editorial_policies/license.html
- 4 <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v450/n7171/full/450762b.html>
- 5 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>
- 6 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

CC Tech News

MAKING OPEN STANDARDS AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE

by **Mike Linksvayer**

17 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7940>

A great announcement from the microformats community today concerning use of the CC Public Domain Dedication.

Today we are changing the microformats wiki to require that all contributions be placed into the public domain. This means that any page created, or any content added to the microformats wiki from here forward is placed into the public domain for maximum possible reuse.

Be sure to check out the whole post for the rationale and a nice backstory outline, starting from back in 2001.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://microformats.org/blog/2007/12/29/making-open-standards-as-open-as-possible/>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/publicdomain/>
- 3 <http://microformats.org/wiki/>

CC Tech News

LIBLICENSE 0.5: FIRST STABLE VERSION OF C LIBRARY SUPPORTING CC METADATA

by **Asheesh Laroia**

15 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7977>

With the help of Hubert Figuiere, Nathan Yergler, Peter Miller, Scott Shawcroft, and Jason Kivlighn, I'm happy to finally announce a new version of liblicense.^[1] Summary: Now this is really worth using.

For those just joining us now, liblicense is a library to make it easy to add CC metadata support to desktop and server side software you write. The biggest reason to choose liblicense rather than handling CC metadata yourself is that we (huge thanks to Jason and Hubert) have written handlers for many file formats. We use Hubert's Exempi library^[2] that is derived from Adobe's Free/Open Source XMP library.^[3]

The two major driving factors on this release were making it crash less and providing a stable interface (API and ABI) for others to build upon. Earlier versions of liblicense would crash on invalid files. Also, crucially, this release has metadata inside the library, called "shared object versioning," indicating what features the library supports.

As always, you can reuse this under the terms of the GNU LGPL. It's interoperable with our metadata panel for Adobe applications,^[4] supports embedding into files ranging from JPEG to MP3 to Ogg Vorbis, and is available from SourceForge.net.^[5] It is written in C and comes with bindings for Python and Ruby. Finally, thanks to Venkatesh Srinivas^[6] for his tireless help.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Liblicense>
- 2 <http://libopenraw.freedesktop.org/wiki/Exempi>
- 3 <http://www.adobe.com/devnet/xmp/>
- 4 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7648>
- 5 http://sourceforge.net/project/showfiles.php?group_id=80503&package_id=238700&release_id=568889
- 6 <http://endeavour.zapto.org/vs>

CC Tech News

SEMANTIC DOGFOOD

by **Nathan Yergler**

12 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7902>

Since the beginning we've provided our licenses for three separate, distinct audiences: humans, lawyers and machines. The machine audience has been served by metadata versions of the licenses. This metadata is encoded with the HTML you get from the license chooser,^[1] as well as for each individual license. For example, you can find the metadata for the Attribution 3.0 Unported^[2] license by appending /rdf^[3] to the URL.

While we've always provided this machine readable version of the licenses, we're finally taking steps to begin eating our own semantic web dogfood.^[4] We're doing several things to accomplish this. First, the RDF/XML^[5] we serve for each license is now considerably more informative. It includes:

- * an explicit pointer to the license legalcode
- * information on when the license was deprecated (for example, the Developing Nations 2.0^[6] metadata)
- * information about what license replaces this one (for example, the Attribution 1.0 Generic^[7] metadata)
- * an explicit assertion about the license's jurisdiction; this was previously encoded only by convention

In addition to the RDF/XML, we're starting to encode license information as RDFa^[8] on the license deeds. Try using the GetN3 bookmarklet^[9] on the Attribution 3.0 Unported^[10] deed for an example.

We're also starting to use this metadata to power our own applications. The OpenOffice.org Addin ships with a copy of the RDF and uses SPARQL^[11] to determine the license you've selected. As we continue to build out the tools around CC licenses we'll be moving in a similar direction, looking for ways we can leverage this resource we already have.

You can build on it, too; everything we do goes into source control. You can find the RDF files in the license.rdf^[12]

CC0 BETA/DISCUSSION DRAFT LAUNCH

by **Mike Linksvayer**

15 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7978>

CC0 ^[1] is a Creative Commons project designed to promote and protect the public domain by 1) enabling authors to easily waive their copyrights in particular works and to communicate that waiver to others, and 2) providing a means by which any person can assert that there are no copyrights in a particular work, in a way that allows others to judge the reliability of that assertion.

As announced ^[2] on CC's 5th anniversary, today we are announcing a beta of the CC0 user interface ^[3] and technical specification ^[4] and discussion drafts of the CC0 legal tools:

The CC0 Waiver will enable the author or owner of a work to affirm the copyright and related or neighboring legal rights that he or she has in a work, and then to fully, permanently and irrevocably waive those rights. By making this waiver, the Affirmer effectively dedicates all copyright or related legal interests he or she held in the work to the public domain – “no rights reserved”. The CC0 Waiver (United States) will be an effective legal tool within the US and any other jurisdictions with equivalent law. It will also be offered as a template indicating the scope of most of the rights that must be covered in other jurisdictions in order to effect an equivalent dedication to the public domain. Some jurisdictions may need to address additional rights, for example “sui generis” database rights and specific rights to data.

The CC0 Assertion ^[5] will provide a means by which any person may assert that there are no copyrights in a work, within a system that permits others to judge the reliability of the assertion, based on the Asserter's identity and other information the Asserter may provide. The CC0 Assertion (United States) is intended to address copyright status under US law. The Assertion may not be appropriate for Works created in or whose copyright status is governed by the law of other jurisdictions.

Internationalization

As with our existing core legal tools (six licenses ranging from Attribution to Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives), we want the CC0 waiver and assertion legal tools to be valid worldwide and eventually ported to many jurisdictions worldwide to take into account the nuances of copyright law in those jurisdictions. Our strategy and schedule for accomplishing these goals will be based on feedback from our international project ^[6] jurisdiction leads, who are responsible for the same process for our existing tools.

Norms

One of the use cases for CC0 is the Protocol for Implementing Open Access Data, ^[7] also announced ^[8] in conjunction with CC's 5th birthday. In addition to fulfilling the protocol's legal requirements, the CC0 technical infrastructure will also support the assertion of non-legal community norms in conjunction with a work, beginning with the norm of citation in the context of science.

