Who Owns What? Negotiating Intellectual Property, Digital Assets, and Information Access

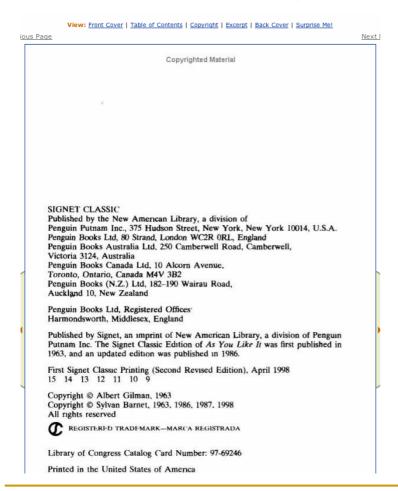
Emily Lin
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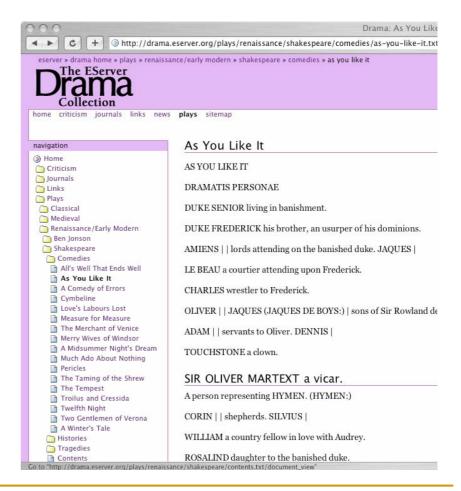
Agenda

- Examples of current practice
- US Copyright Office guidelines
- Implications on practice
- Underlying issues
- Potential solutions

Example 1: Literary work

As You Like It by William Shakespeare (1564-1616)





www.bartleby.com

AUTHOR: Shakespeare, William, 1564–1616.

TITLE: The Oxford Shakespeare: the complete works of William Shakespeare.

PUBLISHED: London: Oxford University Press: 1914.

PHYSICAL viii, 1350 p., 1 l. front. (port.) 21 cm.

DETAILS:

ISBN: 1-58734-055-0.

OTHER Craig, W. J. (William James), 1843–1906, ed.

AUTHORS:

CITATION: Craig, W.J., ed. "[Play/Poem Title]." The Complete Works of William

Shakespeare. London: Oxford University Press: 1914; Bartleby.com, 2000.

www.bartleby.com/70/. [Date of Printout].

ON-LINE ED.: Published May 2000 by Bartleby.com; © Copyright Bartleby.com, Inc.

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Example 2: Work of Art



Leonardo da Vinci, *La Gioconda* (ca. 1503-1508)

Image courtesy of WebMuseum, Paris http://www.ibiblio.org/wm/paint/auth/vinci/joconde/



http://www.louvre.fr

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Leonardo di ser Piero DA VINCI, dit Léonard de Vinci - Vinci, 1452 - Amboise, 1519 Portrait de Lisa Gherardini, épouse de Francesco del Giocondo, dite Monna Lisa, la Gioconda ou la Joconde Vers 1503 - 1506

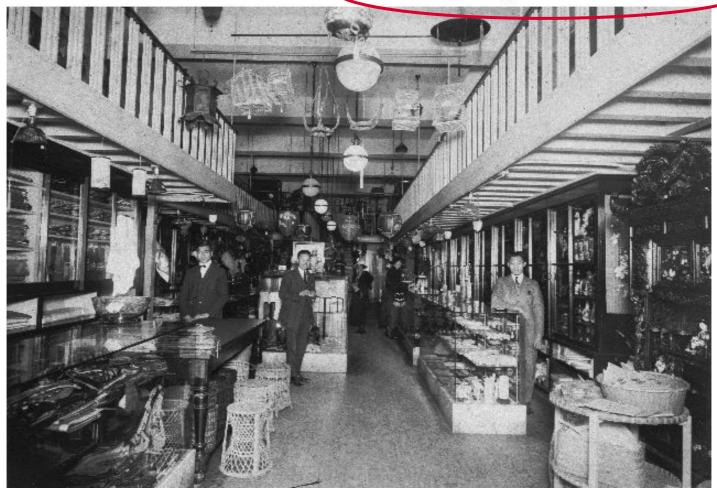
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Close

Example 3: Photograph

San Diego Historical Society



Interior of the Quon Mane store [ca. 1925]

Finding Aid, Online Archive of California

Creator: [Unknown]

Date:

[ca. 1925] 1920/1930

Source:

From:

San Diego Historical Society Negative Collection (C004) California Border Region Digitization Project: 1870-1939 California Border Region digitization project

Originally Published By: San Diego Historical Society

Contributor(s): San Diego Historical Society

Repository: San Diego Historical Society

Suggested Citation:

[Identification of Item]. Available from the Online Archive of California; http://ark.¢dlib.org/ark:/13030/kt500019kh.

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What are these content providers asserting?

Copyright refers to the exclusive right to

- reproduce the work
- prepare derivative works based upon the work;
- distribute copies to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease, or lending;
- perform the work publicly
- display the copyrighted work publicly

Physical ownership vs. copyright ownership

Mere ownership of a book, manuscript, painting, or any other copy or phonorecord does not give the possessor the copyright. The law provides that transfer of ownership of any material object that embodies a protected work does not of itself convey any rights in the copyright.

US Copyright Office, Circular 1

Is the digitized work copyrightable?

Premises:

- Digitized version is different
- Intellectual effort involved in digitization
- Published for the first time



Is the digitized work copyrightable?

- Derivatives must be transformative or contain a substantial amount of new content
- Format is not copyrightable
- Compilations are copyrightable only if they contain new material

US Copyright Office, Circular 14

Bridgeman v. Corel (1999): intent of reproduction

Is the digitized work copyrightable?

- Copyright in a derivative work covers only the new material
- Copyright in a derivative does not extend nor imply copyright in preexisting material

US Copyright Office, Circular 14

Implications on Practice

Copyright status of the analog work holds for the digital version:

- Published works before 1923 are public domain
- Unpublished works (life of author +70; 120 years after date of creation)
- Creator unknown—orphan work

Implications on Practice

 Blanket copyright statements may not be accurate, nor are they helpful

The text, images, and data on... (the "Museum") website (the "Site") are protected by copyright and may be covered by other restrictions as well. The Museum retains all rights, including copyright, in data, images, software, documentation, text, and other information contained in these files (collectively, the "Materials").

Implications on Practice

- It is not valid to impose copyright restrictions on a work when you do not own copyright
 - There is no such thing as an "international copyright" –Us Copyright Office, Circular 1
 - False copyright notices are punishable under U.S. copyright law
 - Works ultimately belong in the public domain

Is there a conflict of interest?

- Preserving/Protecting assets
 - Special collections

VS.

- Enabling access
 - Serving user needs

Is there a double standard?

- Open-access publishing models
- Libraries as publishers
 - Investment/return
- How do libraries fulfill the responsibility of the publisher's role?

Possible Approaches

- Incorporate copyright information in object records, including:
 - Creator, date of death
 - Nature of authorship (work for hire?)
 - Date of creation
 - Copyright holder
 - Country of creation/publication

Possible Approaches

- Use (develop) technology that allows users to fully exploit information in a work, while protecting the asset
- Explore sustainable models for digitization
 - External funding
 - Licensing
 - Acquisitions budget