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N E W S L E T T E R

Issue No. 1

June 2007

## MESSAGE

Dear All,

Welcome to the inaugural Creative Commons Newsletter. Every other month we'll inform you of some of the most interesting news from the CC ecosystem in bite size pieces. If you want to drink from the firehose, subscribe to the CC weblog with one of the links at the end of this email.

We are working to strengthen our relationship with you - our community of users and supporters. Please feel free to email me if you have any questions or suggestions about how we can continue to grow this relationship. CC and the broader movement for a global digital commons would not be nearly as significant as it is today - only 5 years later -without your continuous support.

### Melissa Reeder

Development Coordinator  
Creative Commons



Above: 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 is sustained by the generous support of various organizations including the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Hewlett Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation as well as members of the public.

Backgrounds: **Guerrero, Berne**. "Graffiti." CC BY 3.0. Includes images from **quatro.sinko**. "Follow the Yellow Brick Road" CC BY 2.0 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/93932066@N00/1293620650/> and **deeners/Dino Laurel**. "Tattoo Outline" CC BY 2.0 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/dinolaurel/160580125/>

# RETIRING STANDALONE DEVNATIONS AND ONE SAMPLING LICENSE

by **Lawrence Lessig**

4 June 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7520>

Today we are retiring two of the Creative Commons licenses — the stand alone Developing Nations license, as well as one of the three Sampling licenses we offer. The reasons for these retirements are both practical and principled.

The practical reason is simple lack of interest: From the start, Creative Commons has promised to keep our family of licenses as simple as possible. Actual demand has been one of the key indicators of how simple things can be. We estimate just 0.01% of our existing licenses are Developing Nations licenses, and 0.01% are the version of the Sampling license that we are retiring. Those numbers say that these licenses are not in demand.

The principled reasons are different with each license. The Developing Nations license is in conflict with the growing "Open Access Publishing" movement. While the license frees creative work in the developing nations, it does not free work in any way elsewhere. This means these licenses do not meet the minimum standards of the Open Access Movement. Because this movement is so important to the spread of science and knowledge, we no longer believe it correct to promote a stand alone version of this license. Later this month, we will begin a discussion about adding the terms of the Developing Nations license to 5 of the other CC licenses, and giving users the option to include those terms in their license. (So, for example, you could select a BY-NC license for the developed world, but offer a BY license for creators within Developing

Nations.) Because such an option would be attached to a standard CC license, it would not conflict with the principle we are announcing here. Based upon the feedback we get to that idea, we will decide whether to implement it.

The Sampling License presents a similar concern. Until today, we have offered three versions of the Sampling license. Two of those versions permit noncommercial sharing of the licensed work (SamplingPlus, and Noncommercial SamplingPlus). One (the Sampling License) only permits the remix of the licensed work, not the freedom to share it. There is a strong movement to convince Creative Commons that our core licenses at least permit the freedom to share a work noncommercially.

Creative Commons supports that movement. We will not adopt as a Creative Commons license any license that does not assure at least this minimal freedom — at least not without substantial public discussion. We are grateful for the feedback, and for the understanding of those who helped us craft the sampling licenses, both of which got us here.

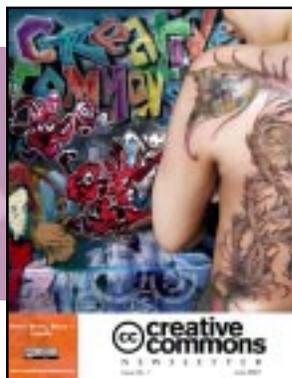
This change does not affect any existing licensed work. The links to these licenses, and every Creative Commons license, will always remain valid. The only change we're making today is that we will no longer offer these licenses on our licensing page.