Discussion

Feedback on the legal tools should be directed to the cc-licenses mailing list. Only subscribers may post and the list is moderated so that off-topic posts do not burden subscribers. To join go to <http://lists.ibiblio.org/mailman/listinfo/cc-licenses>

Similarly, technology feedback should be directed to <http://lists.ibiblio.org/mailman/listinfo/cc-devel>

General comments may be directed to <http://lists.ibiblio.org/mailman/listinfo/cc-community>

These discussions will be summarized at http://wiki.creativecommons.org/CCZero_Feedback

Deployment

The CC0 beta and drafts referenced above are only intended to be used for testing and feedback. The beta/discussion period will last a minimum of one month and

CC Legal News

CREATIVE COMMONS LAUNCHES CC+ AND CC0 PROGRAMS

by **Eric Steuer**

17 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7920>

<http://creativecommons.org/press-releases/entry/7919>

We are very excited to announce the launch of the CC+⁽¹⁾ (aka CC Plus) and CC0⁽²⁾ (aka CC Zero) programs. These are major additions to the Creative Commons array of legal tools.

In a nutshell, CC+ is a protocol to enable a simple way for users to get rights beyond those granted by a CC license. Meanwhile, CC0 is a protocol that enables people to either assert that a work has no legal restrictions attached to it or waive any rights associated with a work so it has no legal restrictions attached to it. The program also provides an easy way to sign these assertions or waivers.

San Francisco — December 17, 2007

Today, Creative Commons announced the launch of CC0 (aka CC Zero) and CC+ (aka CC Plus). These programs are major additions to CC's array of free legal tools.

CC+

CC+ is a protocol to enable a simple way for users to get rights beyond the rights granted by a CC license. For example, a Creative Commons license might offer noncommercial rights. With CC+, the license can also provide a link to enter into transactions beyond access to noncommercial rights — most obviously commercial rights, but also services of use such as warranty and ability to use without attribution, or even access to physical media.

"Imagine you have all of your photos on Flickr, offered to the world under the CC Attribution-NonCommercial license," said Lawrence Lessig, CEO of Creative Commons. "CC+ will enable you to continue offering your work to the public for noncommercial use, but will also give you an easy way to sell commercial licensing rights to those who want to use your work for profit."

The CC+ architecture was pioneered by early adopter CC-enabled businesses such as Magnatune.com and is

effectively implemented by numerous creators and intermediaries who enable a simple way to move between the sharing and commercial economies. CC+ provides a lightweight standard around these best practices and is available for implementation immediately.

Creative Commons will collaborate with commercial rights agencies and other companies to build upon CC's metadata architecture and give the public simple "click-through" access to commercial rights and other opportunities beyond the scope of a public CC license. Companies and organizations announcing support for CC+ include Yahoo!, Blip.tv, Beatpick, Jamendo, RightsAgent, Youlicense, Strayform, Cloakx, and Copyright Clearance Center.

"The CC+ initiative adds an exciting new dimension that enables a commercial element to co-exist within the Creative Commons framework," said Rudy Rouhana, co-founder of RightsAgent, Inc — provider of a new service that automates licensing to permit re-use and monetization of user-generated content. "RightsAgent is delighted to be one of the first companies to implement the CC+ standard. The working relationship between RightsAgent and Creative Commons now provides both a transactional and commercial layer that will help further the success of Creative Commons and the success of this initiative," said Rouhana.

CC0

CC0 is a protocol that enables people to either (a) ASSERT that a work has no legal restrictions attached to it, or (b) WAIVE any rights associated with a work so it has no legal restrictions attached to it, and (c) SIGN the assertion or waiver.

"In some ways, CC0 is similar to what our public domain dedication does now," said Lessig. "But with CC0, the waiver of rights will be more robust internationally, and both the waiver and assertion will be vouched for, so that there is a platform for reputation systems to develop. People will then be able to judge the reliability of content's copyright status based on who has done the certifying."

International

DANISH COLLECTING SOCIETY KODA TEAMS UP WITH CC DENMARK

by **Michelle Thorne**

31 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/8012>

Creative Commons Denmark^[1] has just announced^[2] that KODA,^[3] the Danish Authors' Society, is now offering noncommercial Creative Commons licensing to its members - making it the second country worldwide to do so. A similar pilot project^[4] was initiated in 2007 by Buma/Stemra^[5] in the Netherlands. Both show that collective rights management and Creative Commons licenses can be combined to the benefit of creators. As Paul Keller of Creative Commons Netherlands^[6] notes, "Creators can rely on the strength of collective rights management for commercial uses of their works, while taking noncommercial online distribution into their own hands by using Creative Commons licenses."

KODA's adoption of Creative Commons licensing marks a breakthrough for Danish composers and lyricists wanting to explore new ways of making their work available online while at the same time collecting commercial royalties through KODA.

Members must sign an agreement with the KODA in which they indicate which works they wish to license, and for the purpose of this arrangement, only Creative Commons licenses with the "noncommercial" condition can be used.

For more information about this exciting initiative and other Danish projects, please visit CC Denmark's website (Danish).^[7] And for those of you who missed it, last week we posted^[8] about the first album in Denmark to be released under a CC license in cooperation with KODA: Tone's^[9] "Small Arm of the Sea" (download).^[10]

Endnotes

- 1 <http://creativecommons.dk/>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.dk/?p=11>
- 3 <http://koda.dk/>
- 4 <http://www.creativecommons.nl/extra/bumapilot>
- 5 <http://www.bumastemra.nl/>
- 6 <http://creativecommons.nl/>
- 7 <http://creativecommons.dk/>
- 8 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7988>
- 9 <http://tonetone.org/>
- 10 <http://urlyd.com/section/downloads/tone-small-arm-sea/>

International

CC HONG KONG BEGINS PUBLIC DISCUSSION

by **Catharina Maracke**

3 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7949>

It's with great pleasure to announce that the CC project in Hong Kong has entered the public discussion for their localized license draft.^[1] We would like to congratulate the CC Team in Hong Kong, lead by Dr. Yahong Li and Alice Lee (The University of Hong Kong Faculty of Law)^[2] as well as Rebecca MacKinnon^[3] (Journalism and Media Studies Center).^[4]

Please feel invited to join the Hong Kong team in discussing and reviewing their license draft and help the licenses to be adapted to Hong Kong law. The role of the discussion is to start the public debate and to make the least amount of changes necessary to bring the licenses into accord with Hong Kong law (http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Worldwide_Overview). We expect the archived discussions to serve as a history of this experience. That way, your input will continue to be useful to anyone from any country even after the discussion for Hong Kong is completed.

