SOURCES AND RESOURCES

Many organizations and initiatives address the intersections of policy and technology, including some within the library community. Some sites, online periodicals, and weblogs provide valuable ongoing commentary.

This chapter includes some of those resources, organized alphabetically within groups (organizations and initiatives, sites and periodicals, weblogs). Quoted comments on some resources come directly from the URL following that resource.

It's worth taking a look at each of these resources. Many of them include extensive bibliographies and pointers to other resources. Because those bibliographies and pointers are updated continuously and reflect deeper awareness than this writer can provide, the set of sources at the end of the chapter consists solely of those sources actually cited within chapters.

Inclusion of a resource does not suggest that every stance represented at the URL makes equally good sense. This writer has disagreed sharply with some of the positions taken by almost every resource cited here. Some resources are scrupulously fair in providing links to opposing perspectives within their own bibliographies; some are less so. It's never difficult to find "opposing" perspectives—and for some of these issues, it's not a simple manner of being for or against something.

Organizations and Initiatives

ALA Office of Information Technology Policy (OITP)

American Library Association's Office of Information Technology Policy may be your single most useful resource on a range of issues relating policy and library technology.

OITP advances ALA's public policy activities by helping secure information technology policies that support and encourage efforts of libraries to ensure access to electronic information resources as a means of upholding the public's right to a free and open information society. It works to ensure a library voice in information policy debates and to promote full and equitable intellectual participation by the public by:

> Conducting research and analysis aimed at understanding the implications of information technology and policies for libraries and library users;

> Educating the ALA community about the implications of information policy, law, and regulation for libraries and library users;

> Advocating ALA's information policy interests in non-legislative government policy forums; and

> Engaging in strategic outlook to anticipate technological change, particularly as it presents policy challenges to libraries and library users."

www.ala.org/ala/washoff/oitp/oitpofficeinformation

ALA Office of Intellectual Freedom

> The Office for Intellectual Freedom is charged with implementing ALA policies concerning the concept of intellectual freedom as embodied in the Library Bill

www.ala.org/oif

of Rights, the Association's basic policy on free access to libraries and library materials. The goal of the office is to educate librarians and the general public about the nature and importance of intellectual freedom in libraries.

Creative Commons

Creative Commons offers a flexible range of protections and freedoms for authors and artists. We have built upon the 'all rights reserved' of traditional copyright to create a voluntary 'some rights reserved' copyright. We're a nonprofit. All of our tools are free.

Digital Future Coalition

The Digital Future Coalition (DFC) is committed to striking an appropriate balance in law and public policy between protecting intellectual property and affording public access to it. The DFC is the result of a unique collaboration of many of the nation's leading non-profit educational, scholarly, library, and consumer groups, together with major commercial trade associations representing leaders in the consumer electronics, telecommunications, computer, and network access industries. Since its inception, the DFC has played a major role—domestically and internationally—in the ongoing debate regarding the appropriate application of intellectual property law to the emerging digital network environment.

DFC began in 1995. Members include more than three dozen library, professional, and commercial computer associations, including ALA, ARL, the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Historical Association, the National Education Association, and the Computer and Communications Industry Association.

DigitalConsumer

Recent changes to copyright law have been used to deprive consumers of their traditional, well-established 'personal-use' rights with regard to the digital media they legally acquire. As a result, consumers are hurt, innovators and entrepreneurs are hurt, and the capital markets are hurt. DigitalConsumer.org's goal is simply to restore the balance of copyright law so that artists and creators can prosper while citizens have reasonable flexibility to use content in fair and legal ways. We are a consumer-advocacy group working to preserve a consumer's personal-use media rights. We are not asserting new rights, but only working to retain those that consumers have had for two centuries. We are pursuing and intend to have passed into law a 'Consumer Technology Bill of Rights' that positively asserts a citizen's personal use media rights. Clarifying 'personal use' benefits the citizen by preserving existing rights that are being threatened and it helps to preserve the innovative technology environment that this country thrives on.

The group claims more than 52,000 members.