To read more about these retirements, please visit our retired licenses page. <sup>[1]</sup>

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### Endnotes

- 1 <http://creativecommons.org/retiredlicenses>



Cover: **Guerrero, Berne**. "Mainstream?" CC BY 3.0. Includes images from **deeners/Dino Laurel**. "Tattoo Outline" CC BY 2.0 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/dinol laurel/160580125/>; **Fractal Artist/Cheryl** "011 Inside of Pottery Bowl Close-up" CC BY 2.0 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/8720628@N04/2188745824/>; **Katmere/Kate Mereand** "Grafitti/Art/Mural" CC BY 2.0 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/katmere/89080470/> and "Dentist Safari" CC BY 2.0 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/katmere/89072187/>; **eva101/eva** "Brooklyn grafitti" CC BY 2.0 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/evapro/347812641/>

## Inside CC

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# LIVEPHOTOBLOGGING THE CC BOARD

by **Mike Linksvayer**

17 May 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7458>

Creative Commons Board Chair Joi Ito took some great pictures at a recent CC board<sup>[1]</sup> meeting. Here's the Flickr set,<sup>[2]</sup> all under CC Attribution.<sup>[3]</sup>



Eric Saltzman, Jamie Boyle, Eric Eldred



Laurie Racine, Lawrence Lessig



Michael Carroll (check out his blog)<sup>[4]</sup>

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Joi Ito on Leicaism.<sup>[5]</sup>

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### Endnotes

- 1 <http://creativecommons.org/about/people>
- 2 <http://flickr.com/photos/joi/sets/72157600226435761>
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>
- 4 <http://carrollogos.org/>
- 5 [http://joi.ito.com/archives/2007/03/24/leica\\_otaku\\_bliss.html](http://joi.ito.com/archives/2007/03/24/leica_otaku_bliss.html)

## SCIENCE COMMONS, SPARC ANNOUNCE NEW TOOLS FOR SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

by **Kaitlin Thaney**

17 May 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7457>

From the Science Commons blog ...<sup>[1]</sup>

"Together with SPARC<sup>[2]</sup> and MIT,<sup>[3]</sup> we are proud to announce the release of a set of online tools designed to help authors retain rights over their scholarly works, including the right to self-archive their material.

The Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine<sup>[4]</sup> is one of these tools, making it easier for authors to select and attach an addendum to the standard copyright transfer form, allowing them to amend the traditional terms of agreement with publishers. The Addendum Engine makes this as simple as point-and-click.

The tool can be found on the Science Commons,<sup>[5]</sup> SPARC<sup>[6]</sup> and MIT<sup>[7]</sup> Web sites, and can also be readily implemented on university sites, such as our first adopter - Carnegie Mellon University. By providing the means to easily plug in the addendum generator on sites such as Carnegie Mellons, the tool takes on a new role, serving as a university toolkit.

Through the Addendum Engine,<sup>[8]</sup> authors can choose from an array of provided addenda, some of which have been consolidated in order to address the problem of addenda proliferation. This is true of the Science Commons and SPARC addenda, named "Access-Reuse", a combination of the SPARC Author Addendum and the Science Commons Publish-Creative Commons Addendum.

For details on specifying a default agreement and to integrate the addendum generator onto your Web site like Carnegie Mellon, see [http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Scholars\\_Copyright\\_Integration](http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Scholars_Copyright_Integration).

We invite you to take a look at the other addenda and materials part of this release. For more information about

**Tools for Scholarly Publishing > 12**

## EU COMMISSIONER CALLS FOR EMPHASIS ON KNOWLEDGE

by **Kaitlin Thaney**

10 April 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7381>

<http://sciencecommons.org/weblog/archives/2007/04/10/eu-commissioner-gree/>

From the Science Commons blog ...<sup>[1]</sup>

A commissioner of Science and Research for the European Union has called for "knowledge" to be added as the fifth community freedom. The four other freedoms recognized from the EU Treaty are goods, services, capital and labor.

Janez Potocnik proposed this idea at the launch of his green paper, "The European Research Area: New Perspectives", last week. The paper outlines the components necessary to maximize the potential in the European Research Area (ERA) with a new emphasis - the movement of knowledge.

From the paper, he writes:

"Generation, diffusion and exploitation of knowledge are at the core of the research system. In particular, access to knowledge generated by the public research base and its use by business and policymakers lie at the heart of the European Research Area, where knowledge must circulate without barriers throughout the whole society.

State-of-the-art knowledge is crucial for successful research in any scientific discipline. Reliable, affordable and permanent access to, and widespread dissemination of, scientific research results should therefore become defining principles for Europe's research landscape. The digital era has opened up numerous possibilities in this respect."