We are looking forward to an interesting and fruitful discussion!

Endnotes

- 1 <http://creativecommons.org/international/hk/>
- 2 <http://www.hku.hk/law/>
- 3 http://jmsc.hku.hk/cms/component?option=com_magazine/func,show_article/id,21/Itemid,33/
- 4 <http://jmsc.hku.hk/cms/>

Laihiu / Ryanne lai hiu yeung "creative commons HK legal team!" CC BY 2.0 <http://flickr.com/photos/laihiu/2226441456/>



International

PUBLIC BROADCASTERS OPT FOR CC

by **Michelle Thorne**

22 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7987>

Public broadcasters often ask themselves: how to better enable tax payers to access the works that they have paid for? This was the question that the BBC, the public broadcaster for the United Kingdom, addressed ^[1] in 2004 during the debate over its charter renewal. The result of their deliberations was a yearlong pilot, the Creative Archive Licensing Group project, ^[2] launched in September 2005.

The objective of the Creative Archive was to make BBC material available online to UK citizens. The content was released under a Creative Archive Licence,^[3] a license similar in some respects to the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial ShareAlike License,^[4] but more restrictive in that it allowed only non-profit educational & personal use, forbade promotional or campaign use, and limited these rights to within the UK.

During the pilot period, the Creative Archive received much praise. At its conclusion in September 2006, the BBC had released ^[5] nearly 500 clips, full programs, audio tracks, and images. As the recent director of the Creative Archive Paul Gerhardt noted in an interview,^[6] viewers respected the licenses, and during the trial period, only two minor licensing breaches had been reported. However, a hurdle ^[7] for the initiative was the fact that the Creative Archive could only license simple rights material from the BBC, which meant that no third-party programming could be included in the Archive.

Still, as Herkko Hietanen points out in Community Created Content,^[8] "The [Creative Archive] was in line with BBC's goal 'to turn the BBC into an open cultural and creative resource for the nation'."^[9] The Creative Archive was indeed a significant step for public interest and one of the BBC's most applauded initiatives. ^[10] And so, although the Creative Archive is not longer in active use, the philosophy of open licensing has continued to grow within the BBC.

Today several departments in the BBC publish content under Creative Commons licenses: album reviews (for example)^[11] and a partnership ^[12] with MusicBrainz,^[13] a

community music metadatabase that uses CC licenses. Furthermore, under other licensing conditions, the BBC has opened up its website to developers at backstage.bbc.co.uk. It also offers television and radio programs to stream or download through its iPlayer,^[14] although the player's format has been the source of some criticism. ^[15]

The BBC's dedication to public access has helped inspire several other open projects for European public broadcasters. In November 2007 the Norddeutscher Rundfunk (NDR), ^[16] a public radio and television broadcaster in Germany's national broadcasting consortium ARD, announced ^[17] that they will use CC licenses for some of their programs. The six-month pilot has so far generated positive coverage,^[18] and it is hoped that its services will be continued.

Also, the Danish Broadcasting Corporation ^[19] features CC-licensed images and content on its website, and it was the first broadcaster to purchase and air the CC-licensed documentary, *Good Copy Bad Copy*.^[20] In the Netherlands, the public broadcasting network VPRO^[21] has implemented CC licenses for its 3voor12 Plundert Musea^[22] project, which makes available samples from rare musical instruments, and furthermore the Dutch broadcaster also promotes CC music on its radio show *Wissel*.^[23] Also of note is *Images for the Future*,^[24] a joint project funded by the Dutch government to digitize nearly 3 million photos, 140,000 hours of audio, and 150,000 hours of video & film, which is another great example of efforts to preserve the commons through online public access to cultural resources.

However, despite many positive strides, creators working for public broadcasters still often find themselves at odds with their institutions' more traditional copyright policies. In-house legal departments can be reluctant to embrace user-generated content, remixes, downloads, and third-party material, and at times, they may endorse restrictive DRM while resisting new and open media formats. As more and more publicly-funded content goes online, it is important enable and empower users, rather than leaving enriching material to digitally decay.

ACIA: ASIA COMMONERS MEET IN TAIPEI

by **Michelle Thorne**

24 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7994>

Reports are pouring in from ACIA: the International Workshop on Asia and Commons in the Information Age,^[1] held on January 19-20 in Taipei, Taiwan. The resounding conclusion: it was a phenomenal success!

The workshop, organized by CC Taiwan^[2] and hosted at Academia Sinica,^[3] focused on bringing together members of the “Asia Commons” to meet and discuss regional strategies and initiatives. The program^[4] opened with a keynote by Terry Fischer on “Solutions to the copyright crisis,”^[5] in which he sought to combine legal reforms and business models with digital technologies that compensate creators while enabling cultural and economic benefits. Both Ts’ui-jung Liu, VP of Academia Sinica, and Der Tsai Lee, director of the Institute of Information Science, Academia Sinica, were at the opening ceremonies and delivered greetings to the workshop participants.

CC Vice President Mike Linksvayer chaired a session featuring plans for “The Making a Totally Open Phone”,^[6] Sony’s integration of CC licensing for their eyeVio video sharing service,^[7] techniques in musical collaboration with “Jamming with Machines”,^[8] and “Making Creative Commons Common in Asia”^[9] by CC’s Jon Phillips (slides).^[10]

Later in the day, CC Australia^[11] Project Manager Jessica Coates presented open licensing compatibility in “Playing Well With Others”^[12] at a panel with Chunyan Wang from CC China Mainland^[13] and Alina Ng from CC Malaysia.^[14] The CC Team from Australia and the Creative Commons Clinic^[15] also announced the release of the Asia and the Commons case studies booklet,^[16] a fantastic collection of reports on individuals and organizations engaged in the commons in the Asia-Pacific region.

