



Teaching Students about Copyrights

<http://bit.ly/teachingcopyright>

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Overview

- Assessing prior knowledge
- Background on copyright
- Terminology
- Types of Copyright
- What is “Fair Use”?
- Scenarios / Examples
- Curricula for teaching
- Resources



Copyright Issues ©

(True or False)



1. A work is copyright protected as soon as it is put into a tangible format. (T/F)
2. Copyrighted works must be marked with © symbol. (T/F)
3. If I copy songs from a legally purchased CD onto my I-pod, I can then give the original CD away to someone else. (T/F)
4. All things on the internet are in the “public domain.” (T/F)
5. If I have a legal copy of an MP3 (digital music) file, it is okay to put it on my web site. (T/F)
6. If I find a picture on the internet, I can use it on my web site without regard to copyright. (T/F)

Copyright Issues ©

(True or False)



7. It is legal to download a web site onto the classroom computer for use by students. (T/F)
8. I can add links from my web site to other web sites without permission. (T/F)
9. Educators can make copies of materials for “educational use” without concern of copyright infringement. (T/F)
10. Teachers/students can use materials found on a website in a class presentation without regard to copyright. (T/F)
11. Copyright violations are generally considered a “civil” crime. (T/F)
12. If I violate copyright law as a called worker, the congregation might be held liable too. (T/F)



“Intellectual Property” Laws

Intellectual Property includes:

- Copyright
- Patents (for inventions)

Purpose: *“The primary objective of copyright is not to reward the labor of authors...but encourage others to build freely upon the ideas and information conveyed by a work.”* (Sandra Day O’Connor)

1. Encourage creation of original works
2. Stimulate creativity in society
3. Promote & protect such works

History of Copyright Law



- 1709 – Copyright law by British
- 1790 – 1st copyright law by U.S. Congress
 - Protected books, maps, charts
 - *The Philadelphia Spelling Book* by John Barry
- 1802 – Prints added
- 1831 – Music added (unauthorized printing and vending)
- 1856 – Dramatic compositions added
- 1865 – Photographs added
- 1897 – Music added (unauthorized public performance)
- 1947 – Copyright law codified – Title 17 of U.S. Code
- 1976 – Copyright Act – deals with “fair use”
- 1998 – Digital Millennium Copyright Act – multimedia, etc.
- 2002 – TEACH Act – deals with distance learning in higher educ.
(TEACH = Technology, Education, and Copyright Harmonization)

Stability of Copyright Law



- Subject to ongoing interpretation
 - Disputes end up in court (criminal/civil)
- Congress can change rules at anytime
 - Ex) Length of copyright (14+14, 28+28, life+70)
 - Often shaped by corporate stake holders
- Technology creates new gray areas
- Some agreement on obvious infringements



Copyright Defined

- Protects owners of “original works of authorship” or “intellectual property”
 - Based on 2 general beliefs:
 1. Original author deserves compensation.
 2. Owner should be able to control how it is used.
- Copyright does not protect:
 - Names, titles, or slogans (but these may be trademarked)
 - Ideas, concepts, or facts (Patents may protect ideas)
- Allows certain uses by others (“fair use”)

Owner's Copy Rights



Based on **Title 17 of U.S. Code...**(1947)

Only the owner can:

1. Reproduce it
2. Prepare derivative works based upon it
3. Distribute copies to the public
4. Perform it publicly (if applicable)
5. Display it publicly

Types of Copyright



- Traditional ©
 - “all rights reserved”
- Public Domain
 - “no rights reserved”
 - freely available to be copied, used, modified
 1. Copyright has expired
 2. Created by US Federal Gov’t
 3. Works donated to public
- Creative Commons©
 - between “traditional” and “public domain”

Creative Commons



- “some rights reserved”

- What is Creative Commons?