Sharing knowledge, as Potocnik discusses, is critical in science. But there is little open, public infrastructure for knowledge management in the sciences. Knowledge is more than just data or papers. Knowledge is also implicit in the tools and knowhow of science - the "tacit" knowledge that is hard to codify and share using the

**Emphasis on Knowledge > 12**

## CC in Business

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# CREATIVE COMMONS FOR NEWSPAPERS, SCIENTISTS, FILM STUDENTS AND WIKIPEDIA SEOERS(!?)

by **Mike Linksvayer**

3 May 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7419>

Four articles turned up yesterday all advocating use of different Creative Commons licenses in different contexts, nicely demonstrating the not-really-niche-anymore scope covered by Creative Commons.

Newspapers:<sup>[1]</sup>

In GateHouse's case, they've reserved the right to commercialize, the right to preserve the content's integrity, and the right of attribution. [Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs]<sup>[2]</sup>

It's all "part of being a good partner on the web," says Howard Owens, GateHouse Media's Director of Digital Publishing. After GateHouse publications kept on receiving requests from local non-profit and community groups to republish GateHouse articles in their own newsletters, he pushed to license everything under Creative Commons, effectively stripping out the cumbersome request procedure and streamlining the whole process.

There was simply no downside to licensing content under Creative Commons, adds Owens, who believes it would work just as well for a large newspaper publisher as for a small one.

...

The "web is a network economy," says Owens, "Everybody online should use Creative Commons." Sharing content through hyperlinks and other means is built into the architecture of the web. As ad dollars continue to migrate online, and content becomes more and more open, it will be difficult to facilitate the sharing content unless newspaper publishers loosen their belts and use a license like Creative Commons that clearly defines what is and isn't allowed.

We blogged<sup>[3]</sup> about GateHouse Media<sup>[4]</sup> a few months ago.

Scientists:<sup>[5]</sup>

Scientists do not need, and indeed should not have, exclusive (or any) control over who can copy their papers, and who can make derivative works of their papers.

The very progress of science is based on derivative works! It is absolutely essential that somebody else who attempts to reproduce your experiment be able to publish results that you don't like if those are the results they have. Standard copyright, however, gives the copyright holders of a paper at least a plausible legal basis on which to challenge the publication of a paper that attempts to reproduce the results—clearly a derivative work!

...

The sort of copyright that we need is something like an "Attribution-Share Alike" Creative Commons license.<sup>[6]</sup> We absolutely should not have, nor should journals have, any sort of exclusive right to prevent reuse of our papers. But we do need credit and citation.

Film Students<sup>[7]</sup> (PDF):<sup>[8]</sup>

- 2) The issue of auteur theory is easily solved through the use of CC licenses.
  - a. As USC doesn't believe in auteur theory, CC licenses would allow all students who worked on a given film the same rights towards free distribution.
- 3) CC licenses allow for commercial restriction while allowing for free distribution and the ability to allow others to freely build upon work.
  - a. It can be assumed that commercial viability is of utmost concern to SCA (in comparison between SCA's IP policy and that of LMU) in continuing to allow special agreements with SAG and local insurance companies
    - i. CC licenses can specifically allow for that commercial restriction [Attribution-NonCommercial]<sup>[9]</sup>

# SUN CEO: FREE MEDIA = FREE SOFTWARE, INNOVATION != LITIGATION

Wikipedia SEOers:<sup>[10]</sup>

Don't add photos to entries that are not Creative Commons licensed because those will get removed because of copyright infringement. Not just any Creative Commons license will do. It should allow for commercial use. [Attribution<sup>[11]</sup> or Attribution-ShareAlike]<sup>[12]</sup>

Apart from the CC recommendation, this last article really points to the benefits of the Wikipedia community. Normally 'search engine optimization'<sup>[13]</sup> is associated with people basically attempting to scam the search engines' anti-spam defenses, but most of the article's tips on participating in Wikipedia are for the good — it's hard to get any value out of Wikipedia without adding value for others, i.e., it's hard to scam the Wikipedia community.