Their work was followed by Lawrence Liang and his debate about concepts, “How Does An Asian Commons Mean.”^[17] The ACIA workshop drew to a close with Chu-Cheng Huang’s final remarks on the changing phases of property in “From res nullius to res communis,”^[18] a session chaired

by the event’s organizer, Tyng-Ruey Chuang from CC Taiwan.

The social program picked up as the sun set with the CC Asia Mega Mix Concert featuring acts by Monbaza,^[19] Pig Head Skin,^[20] MoShang^[21] (video),^[22] Kuo Chou Ching,^[23] Chang Jui-chuan,^[24] and André van Rensburg,^[25] Bust This,^[26] Sudev Bangah,^[27] and Lisa Diy.^[28]

There are plenty of pictures.^[29] Formal proceedings from ACIA^[30] are available for download, and of course the case studies^[31] and discussion summary^[32] are well worth a read.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org.tw/>
- 3 <http://www.sinica.edu.tw/>
- 4 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/ac:program>
- 5 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/program:solutions-to-the-copyright-crisis>
- 6 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/program:the-making-of-a-totally-open-phone>
- 7 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/program:sony-eyevio-user-generated-media-meets-creative-commons>
- 8 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/program:jamming-with-machines>
- 9 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/program:making-creative-commons-common-in-asia>
- 10 <http://rejon.org/2008/01/19/slides-from-acia-and-asia-commons-conference-in-taiwan/>
- 11 <http://www.creativecommons.org.au/>
- 12 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/program:playing-well-with-others>
- 13 <http://cn.creativecommons.org/>
- 14 <http://www.creativecommons.org.my/>
- 15 <http://www.cci.edu.au/ccc/>
- 16 <http://creativecommons.org.au/asiaandthecommons%20>
- 17 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/program:how-does-an-asian-commons-mean>
- 18 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/program:from-res-nullius-to-res-communis>
- 19 <http://www.monbaza.com/>
- 20 <http://my.streetvoice.com.tw/pigheadskin>
- 21 <http://moshang.net/>

International

PHILIPPINES INTRODUCES LOCALLY PORTED CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES

by **Michelle Thorne**

14 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7910>

<http://creativecommons.org/press-releases/entry/7909>

On December 15 in Pasay City, Metro Manila, the 42nd locally ported Creative Commons licensing suite will be launched for the Philippines. The Creative Commons Team^[1] in the Philippines, lead by Atty. Jaime N. Soriano, have worked under the auspices of the e-Law Center at the Arellano University School of Law^[2] and in collaboration with Creative Commons International^[3] to port the licenses to Philippine national law.

In a prelude to a larger celebration planned in January 2008, CC Philippines will unveil the licenses at 2pm PST at an event held in Arellano University's School of Law.

After the ceremonies, the evening will continue on as Birthday Party 2007 Manila,^[4] as part of a series of synchronized celebrations worldwide^[5] to commemorate Creative Commons' fifth year.

Congratulations, CC Philippines!

December 15, 2007 — San Francisco, CA, USA and Pasay City, Metro Manila, Philippines

Today in Pasay City, the 42nd locally ported Creative Commons licensing suite will be launched for the Philippines. The Creative Commons licenses, now legally adapted to Philippine law, enable authors, artists, scientists, and educators the choice of a flexible range of protections and freedoms in efforts to promote a voluntary "some rights reserved" approach to copyright.

The Creative Commons team members in the Philippines, lead by Atty. Jaime N. Soriano, have worked under the auspices of the e-Law Center at the Arellano University School of Law and in collaboration with Creative Commons to port the licenses to their national jurisdiction.

In a prelude to a larger celebration planned in January 2008, CC Philippines will unveil the licenses today at 2pm PST at an event held in Arellano University's School of Law. Atty. Michael Vernon M. Guerrero, jurisdiction deputy project lead of CC Philippines, will introduce the

licenses, followed by the inauguration of the Philippine Commons, a collaboration fostering alternative licensing, free and open source software, open education, and free culture in the region.

Dr. Catharina Maracke, Director of Creative Commons International, thanks the CC Philippines Team for all their efforts, and she remarks, "The licensing project in the Philippines is a strong step towards strengthening and cultivating the global commons. The Philippines joins neighboring Malaysia, launched two years ago, in offering completed localized CC licenses. With upcoming jurisdictions in Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia, this region within Asia will continue to thrive and enjoy its vibrant remix-reuse community."

The launch event in Pasay City will continue later in the evening as a birthday party for Creative Commons, as part of a series of synchronized celebrations worldwide to commemorate Creative Commons' fifth year.

About Arellano University School of Law (AUSL)

The Arellano University School of Law (AUSL), a non-stock non-profit institution, is named after the First Chief Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, Cayetano S. Arellano, and established in 1938. Today it boasts more than six decades of providing quality legal education. The foremost objective of the school is to create global lawyers: practitioners who are deeply educated in the law, practice-ready, and devoted to service not only in the local but also the international community. Arellano Law prides itself for being one of the most populous law schools in the Philippines with faculty members who have distinguished themselves in law practice, the judiciary, government service, and the academe. The law school furthermore is one of the few schools in the Philippines that produces the most number of lawyers in the annual bar examinations administered by the Supreme Court.

For more information, please visit <http://www.arellanolaw.edu/>.

International

SERBIA ANNOUNCES PORTED LICENSES ON CREATIVE COMMONS' FIFTH YEAR

by **Michelle Thorne**

15 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7912>

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7911>

The much-anticipated global celebration of Creative Commons' fifth year is amplified today with the announcement of the locally ported Creative Commons licensing suite in Serbia. In close collaboration with slobodnakultura.org,^[1] [Wikimedia Serbia](http://wikimedia.org),^[2] and the New Media center [Kuda_org](http://kuda.org),^[3] the Creative Commons Team in Serbia,^[4] lead by Nevenka Antic, has successfully adapted the Creative Commons licenses both linguistically and legally to Serbian national law. The ported Serbian licenses, available online soon, will be celebrated on December 15th in Belgrade^[5] at Dom omladine at 5:00pm CET. The festivities will continue at the Cultural Center Magacin, where guests will join the CC Serbia Team in greeting the globally synchronized Creative Commons Birthday Parties^[6] via webcast.