Electronic Frontier Foundation

EFF is a donor-supported membership organization working to protect our fundamental rights regardless of technology; to educate the press, policymakers and the general public about civil liberties issues related to technology; and to act as a defender of those liberties. Among our various activities, EFF opposes misguided legislation, initiates, and defends court cases preserving individuals' rights, launches global public campaigns, introduces leading edge proposals and papers, hosts frequent educational events, engages the press regularly, and publishes a comprehensive archive of digital civil liberties information at one of the most linked-to Web sites in the world: http://www.eff.org.

EFF has been involved in most of the societal policy-technology issues discussed here, including censorware, copyright extremism, RFID, and many other areas.

Free Expression Policy Project

The Free Expression Policy Project (FEPP), founded in 2000, provides research and advocacy on free speech, copyright, and media democracy issues. In May 2004, FEPP became part of the Democracy Program at the Brennan Center for Justice at NYU School of Law.

FEPP's primary areas of inquiry are: restrictions on publicly funded expression—in libraries, museums, schools, universities, and arts and humanities agencies; Internet filters, rating systems, and other measures that restrict access to information and ideas in the digital age; restrictive copyright laws, digital rights management, and other imbalances in the 'intellectual property' system; mass media consolidation, public access to the airwaves, and other issues of media democracy; censorship designed to 'shield' adolescents and children from controversial art, information, and ideas.

FEPP white papers serve as valuable resources in the areas of censorware, copyright, and the information commons. The papers are well developed and provide thorough background.

Free Software Foundation

FSF is the principal organizational sponsor of the GNU Project. FSF receives very little funding from corporations or grant-making foundations. We rely on support from individuals like you who support FSF's mission to preserve, protect, and promote the freedom to use, study, copy, modify, and redistribute computer software, and to defend the rights of Free Software users. The FSF supports the freedoms of speech, press, and association on the Internet, the right to use encryption software for private communication, and the right to write software unimpeded by private monopolies.

International Association for the Study of Common Property

The International Association for the Study of Common Property (IASCP), founded in 1989, is a nonprofit Association devoted to understanding and improving institutions for the management of environmental resources that are (or could be) held or used collectively by communities in developing or developed countries.

The Association's goals are: to encourage exchange of knowledge among diverse disciplines, areas, and resource types; to foster mutual exchange of scholarship and practical experience; and to promote appropriate institutional design.

IASCP also operates the *Virtual Library of the Commons*, which includes a comprehensive bibliography, papers and abstracts from IASCP conferences, and resource lists for specific types of commons, including the information/knowledge commons.

LOCKSS (Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe)

For centuries libraries and publishers have had stable roles: Publishers produced information; libraries provided access to this information. Libraries, through their collection programs, provide access to information and knowledge to current and future generations of readers. The evolution of the Web has disrupted this critical library role. Libraries haven't had an easy way to build digital collections, nor had any assurance that a digital collection—once obtained—would remain accessible to future generations. Publishers are being asked to assure persistent access to content—a function well outside of their core mission. The LOCKSS Program addresses these issues. LOCKSS is open source, peer-to-peer software that functions as a persistent access preservation system. Information is delivered via the Web and stored using a sophisticated but easy to use caching system.

As of December 2004, more than eighty libraries and fifty publishers are using LOCKSS software.

National Information Standards Organization (NISO)

NISO, the National Information Standards Organization, a non-profit association accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), identifies, develops, maintains, and publishes technical standards to manage information in our changing and ever-more digital environment. NISO standards apply both traditional and new technologies to the full range of information-related needs, including retrieval, re-purposing, storage, metadata, and preservation.

Public Knowledge

Public Knowledge is a new public-interest advocacy organization dedicated to fortifying and defending a vibrant information commons. This Washington, D.C., based group works with wide spectrum of stakeholders—libraries, educators, scientists, artists, musicians, journalists, consumers, software programmers, civic groups, and enlightened businesses—to promote the core conviction that some fundamental democratic principles and cultural values—openness, access, and the capacity to create and compete—must be given new embodiment in the digital age.

Public Knowledge has produced important white papers on a range of technology/policy issues.

RLG

Online access and digital preservation have been among RLG's primary programmatic projects for some time. Beginning at the RLG home page (www.rlg.org), you can reach a range of resources in these areas. The core statement on digital preservation and ensured long-term access:

Long-term success in making research collections accessible requires new practices and infrastructure for capturing and preserving information in digital form. Our members and staff figure in an international network of experts.