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### Endnotes

- 1 <http://www.adotas.com/2007/05/share-and-share-alike-traversing-the-world-of-newspapers-online-content-and-creative-commons-licensing/>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7179>
- 4 <http://www.gatehousemedia.com/>
- 5 [http://scienceblogs.com/interactions/2007/05/copyright\\_and\\_scientific\\_paper\\_1.php](http://scienceblogs.com/interactions/2007/05/copyright_and_scientific_paper_1.php)
- 6 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>
- 7 <http://imlportfolio.usc.edu/freeculture/?p=34>
- 8 [http://imlportfolio.usc.edu/freeculture/SCA\\_IP\\_Policy\\_White\\_Paper.pdf](http://imlportfolio.usc.edu/freeculture/SCA_IP_Policy_White_Paper.pdf)
- 9 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>
- 10 <http://searchengineland.com/070503-065513.php>
- 11 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>
- 12 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>
- 13 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Search\\_engine\\_optimization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Search_engine_optimization)

by **Mike Linksvayer**

15 May 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7541>

Sun CEO Jonathan Schwartz has a fine blog post in which he describes the Sun's decision<sup>[1]</sup> to pursue an "open" strategy rather than prosecute the "open" world and its results:

In essence, we decided to innovate, not litigate.

Further down:

All of which is to say - no amount of fear can stop the rise of free media, or free software (they are the same, after all). The community is vastly more innovative and powerful than a single company. And you will never turn back the clock on elementary school students and developing economies and aid agencies and fledgling universities - or the Fortune 500 - that have found value in the wisdom of the open source community. Open standards and open source software are literally changing the face of the planet - creating opportunity wherever the network can reach.

Nice to see this nod to open media. What company will be the Sun equivalent in the media space? Creative Commons will be a key part of that company's strategy, as open standards and more recently open source have been key for Sun. The rest of the industry will follow.

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### Endnotes

- 1 [http://blogs.sun.com/jonathan/entry/what\\_we\\_did](http://blogs.sun.com/jonathan/entry/what_we_did)

## CC in Business

### SONY LAUNCHES CC-ENABLED VIDEO SITE

by **Mike Linksvayer**

29 April 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7419>

Sony has launched eyeVio,<sup>[1]</sup> a CC-enabled video sharing site, which looks like a very slick (massive use of DHTML, AJAX, rounded corners, and other Web 2.0 techniques) and Japanese language only YouTube.



eyeVio enables choosing any of the six main CC licenses when uploading a video.

The John Perry Barlow/Jack Valenti<sup>[2]</sup> video played at the Creative Commons launch on December 16, 2002, is embedded in <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7419>, courtesy of eyeVio.



Jack Valenti<sup>[3]</sup> died last week. Creative Commons founder and CEO Lawrence Lessig paid respects on his blog.<sup>[4]</sup>

#### Endnotes

- 1 <http://eyevio.jp/>
- 2 <http://eyevio.jp/movie/4538>
- 3 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack\\_Valenti](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_Valenti)
- 4 <http://lessig.org/blog/archives/003757.shtml>

## CC in Business

### O'REILLY ON FREE DOWNLOADS VS SALES

by **Mike Linksvayer**

2 June 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7518>

Book publisher Tim O'Reilly writes:<sup>[1]</sup>

As part of our continued effort to understand the impact on book sales of the availability of free downloads, I wanted to share some data on downloads versus sales of the book *Asterisk: The Future of Telephony*,<sup>[2]</sup> by Leif Madsen, Jared Smith, and Jim Van Meggelen, which was released for free download<sup>[3]</sup> under a Creative Commons license.<sup>[4]</sup>

Jeremy McNamara of [nufone.net](http://nufone.net),<sup>[5]</sup> which operates one of the mirrors, provided us with download stats, which we were then able to compare with book sales. Our goal of course, is to help publishers understand whether free downloads help or hurt sales. The quick answer from this experiment is that we saw no definitive correlation, but there is little sign that the free downloads hurt sales. More than 180,000 copies were downloaded from Jeremy's mirror (which is one of five!), yet the book has still been quite successful, selling almost 19,000 copies in a year and a half. This is quite good for a technical book these days — the book comes in at #23 on our lifetime-to-date sales list for the "class of 2005? (books published in 2005) despite being released at the end of September. You might argue that the book would have done even better without the downloads, especially given the success of *asterisk* and the importance of VoIP. But it's also the case that the book is far and away the bestseller in the category, far outperforming books on the same subject from other publishers.

Read the whole post with graphs at [http://radar.oreilly.com/archives/2007/06/free\\_downloads.html](http://radar.oreilly.com/archives/2007/06/free_downloads.html).