The party in Belgrade then heads to Club Anderground at 10pm CET with live acts from artists MistakeMistake, Crobot, Wolfgang S, Ah, Ahilej, and Electric Divine. More details about the event and the project can be found at creativecommons.org.yu.

Congratulations, CC Serbia!

December 15, 2007 — San Francisco, CA, USA and Belgrade, Serbia

The much-anticipated global celebration of Creative Commons' fifth year is amplified today with the announcement of the locally ported Creative Commons licensing suite in Serbia. In close collaboration with slobodnakultura.org, [Wikimedia Serbia](http://wikimedia.org), and [New Media center Kuda_org](http://kuda.org), the Creative Commons Team in Serbia, lead by Nevenka Antic, has successfully adapted the Creative Commons licenses both linguistically and legally to Serbian national law.

The ported the Serbian licenses, available soon online, will be celebrated today in Belgrade at Dom omladine at 5:00pm CET. Speakers at the event include Slobodan Markovic from ICANN, Ivan Jelic & Desiree Miloshevich of the Free Software Network and the Internet Society, and Marcell Mars from CC Croatia and MAMA.

The festivities will continue at the Cultural Center Magacin, where guests will join the CC Serbia Team in greeting the globally synchronized Creative Commons Birthday Parties via webcast. The international birthday parties are being coordinated by local chapters around the world to commemorate Creative Commons' fifth year in a series of celebrations culminating in San Francisco on December 15th from 10pm-2am PST.

The party in Belgrade will then head to Club Anderground at 10pm CET with live acts from artists MistakeMistake, Crobot, Wolfgang S, Ah, Ahilej, and Electric Divine.

CC Serbia's Public Project Lead Vladimir Jeric thanks the Serbian community for their support, and he expresses the team's appreciation for the public's input during the discussion of the Serbian licenses, which he reports "assured us that we are on the right way regarding meeting the demands from the side of both 'content producers' and 'users.'"

The CC Serbia Team hopes to present the first collection of locally-licensed CC works this spring.

About [Slobodnakultura.org](http://slobodnakultura.org)

[Slobodnakultura.org](http://slobodnakultura.org) is a non-formal network based in Belgrade. Acting as a kind of meta-organization coordinating different initiatives and actions by different individuals and organizations, it presents a collaborative platform for discussing and conducting various projects. All of it's projects are formally being conducted through one or several of it's member organizations with the formal status. creativecommons.org.yu is the part of slobodnakultura.org, and it helps in building the tools requested from within the society in order to introduce different social codes. Fundraising and management for the localization of the Creative Commons licenses is being carried out by Bureau for Culture and Communication Beograd (birobeograd.info), a member of slobodnakultura.org network.

For more information, please visit: slobodnakultura.org and creativecommons.org.yu

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Congratulations, shoutouts, use cases, and interesting tidbits

RIGHTSAGENT AND CC+

by **Cameron Parkins**

7 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7962>

RightsAgent, ^[1] a “provider of copyright management solutions for user-generated content”, launched a little over a month ago with much promise. RightsAgent is built specifically with CC in mind and aims to streamline commercial transactions for CC NC licensed works, giving content creators a platform to “perform copyright transactions with those who wish to license their work” commercially. This is an implementation of what we recently ^[2] coined ^[3] CC+. ^[4] RightsAgent currently supports both Flickr^[5] and Revver^[6] users, with more content directories on the way. Although a month late (but nonetheless informative), check out this interview ^[7] with RightsAgent co-founders John Palfrey and Rudy Rouhana to get a better idea for RightsAgent has in store:

Creative Commons itself, five years ago when it was founded, filled an extraordinarily important gap in the marketplace. It was very difficult if not impossible for somebody to give away some rights [to their work] and retain other rights. CC became an extremely simple way to do that. Five years later, what’s clear is that there is great value in what some people are generating online, and the gap we think RightsAgent will fill now is that sometimes you want to give away some rights and sometimes you want to get compensated for what you’ve done. In some context, you might want to license your work freely under CC, and in other contexts you might want to get paid. This system allows you that flexibility. In the same way that Paypal created a simple platform for paying for any e-commerce item on the Web, our idea is to create the same kind of mechanism for the sale of Web 2.0, “user-generated content.”

Endnotes

- 1 <http://www.rightsagent.com/>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7920>
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7827>
- 4 <http://wiki.creativecommons.org/CCPlus>
- 5 <http://www.flickr.com/>
- 6 <http://revver.com/>
- 7 <http://www.xconomy.com/2007/12/14/all-user-generated-content-doesnt-want-to-be-free-a-qa-with-cambridge-startup-rightsagent-about-its-new-approach-to-copyrighting/>

NEW YORK TIMES CONTINUES POLLING PHOTO PROJECT

by **Timothy Vollmer**

9 January 2008

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7965>

The New York Times has reignited its Polling Place Photo Project,^[1] a “nationwide experiment in citizen journalism that encourages voters to capture, post and share photographs of this year’s primaries, caucuses and general election.” All participant photos are published under a Creative Commons Attribution No Derivatives license.^[2] This license allows for redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to the author.

Alongside the photos, contributors are encouraged to submit additional information like polling place descriptions, voting conditions and personal experiences. The Times says, “By documenting local voting experiences, participants can contribute to an archive of photographs that captures the richness and complexity of voting in America.” Browse some of the photos^[3] and then help document democracy by sharing your own.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://pollingplaces.nytimes.com/content.cfm/home>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/3.0/>
- 3 http://pollingplaces.nytimes.com/content.cfm/browse_photographs
- 4 http://pollingplaces.nytimes.com/content.cfm/how_to_participate



Photo by Jodi Sperber / CC BY-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/3.0/>)