Sites and Periodicals

A Starting Point: Legal Implications of Internet Filtering

September 2004. The OpenNet Initiative, for a discussion of policy issues and conflicts in filter use in general, including corporate and government filtering.

Cites & Insights: Crawford at Large

ISSN 1534-0937. Issues of policy and technology—particularly relating to copyright, filtering/censorware, and access to resources—make up an increasingly large portion of this free monthly "journal of libraries, policy, technology, and media." Volume indexes are available. Special issues are devoted to CIPA (discussed in Chapter 3) and the Broadcast Flag (discussed briefly in Chapter 2), as part of ongoing coverage.

Information Commons

This Web site is "a publication of the Information Commons Project of The American Library Association, Office for Information Technology

Policy. We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Rockefeller Foundation." It includes a small number of articles and *commons-blog*, noted below. The site also includes a Resources page with pointers to a surprising variety of organizations (including one that espouses piracy) and a number of home pages of people involved in commons-related issues.

"Identifying What Is Harmful or Inappropriate for Minors"

In this March 5, 2001, white paper for the Free Expression Policy Project, Marjorie Heins makes a strong case that there's no scientific or objective proof that material deemed "harmful to minors" *is* harmful to minors.

OAIster at the University of Michigan

OAIster is a project of the University of Michigan Digital Library Production Service. Our goal is to create a collection of freely available, previously difficult-to-access, academically oriented digital resources that are easily searchable by anyone.

As of early December 2004, OAIster indexed 4,740,751 records from 390 institutions.

Open Access News, the SPARC Open Access Forum and the *SPARC Open Access Newsletter*

Peter Suber and others (with SPARC sponsorship) produce an ongoing range of high-quality information on open access issues. You should find the Open Access Overview useful, and should consider signing up for the *SPARC Open Access Newsletter* and, depending on your level of interest, the *SPARC Open Access* Forum. *Open access news* is a multicontributor weblog. (To subscribe to *SOAN*, just send email to SPARC-OANews-feed@arl.org.) The "/fos" site will also point you to the various open access declarations and other documents.

OpenURL

Many explanations of OpenURL exist at vendor Web sites. NISO's Standards Committee AX provides a non-proprietary set of notes. The full NISO Z39.88, once rewritten for clarity, will be available from the NISO site (and should be available by the publication date of this journal).

Stanford Copyright & Fair Use

This Web site is sponsored by Stanford University Libraries and Academic Information Resources, NOLO, and Justia.com. It includes detailed FAQs and discussions on copyright issues.

Weblogs

commons-blog

commons-blog is an American Library Association-sponsored site collecting news, discussion, and commentary related to the information commons in theory and practice, along with announcements of updates to the info-commons.org main site. commons-blog is edited by Frederick Emrich, who posts with the byline info-commons.

www.info-commons.org/index.shtml

www.fepproject.org/whitePapers/NRC-whitePapers.htm

http://oaister.umdl.umich.edu/o/oaister

www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm

www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/newsletter/archive.htm

https://mx2.arl.org/Lists/SPARC-OAForum/List.html

www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/fosblog.html

www.niso.org/committees/committee_ax.html

http://fairuse.stanford.edu

Copyfight

www.corante.com/
copyfight

Here we'll explore the nexus of legal rulings, Capitol Hill policy-making, technical standards development and technological innovation that creates—and will re-create—the networked world as we know it. Among the topics we'll touch on: intellectual property conflicts, technical architecture and innovation, the evolution of copyright, private vs. public interests in Net policy-making, lobbying and the law, and more.

Edward W. Felten's *Freedom to Tinker*

www.freedom-to-tinker.
com

Freedom to tinker is your freedom to understand, discuss, repair, and modify the technological devices you own.

Larry Lessig's blog

www.lessig.org/blog

Mary Minow's *LibraryLaw Blog*

http://blog.librarylaw.
com/librarylaw

Issues concerning libraries and the law—with latitude to discuss any other interesting issues. Note: Not legal advice—just a dangerous mix of thoughts and information. Brought to you by Mary Minow, J.D., A.M.L.S. [California, U.S.]

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