## CC Use Cases & Shoutouts

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### OPEN CONTENT LICENSING - CULTIVATING THE CREATIVE COMMONS

by **Eva**

2 April 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7305>

“What if Rupert Murdoch’s Fox ... bought the rights to Socrates’ dinner parties?” - Richard Neville

“Never in our history have fewer exercised more power over our culture than now.” - Professor Lawrence Lessig

It is a great pleasure to announce the release of *Open Content Licensing: Cultivating the Creative Commons*, a new publication of Sydney University Press<sup>[1]</sup> in conjunction with the Queensland University of Technology<sup>[2]</sup> and the ARC Centre for Excellence for Creative Industries and Innovation.<sup>[3]</sup> Edited by the Creative Commons Australia project lead, Professor Brian Fitzgerald, *Open Content Licensing: Cultivating the Creative Commons* brings together papers from some of the most prominent thinkers of our time on the internet, law and the importance of open content licensing in the digital age.

Drawing on material presented at the Queensland University of Technology conference of the same name in January 2005, the text provides a snapshot of the thoughts of over 30 Australian and international experts – including Professor Lawrence Lessig, Futurist Richard Neville and the Hon Justice Ronald Sackville – on topics surrounding the international Creative Commons, from the landmark *Eldred v Ashcroft* copyright term decision to the legalities of digital sampling in a remix world.

A PDF version of the book is available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-No Derivatives licence from the QUT e-Prints Archive.<sup>[4]</sup> Hardcopies (also under a BY-NC-ND licence) can be ordered from the Sydney University Press.<sup>[5]</sup> Individual chapters are available for free electronic download at <http://ses.library.usyd.edu.au/handle/2123/1559>.

For more information on the book and its contents, see <http://creativecommons.org.au/ocl>.

Open Content Licensing > 12

## CC Use Cases & Shoutouts

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### CONGRATULATIONS TO OVERMUNDO AND MIRO/ DEMOCRACY/PARTICIPATORY CULTURE FOUNDATION

by **Mike Linksvayer**

2 June 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7519>

Two important CC friendly organizations have received major kudos and support recently.

Brazilian free culture site Overmundo<sup>[1]</sup> won the prestigious Prix Ars Electronica<sup>[2]</sup> 2007 Golden Nica for Best Digital Community. CC won the 2004 Golden Nica for Net Vision<sup>[3]</sup> and we’ve highlighted Overmundo before, including at <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/6155>.

The Democracy media player (soon to be known as Miro),<sup>[4]</sup> a project of the Participatory Culture Foundation, won second prize at Netsquared<sup>[5]</sup> out of 21 participants and hundreds of submissions, as recommended at <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7377>.

PCF also recently received<sup>[6]</sup> a \$100,000 grant from the Mozilla Foundation. The announcement<sup>[7]</sup> also has some nice words about a previous recipient...

[W]e have been able to provide resources to both individuals and projects whose efforts represent what we’re hoping to support. For example, we gave a grant to Creative Commons last quarter because CC is an organization that very much pursues the same ideas and principles set forth in Mozilla’s mission<sup>[8]</sup> and the Mozilla Manifesto.<sup>[9]</sup> (Just to restate it, the Mozilla mission is to provide choice and innovation on the Internet.)

In our last board meeting, it was decided that Mozilla would give a \$100,000 grant to the Participatory Culture Foundation, the makers of the Democracy Player. PCF, like CC, aligns well with Mozilla and its manifesto. Additionally, PCF has projects that are built partly on Mozilla’s technology.

Congratulations > 12

## CC Use Cases & Shoutouts

### ANOTHER GREAT STEVE JURVETSON PHOTO REUSED UNDER A CC LICENSE

by **Eric Steuer**

27 April 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7415>

Steve Jurvetson<sup>[1]</sup> let us know about a very cool recent reuse of one of his CC-licensed photos. This<sup>[2]</sup> incredible macro shot of an ant was used to accompany an article<sup>[3]</sup> on UCSF's website about chitin and allergic inflammation.