MIT OPENCOURSEWARE PUBLISHES 1800TH COURSE

by **Timothy Vollmer**

8 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7889>

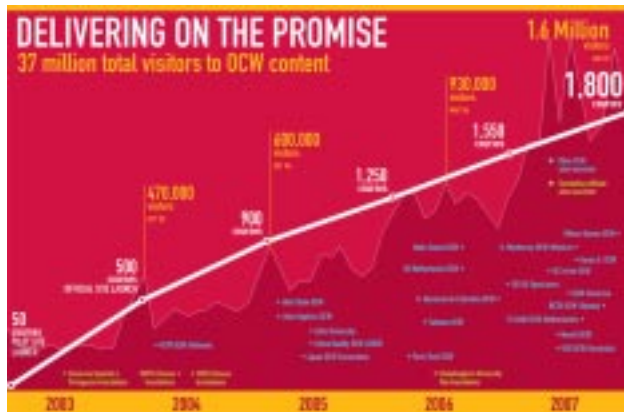


Image courtesy Steve Carson | CC BY-NC-SA (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/us/>)

Congratulations to MIT's OpenCourseWare^[1] (OCW) initiative, which has recently passed^[2] the 1,800-course mark. First announced in 2001, MIT OCW has grown from a 50-course pilot to a site that includes virtually the entire MIT undergraduate and graduate curriculum.

Like many OCW projects, MIT uses the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike^[3] license, giving educators, students and self learners from around the

world the ability to copy, remix and share the materials, as long as they do so for non-commercial purposes.

MIT has been a visionary leader for the growing OCW movement. Creative Commons will continue to work hard to support clear, flexible licensing options for various Open Educational Resource (OER) projects. If you have your own open content success story, alert us! We encourage other organizations to add their projects to our Content Directories.^[4] This useful resource helps spread the word about a wealth of great open content ventures.

Watch for the video of MIT's celebratory event (which featured New York Times columnist Thomas Friedman and a diverse panel of key educators and scholars) to appear soon over at MITWorld.^[5]

Endnotes

- 1 <http://ocw.mit.edu/>
- 2 <http://web.mit.edu/newsoffice/2007/ocw-tt1128.html>
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/us/>
- 4 http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Content_Directories
- 5 <http://mitworld.mit.edu/>

DUKE SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATIONS WEEKLY COPYRIGHT WIDGET

by **Timothy Vollmer**

26 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7934>

In addition to releasing^[1] most of their library website content under a Creative Commons license,^[2] the Duke University Libraries Scholarly Communications Office^[3] has been posting a series of helpful "Copyright Widgets." These short, information-packed notes provide some extremely useful copyright guidance to educators, researchers and others looking for digestible clarification on some complicated legal issues. Kevin Smith and the

team at the Scholarly Communications Office tackle some interesting and timely issues such as copyright in the classroom, authors' rights, fair use and digital rights management. Fantastic work — a must add^[4] to your RSS reader!

Endnotes

- 1 <http://library.duke.edu/blogs/libraryhacks/2007/12/14/duke-library-website-under-creative-commons-license/>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/us/>
- 3 <http://library.duke.edu/blogs/scholcomm/>
- 4 <http://library.duke.edu/blogs/scholcomm/feed/>

Congratulations, shoutouts, use cases, and interesting tidbits

"OPEN YALE COURSES" DEBUTS ONLINE

by **Timothy Vollmer**

11 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7895>

Today Yale College^[1] announced Open Yale Courses, thereby making a collection of Yale courses freely available online. Along with MIT's recent announcement,^[2] this is fantastic news for the open education movement.

"Open Yale Courses," presents unique access to the full content of a selection of college-level courses and makes them available in various formats, including downloadable and streaming video, audio only and searchable transcripts of each lecture. Syllabi, reading assignments, problem sets and other materials accompany the courses."

Over the coming years, Yale will work in expanding the open curriculum to include another 30 courses, and will also reach out to music and the arts. With Open Yale Courses, the school has embarked on an international open education campaign, working to build ties with curricula in China, India, Argentina and other countries.

Most of the content on Open Yale Courses is released under the Creative Commons BY-NC-SA^[3] license, enabling users to download, redistribute and remix course materials for noncommercial purposes. Users are encouraged to build upon the content to produce new lectures or other educational tools.

Read the full press release at <http://www.yale.edu/opa/newsr/07-12-11-00.all.html>

Endnotes

- 1 <http://open.yale.edu/courses/>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7889>
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/us>

CITIZENDIUM SAYS "OUR GIFT TO THE WORLD: CC-BY-SA"

by **Mike Linksvayer**

21 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7931>

The Citizendium^[1] encyclopedia project today announced^[2] it had chosen to use the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike license^[3] after very serious consideration of all of the options — see project founder Larry Sanger's 22,000 word essay on the choice.^[4]

In short, Sanger argues that adopting the CC-by-sa license is most in line with the project's top goal, of "giving the broadest access to vast amounts of high-quality reference content," as well as the main mean to this end, of motivating participants. The project rejected a license (CC-by-nc-sa) that would forbid commercial reuse, an issue on which "Citizens" were evenly divided.

The project will in coming months turn to recruitment and expanding its governance processes. The changes are anticipated to greatly increase the rate at which articles are approved by Citizendium expert editors.

The full press release is available at http://en.citizendium.org/wiki/CZ:Citizendium_Press_Releases/Dec212007

Endnotes

- 1 <http://en.citizendium.org/>
- 2 http://en.citizendium.org/wiki/CZ:Citizendium_Press_Releases/Dec212007
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>
- 4 <http://www.citizendium.org/czlicense.html>

4 < Wikipedia and Creative Commons

related discussion will and should continue on Wikimedia and other lists.

Thanks again to the WMF and FSF, and thanks in advance to you, the community, for the work that is ongoing and about to begin!

Endnotes

- 1 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7876>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7718>
- 3 <http://lists.wikimedia.org/pipermail/foundation-l/2007-December/035677.html>
- 4 <http://lists.ibiblio.org/pipermail/cc-licenses/2007-February/thread.html#5142>
- 5 http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Version_3
- 6 http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Version_301
- 7 <http://lists.ibiblio.org/mailman/listinfo/cc-licenses>

4 < Public Sector Information

underlines the need for adopting CC0 (at least the CC0 assert component) to the specificities (database rights, moral rights) of the European context.

