copyright's role in the flow of research and teaching

who owns what you just created...
how do you figure that out, how do you change it, how do you protect your work

your rights as a copyright owner...
probably way more than you really need, so find out how to slim down your big fat copyright by managing it

manage your copyrights...
to maximize your impact, the effectiveness of your creative effort, your audience, your academic success, your wealth (well, maybe), your eternal happiness (probably not, but then, who knows?) -- copyright management means being more thoughtful about how you handle your rights, retaining rights in certain circumstances, and sharing the wealth of rights the law gives us with others, in other situations. A copyright is not an all or nothing proposition. The set of rights is infinitely divisible. Learn about the advantages of keeping some for yourself, and of giving others away

Creative Commons licenses
CC licenses provide free tools that let authors, scientists, artists, students and educators (like you) easily mark their creative work with the freedoms they want it to carry. You can use CC to change your copyright from "all rights reserved" to "some rights reserved." In other words, you can tag it "share," just like I tagged the Crash Course. To learn more about the role these licenses can play in the management of your copyrights, read, Your rights as a copyright owner, and Copyright management.

open access options and resources

negotiating with your publishers

building on others' creative expression

accessing and using your library's tens of millions of dollars of licensed resources

the public domain and orphan works
mass digitization of library collections is revealing a treasure trove of heretofore obscured works, works in the public domain that can be shared broadly with the public, and orphan works, those still protected, but whose copyright...
owners are unknown, unable to be located, or unresponsive. The potential these works hold puts pressure on copyright law and policy to adapt more quickly to new possibilities in a digital networked environment.

**content on the Web**
implied licenses give you rights to, uh, well, uh, that's the problem with implied licenses, they're not real clear -- but they're there and within reason you can and should rely on them.

**Creative Commons on the flip side**
search millions of CC licensed works for things you can use for free.

**fair use**
copyright's safety valve, when it's working properly ... when should you rely on it; what does it cover.

**TEACH Act**
authorizes virtual classroom performances and displays, but what does it cover and how does it work with fair use.

**getting permission**
processes, who pays.

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**copyright in the library**

**Section 108, fair use, ISP liability limitations, mass digitization**
the library is deep into copyright, it even has its own section in the Copyright Act.

**university administrative interests in copyright**

**institutional policies...**
should be comprehensive -- covering use of others' works (coursepacks, digital distribution through course management systems, library reserve systems, digitization projects, research copies) and careful management of our own copyrights.

**risk management**
p2p, digital delivery, mass digitization projects.

**scholarly communication**
institutional repositories, open access, university presses, libraries and collaborative publishing.

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