Photo: Steve Jurvetson, (<http://www.flickr.com/photos/jurvetson/>) licensed under CC BY (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>)

Jurvetson's photography has been used under CC licenses many times in print and on TV. As he says in this discussion<sup>[4]</sup> about Creative Commons on Flickr:

I use a simple attribution license which for me is just perfect. It maximizes the freedom for reuse while maintaining a channel for attention back to this photoblog.

And it really works. I never imagined that my photos would be used by anyone, and certainly not in the unusual places that they have so far... including: Maxim Magazine, Science magazine, on TV with the Charlie Rose Show, the cover of a board game, and numerous textbooks, even one for the blind (go figure!)... Some examples may be found in <http://www.flickr.com/photos/jurvetson/sets/72157594313529657>.

## CC Use Cases & Shoutouts

### "A STORY OF HEALING" BECOMES FIRST ACADEMY AWARD WINNING FILM RELEASED UNDER A CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSE

by **Mike Linksvayer**

18 April 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7402>

Interplast announced today<sup>[1]</sup> the release of its 1997 Academy Award winning documentary A Story of Healing<sup>[2]</sup> under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives<sup>[3]</sup> license.

Ten years later, this is the first time an Academy Award winning film has been released under a CC license. Kudos to Interplast for realizing that this film, which makes a compelling case for Interplast's work, will become more valuable to the organization as more people have the opportunity to view it.

To view A Story of Healing visit the Interplast website.<sup>[4]</sup> The film is also downloadable from blip.tv,<sup>[5]</sup> and wherever you share it!

Digg it! at [http://digg.com/movies/Academy\\_Award\\_winning\\_documentary\\_released\\_under\\_Creative\\_Commons\\_license](http://digg.com/movies/Academy_Award_winning_documentary_released_under_Creative_Commons_license)

Update: Press release at [http://creativecommons.org/press-releases/2007/04/"a-story-of-healing"-becomes-first-academy-award-winning-film-released-under-a-creative-commons-license/](http://creativecommons.org/press-releases/2007/04/)

#### Endnotes

- 1 [http://interplast.blogs.com/interplast/2007/04/a\\_story\\_of\\_heal.html](http://interplast.blogs.com/interplast/2007/04/a_story_of_heal.html)
- 2 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A\\_Story\\_of\\_Healing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Story_of_Healing)
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>
- 4 <http://interplast.org/astoryofhealing.php>
- 5 <http://interplast.blip.tv/file/196797/>

#### Endnotes

- 1 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steve\\_Jurvetson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steve_Jurvetson)
- 2 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/jurvetson/70704300>
- 3 <http://pub.ucsf.edu/today/cache/feature/200704205.html>
- 4 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/jurvetson/470406451/>

# CC AUSTRALIA AND THE CC VIDEO SLAM!

by **Jon Phillips**

16 May 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7455>

Someone has to pick up the slack on reporting on all of CC Australia's great work. I guess that will be me. Check out what Jessica Coates said<sup>[1]</sup> on the cc-community mailing list.<sup>[2]</sup>

Just wanted to drop you a quick line to point out a great collaborative film project CCau took part in over the weekend – the Open Channel Video Slam (<http://www.openchannel.org.au/artslaw/index.html>). Apologies for cross posts.

Basically the idea was to produce one 10 minute film, made entirely out of CC and original content, by locking 22 filmmakers in a bar for 33 hours a whole lot of equipment, wireless internet access, and coffee, alcohol and pizza. The event was organised by Andrew Garton of the Open Channel Screen Resource Centre (<http://www.openchannel.org.au>) a government funded film production and training centre, and was hosted by Horse Bazaar (<http://www.horsebazaar.com.au/>)



flash photography and screams/elliott bledsoe. "Video Slam" CC BY 2.0 <http://www.flickr.com/photos/flashphotographyandscreams/495705409/>

[www.horsebazaar.com.au/](http://www.horsebazaar.com.au/)) a great digital-arts bar in the heart of Melbourne that hosts the Digital Fringe Festival each year. Elliott Bledsoe and I from CCau were both there to help with training and addressing tricky issues (eg licence compatibility, searching etc).

What we ended up with was a 10 minute film that incorporates 110 CC-licensed works – photos, video, sound, music. This final product was screened in Horse Bazaar and on the big screen in Melbourne's cultural hub, Federation Square, at 7pm Monday 14 May. It's also available for download under a BY-NC-SA licence at <http://openchannel.org.au/blogs/videoslam/>.