All the best from Amsterdam,
Paul Keller

Creative commons licensing for public sector information: Opportunities and pitfalls, M.M.M. van Eechoud & B. van der Wal, Institute for Information Law, 2007: http://www.ivir.nl/publications/eechoud/CC_PublicSectorInformation_report_v3.pdf

Endnotes

- 1 <http://creativecommons.nl/>
- 2 http://www.ivir.nl/publications/eechoud/CC_PublicSectorInformation_report_v3.pdf
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7978>

5 < Make Textbooks Affordable

Please consider signing it!

For more information, to view a list of signatories, and to submit your signature, visit the Make Textbooks Affordable campaign website. ^[3]

Endnotes

- 1 <http://www.capetowndeclaration.org/>
- 2 <http://www.studentpirgs.org/>
- 3 <http://www.maketextbooksaffordable.org/statement>

7 < Florida Reading Teachers

Endnotes

- 1 http://www.eschoolnews.com/news/top-news/?i=51790;_hbguid=b14a2fb0-5e8b-41fd-a634-9ede967aa7b0
- 2 <http://www.freereading.net/>
- 3 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gratis_versus_Libre
- 4 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>
- 5 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7993>

10 < Semantic Dogfoods

module. A description of the namespace^[13] is also available.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://creativecommons.org/license>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/rdf>
- 4 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eating_one%27s_own_dog_food
- 5 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource_Description_Framework
- 6 <http://creativecommons.org/devnations/2.0/rdf>
- 7 <http://creativecommons.org/by/1.0/rdf>
- 8 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RDFa>
- 9 <http://www.w3.org/2006/07/SWD/RDFa/impl/js/>
- 10 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>
- 11 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SPARQL>
- 12 <http://cctools.svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/cctools/license.rdf/trunk/>
- 13 <http://creativecommons.org/ns>

11 < CC0

most likely include several incremental betas and drafts, depending on community feedback.

If your organization plans significant support for CC0 upon its release for production use, please contact press@creativecommons.org concerning potential coordination.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7978>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7920>
- 3 <http://labs.creativecommons.org/license/zero>
- 4 http://wiki.creativecommons.org/CCZero_Technical_Overview
- 5 <http://labs.creativecommons.org/licenses/zero-assert/1.0/us/>
- 6 <http://creativecommons.org/international>
- 7 <http://sciencecommons.org/projects/publishing/open-access-data-protocol/>
- 8 <http://sciencecommons.org/weblog/archives/2007/12/16/announcing-protocol-for-oa-data/>

12 < CC+ and CC0 Launched

CC0 was previewed at Creative Commons' 5th birthday event this past weekend in San Francisco. A beta version of the protocol will be released for public discussion on January 15, 2008. This will include the traditional components of the CC architecture — legal code, human-readable explanation, machine-readable metadata, and tools. The Berkman Center for Internet & Society at Harvard Law School will collaborate with Creative Commons on drafting the legal code for CC0.

In conjunction with the CC0 announcement, Creative Commons' project Science Commons launched the "Protocol for Implementing Open Access Data" — a method for ensuring that scientific databases can be legally integrated with one another. The protocol is built on the public domain status of data in many countries (including the United States) and provides legal certainty to both data deposit and data use. Science Commons has worked with data licensing thought leaders and is pleased to announce partnerships with Jordan Hatcher and Dr. Charlotte Waelde, the legal team behind the Open Database License; Talis, the company behind the Open Database License process; and the Open Knowledge Foundation, creators of the Open Knowledge Definition.

"The 'freedom to integrate' is one of the fundamental freedoms for data on the Web, and in one stroke, the

Science Commons protocol integrates the primary legal options around data into a single Open Access regime," said John Wilbanks, Vice President for Science Commons. Data in the sciences is most useful when it's in the public domain, like the human genome and all the information at the US National Center for Biotechnology Information. This protocol, and its implementation by Talis and the Open Database License, creates a legal tool for data creators to put their data into the same legal zone as the genome and other key fundamental research resources."

"We've recognized the importance of Open Access data at Talis for a number of years, and it was an obvious step for us to work with Jordan Hatcher and Dr. Charlotte Waelde to validate our earlier efforts and to place them in a sound legal framework from which others could also benefit," said Dr. Paul Miller, Talis' Technology Evangelist. "Looking at CC0 and the Creative Commons' Science Commons project, the synergies with our own license development were immediately apparent. We shall now be working together with Creative Commons and the license's new hosts at the Open Knowledge Foundation to see the pool of remixable data grow, for the benefit of all."

Endnotes

- 1 <http://creativecommons.org/projects/ccplus>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org/projects/cczero>

6 < Learning Materials Online

Yehuda Elkana, Rector of the Central European University. Organizations endorsing the Declaration include: Wikimedia Foundation; Public Library of Science; Commonwealth of Learning; Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition; Canonical Ltd.; Centre

for Open and Sustainable Learning; Open Society Institute; and Shuttleworth Foundation.

To read or sign the Cape Town Open Education Declaration, please visit: <http://www.capetowndeclaration.org>.

16 < Philippines

About the e-Law Center (AUSL)

The e-Law Center was founded in November 2002 under the auspices of the Arellano University School of Law, following the launching of the school's LAWPHiL Project, which is considered one of the most popular on-line and electronic databases of Philippine law and jurisprudence that is accessible for free to the general public. The Center is pursuing projects in research, publication, policy initiatives and advocacy, capability building, academic

support, and linkages in the field of information and communication technology as it affects the Philippine legal system.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://creativecommons.org/international/ph/>
- 2 <http://www.arellanolaw.edu/>
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/international/>
- 4 http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Birthday_Party_2007_Manila
- 5 http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Birthday_Party

14 < Public Broadcasters

If readers have any additional examples of CC license usage in public broadcasting, we invite you to include them on our Content Directories wiki.

Endnotes

- 1 http://www.bbc.co.uk/foi/docs/bbc_constitution/bbc_royal_charter_and_agreement/Building_Public_Value.pdf
- 2 <http://creativearchive.bbc.co.uk/>
- 3 http://creativearchive.bbc.co.uk/licence/nc_sa_by_ne/uk/prov/
- 4 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>
- 5 http://creativearchive.bbc.co.uk/archives/for_download/
- 6 <http://goodcopybadcopy.blip.tv/file/151953/>
- 7 http://creativearchive.bbc.co.uk/archives/2006/06/paul_gerhardts.html
- 8 http://turre.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=20&Itemid=41
- 9 http://www.bbc.co.uk/foi/docs/bbc_constitution/bbc_royal_charter_and_agreement/Building_Public_Value.pdf
- 10 <http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2004/sep/20/mondaymediasection.bbc>
- 11 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/music/release/c2w6/>
- 12 http://blog.musicbrainz.org/archives/2007/06/the_bbc_partner.html
- 13 <http://musicbrainz.org/>
- 14 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/>
- 15 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BBC_iPlayer#Criticisms
- 16 <http://www.ndr.de/>
- 17 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7838>
- 18 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7842>
- 19 <http://www.dr.dk/>
- 20 <http://www.goodcopybadcopy.net/>
- 21 <http://www.vpro.nl/>
- 22 <http://3voor12.vpro.nl/plundertmusea/kaft/index.jsp>
- 23 <http://www.vpro.nl/programma/wissel/>
- 24 <http://www.beeldenvoordetoekomst.nl/en>
- 25 http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Content_Directories

15 < ACIA

- 22 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g90FXXEdlul>
- 23 <http://kou.com.tw/>
- 24 <http://www.myspace.com/juichuanchang>
- 25 <http://www.myspace.com/andrevanrensborg>
- 26 http://www.groovestore.co.kr/album/album_view.php?goods_code=G1196752169
- 27 <http://www.myspace.com/sbinfluence>
- 28 http://www.m2kmusic.net/resources/songwriters/lisa_diy.htm
- 29 <http://picasaweb.google.com/coolychang/ACIA2008> and <http://flickr.com/photos/tags/acia/>
- 30 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/local--files/ac:downloads/ACIA%20Proceeding.pdf>
- 31 <http://creativecommons.org.au/asiaandthecommons%20>
- 32 <http://meeting.creativecommons.org.tw/asia-and-commons-discussion-summary>

17 < Serbia

About Wikimedia Serbia

Wikimedia Serbia, formed in 2005, is a non-profit independent organization, based in Belgrade. It is included in the international network of non-profit and independent organizations sharing the goals of free knowledge issues as well as improving and participating in the global collection of educational content under free licenses or in the public domain. Wikimedia Serbia supports free knowledge Community and free knowledge projects building the Community in Serbia and providing the projects in Serbian language. The projects are coordinated by the Wikimedia Foundation, the non-profit parent organization of various multilingual free content projects, such as Wikipedia, the famous online encyclopedia, and Wikimedia Commons, the repository for free video, images, music and other media.

More information: rs.wikimedija.org.

About New Media Center_kuda.org

New Media Center_kuda.org is an independent organization which brings together artists, theoreticians, media activists, researchers and the wider public in the field of Information and Communication Technologies. In this respect, kuda.org is dedicated to the research of new cultural relations, contemporary artistic practice, and social issues. Kuda.org's work focuses on questions concerning the influence of the electronic media on society, on the creative use of new communication technologies, and on contemporary cultural and social policy. Some of the main issues include interpretation and analysis of the history and significance of the information society, the potential of information itself, and the diffusion of its influence on political, economic and cultural relationships in contemporary society. New Media Center_kuda.org opens space for both cultural dialog and alternative methods of education and research.

More information: www.kuda.org.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://slobodnakultura.org/>
- 2 <http://rs.wikimedija.org/>
- 3 <http://www.kuda.org/>
- 4 <http://creativecommons.org/international/rs/>
- 5 http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Birthday_Party_and_Launch_Event_2007_Belgrade
- 6 http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Birthday_Party

Congratulations, shoutouts, use cases, and interesting tidbits

NEW COMIC! SHARING CREATIVE WORKS

by **Rebecca Rojer**

14 December 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7771>



We are happy to announce the publication of our brand new comic, *Sharing Creative Works: An Illustrated Primer*.^[1] We hope this piece will serve as a friendly and easy-to-understand overview of copyright and CC licensing. This way, the next time someone asks you to explain Creative Commons and you're not sure where to begin, you can just direct them to our primer.

Its been a while since we've updated our previous comics^[2] and this one features a completely new visual style designed by Alex Roberts,^[3] with some help from Rebecca Rojer.^[4] Together with Jon Phillips^[5] they also drafted the script. But, we want this to be an asset of and for the community, so the entire project has been released into the public domain.^[6] For ease of translation & remixing, the artwork is all available in SVG format and the text is all up on the wiki.^[7] Please contribute!

Sharing Creative Works is also part of our efforts to integrate Creative Commons licensing into the OLPC,^[8] so we've specifically designed it be kid-friendly (though we hope adults will enjoy it too!). This comic will serve as the foundation of the documentation for the Sugar Licensing Activity^[9] but will be customized for each country's distribution, so please let us know if you have suggestions for making this document as culturally accessible as possible.

If you like what you see, consider donating to our fundraising campaign.^[10] But most importantly, please enjoy *Sharing Creative Works*—^[11] share it with your friends, leave us your feedback, and make your own versions!

Endnotes

- 1 http://www.creativecommons.org/projects/Sharing_Creative_Works
- 2 <http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Comics>
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/about/people#51>
- 4 <http://creativecommons.org/about/people/#78>
- 5 <http://creativecommons.org/about/people/#53>
- 6 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/publicdomain/>
- 7 http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Sharing_Creative_Works
- 8 <http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Olpc>
- 9 <http://wiki.creativecommons.org/OLPC>
- 10 <http://support.creativecommons.org/>
- 11 http://creativecommons.org/projects/Sharing_Creative_Works

About Creative Commons

Creative Commons is a not-for-profit organization, founded in 2001, that promotes the creative re-use of intellectual and artistic works, whether owned or in the public domain. Through its free copyright licenses, Creative Commons offers authors, artists, scientists, and educators the choice of a flexible range of protections and freedoms that build upon the "all rights reserved" concept of traditional copyright to enable a voluntary "some rights reserved" approach. Creative Commons was built with and is sustained by the generous support of organizations including the Center for the Public Domain, the Omidyar Network, The Rockefeller Foundation, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, as well as members of the public. For more information about Creative Commons, visit <http://creativecommons.org>.