It was a truly amazing experience, and a great learning curve for both us and the participants. Elliott and Andrew both documented the experience on their blogs (<http://openchannel.org.au/blogs/videoslam/> and <http://elliottsawitfirst.blogspot.com/>). We're also hoping to write up some of the lessons learned in an article, and maybe even an academic paper.

Jessica Coates  
CCau

The question I have, is can this model spread? Who might be interested in doing this type of event? Hop onto our discussion list<sup>[3]</sup> (cc-community) and/or blog about how you might do this type of event and link here for permalink trackback fun.

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### Endnotes

- 1 <http://lists.ibiblio.org/pipermail/cc-community/2007-May/001806.html>
- 2 <http://creativecommons.org/discuss>
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/discuss>

## CC Use Cases & Shoutouts

### BLIP.TV, FLICKR, AND WIKITRAVEL WIN WEBBY AWARDS

by **Eric Steuer**

1 May 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7424>

The winners of this year's Webby Awards<sup>[1]</sup> were announced<sup>[2]</sup> today, and prominent CC license users blip.tv,<sup>[3]</sup> Flickr,<sup>[4]</sup> and Wikitravel<sup>[5]</sup> were among them. Congratulations to all of the nominees and winners!

#### Endnotes

- 1 <http://www.webbyawards.com/>
- 2 <http://www.webbyawards.com/webbys/current.php>
- 3 <http://blip.tv/>
- 4 <http://www.flickr.com/>
- 5 <http://wikitravel.org/>

### 5 < Emphasis on Knowledge

traditional systems. It's important to focus on how new technologies like Semantic Web can codify knowledge and how transaction systems can move physical knowledge (think biological materials) between scientists, just as it's important to work on moving papers and data around.

The initiatives proposed in Potocnik's green paper call for similar solutions, stressing that the ERA needs an "internal market" for research, where researchers, technology and knowledge can move "freely".

To read more about the Green Paper launch and Potocnik's thoughts, see their press release.<sup>[2]</sup> You can also read this paper in its entirety on the ERA's Web site.<sup>[3]</sup>

#### Endnotes

- 1 <http://sciencecommons.org/weblog/>
- 2 [http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=NEWS\\_ERA&ACTION=D&RCN=27454&DOC=1&CAT=NEWS&QUERY=4](http://cordis.europa.eu/fetch?CALLER=NEWS_ERA&ACTION=D&RCN=27454&DOC=1&CAT=NEWS&QUERY=4)
- 3 [http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/index_en.html)

### 9 < Open Content Licensing

#### Endnotes

- 1 <http://www.sup.usyd.edu.au/>
- 2 <http://www.qut.edu.au/>
- 3 <http://www.cci.edu.au/>
- 4 <http://eprints.qut.edu.au/archive/00006677/>
- 5 <http://purl.library.usyd.edu.au/sup/9781920898519>

### 5 < Tools for Scholarly Publishing

the launch, please read the official press release.<sup>[9]</sup> You can also learn more about this project on our Web site,<sup>[10]</sup> or by visiting SPARC<sup>[11]</sup> and MIT.<sup>[12]</sup>

#### Endnotes

- 1 <http://sciencecommons.org/weblog/archives/2007/05/17/scae-launch/>
- 2 <http://www.arl.org/sparc>
- 3 <http://www.mit.edu/>
- 4 <http://scholars.sciencecommons.org/>
- 5 <http://scholars.sciencecommons.org/>
- 6 <http://www.arl.com/sparc>
- 7 <http://www.mit.edu/>
- 8 <http://scholars.sciencecommons.org/>
- 9 <http://creativecommons.org/resources/press/press-releases/scae-launch/>
- 10 <http://creativecommons.org/projects/publishing/scae/>
- 11 <http://www.arl.org/sparc>
- 12 <http://www.mit.edu/>

### 8 < O'Reilly

Also see one O'Reilly author's perspective blogged here in January: Linux Kernel in a Nutshell: The Secret Goal.<sup>[6]</sup>

#### Endnotes

- 1 [http://radar.oreilly.com/archives/2007/06/free\\_downloads.html](http://radar.oreilly.com/archives/2007/06/free_downloads.html)
- 2 <http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/asterisk/>
- 3 <http://www.asteriskdocs.org/modules/tinycontent/index.php?id=11>
- 4 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.0/ca/>
- 5 <http://www.nufone.net/>
- 6 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7201>

### 9 < Congratulations

Congratulations to Overmundo and PCF and thanks to Prix Ars Electronica and Mozilla!

#### Endnotes

- 1 <http://www.overmundo.com.br/>
- 2 [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prix\\_Ars\\_Electronica](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prix_Ars_Electronica)
- 3 [http://www.aec.at/de/archives/prix\\_archive/prix\\_projekt.asp?iProjectID=12866](http://www.aec.at/de/archives/prix_archive/prix_projekt.asp?iProjectID=12866)
- 4 <http://www.getmiro.com/>
- 5 <http://www.netsquared.org/blog/britt-bravo/maplight-org-miro-and-freecycle-network-receive-most-votes-n2y2>
- 6 <http://www.getdemocracy.com/news/2007/05/a-grant-from-mozilla/>
- 7 <http://blog.mozilla.com/seth/2007/05/29/mozilla-grant-to-pcf/>
- 8 <http://www.mozilla.org/about/>
- 9 <http://www.mozilla.org/about/mozilla-manifesto.html>

## CC Use Cases & Shoutouts

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### CC LICENSED PODCAST WINS NEBULA AWARD

by **Mike Linksvayer**

13 May 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7451>

Last night the podcast edition of James Patrick Kelly's Hugo-nominated novella *Burn*<sup>[1]</sup> won the Nebula Award for best science fiction/fantasy novella published in the U.S. during the two previous years. Cory Doctorow writes on Boing Boing:<sup>[2]</sup>

As far as I know, that makes it the first Creative Commons licensed work and the first podcast to win an Nebula.

That's one small step for James Patrick Kelly, one giant leap for podcasting and Creative Commons (sorry, groan if you must).

Other recent CC-licensed award winners:

- \* "A Story of Healing" Becomes First Academy Award Winning Film Released Under A Creative Commons License <sup>[3]</sup>
- \* Wikitravel Wins Webby Award <sup>[4]</sup>

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#### Endnotes

- 1 [http://www.jimkelly.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=84&Itemid=45](http://www.jimkelly.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=84&Itemid=45)
- 2 [http://www.boingboing.net/2007/05/13/kellys\\_burn\\_a\\_creati.html](http://www.boingboing.net/2007/05/13/kellys_burn_a_creati.html)
- 3 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7402>
- 4 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7427>

## CC Use Cases & Shoutouts

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### CC SEARCH ARCHIVE.ORG AND MORE WITH SPINXPRESS

by **Mike Linksvayer**

16 April 2007

<http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7392>

As recently promised<sup>[1]</sup> we've added an exciting new CC-enabled search service to [search.creativecommons.org](http://search.creativecommons.org).

SpinXpress Get Media<sup>[2]</sup> searches the Internet Archive's massive audio and video collections as well as media at several other sites, including Magnatune, Flickr, and blip.tv and allows filtering searches by desired source, media type, and license.

We're extremely pleased that the Internet Archive's<sup>[3]</sup> collections are now easily searchable via [search.creativecommons.org](http://search.creativecommons.org), as archive.org has been an important supporter of Creative Commons works from the beginning (check out [ccPublisher](http://ccPublisher.com)<sup>[4]</sup> for a cross platform desktop application that helps you license and take advantage of archive.org hosting for your media).

Jay Dedman of SpinXpress will be at Wednesday's CC Salon San Francisco<sup>[5]</sup> to present about CC integration with Get Media and other SpinXpress applications.

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#### Endnotes

- 1 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7310>
- 2 <http://spinxpress.com/getmedia>
- 3 <http://archive.org/>
- 4 <http://wiki.creativecommons.org/CcPublisher>
- 5 <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/7388>

#### 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. Creative Commons licences provide a flexible range of protections and freedoms for authors, artists, and educators that build upon the "all rights reserved" concept of traditional copyright to offer a voluntary "some rights reserved" approach. It is sustained by the generous support of various organizations including the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Omidyar Network, the Hewlett Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation as well as members of the public. For more information about Creative Commons, visit <http://creativecommons.org>.