- <http://creativecommons.org/about/>



- <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/> - 6 licenses explained
- <http://creativecommons.org/videos/> - ex. Kiwi
- <http://creativecommons.org/education> - educational materials

- Searching for CC licensed materials:

- Advanced filters in some search engines

- http://www.google.com/advanced_image_search?hl=en

- CC search tool - <http://search.creativecommons.org/>





“Fair Use” Defined

- Based on court decisions, not part of copyright law
- Allows portions of work to be used for “criticism, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research.”
- Criteria to be met (based on Title 17 of U.S. Code):
 - ✓ Use is for non-profit or educational
 - ✓ Use is immediate and specific
 - ✓ Nominal portion of work used
 - ✓ Monetary value not diminished

Educational “Fair Use”



- For Teaching, Scholarship, Research
- “Fair use” can’t simply be to avoid cost
- No hard & fast rules, but reasoned conclusion
- Four-factor test of Fair Use considers:
 1. Purpose of use
 2. Nature of work
 3. Amount used
 4. Market effect
- All 4 considered, but not required

[U-MN Fair Use Analysis Tool](http://www.lib.umn.edu/copyright/checklist.phtml)

<http://www.lib.umn.edu/copyright/checklist.phtml>

Scenarios



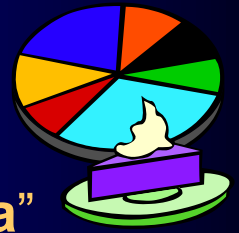
1. Teacher makes a copy of...
 - a) ...an article to use in next years lesson planning.
 - b) ...an article for class distribution.
 - c) ...a book for class distribution.
2. Administrator shows video to school personnel for instructional purposes.
3. Teacher shows movie in class rented from home movie rental provider.
4. Choir purchases music, records performance, and posts audio onto website.

Copyright Primer: Fair Use Copyright Quiz by Hall Davidson.

Quiz: www.halldavidson.net/Quiz%20.pdf

Answers: www.halldavidson.net/Quiz%20Answers%20.pdf

Portion Limitations



From 1996 “**Fair Use Guidelines for Educational Multimedia**”
(These are guidelines only, not the law! Consider these to be minimal amounts.)

Media Type	Allowable Portion
Text material	Lesser of 10% or 1000 words
Illustrations, Photos	Up to 5 images from one artist/ photographer, up to 10% or 15 works from a published collective work
Music, Music Video, Lyrics	Lesser of 10% or 30 sec.
Motion media (video)	Lesser of 10% or 3 min.
Numerical Data Sets	Lesser of 10% or 2500 fields.

(See **Copyright and Fair Use Guidelines for Teachers** chart)

http://www6.district125.k12.il.us/staffdev/copyright_chart.pdf

Copyright Curricula for HS



- Teaching Copyright
 - <http://www.teachingcopyright.org/curriculum/hs>
- Teaching About Copyright and Fair Use for Media Education
 - <http://copyrightconfusion.wikispaces.com/Teaching>
- B4UCopy for High School
 - <http://www.b4ucopy.com/teens/>
- CSUSA (Copyright Society - USA)
 - http://www.csusa.org/caw/caw_2006_teachers_highschool.htm
- Plagiarism Workshop
 - https://fcserver.nvnet.org/~cooper_j/plagiarism/



Copyright: Additional Resources

- **[A brief introduction to copyright](http://www.templetons.com/brad/copyright.html)**
(<http://www.templetons.com/brad/copyright.html>)
Brad Templeton's "A brief introduction to copyright" is intended for those who know very little about copyright issues, especially as it applies to the Internet.
- **[10 Big Myths about copyright explained](http://www.templetons.com/brad/copymyths.html)**
(<http://www.templetons.com/brad/copymyths.html>)
An attempt to answer common myths about copyright.
- **[Copyright and Fair Use](http://www.umuc.edu/library/copy.shtml)** (<http://www.umuc.edu/library/copy.shtml>)
A guide to copyright issues from the Univ. of Maryland Univ. College, including educational multimedia guideline limits.
- **[Copyright Guidelines](http://www2.fultonschools.org/dept/medsvcs/Copyright%20Guidelines.htm)**
(<http://www2.fultonschools.org/dept/medsvcs/Copyright%20Guidelines.htm>)
Guidelines written for public school teachers concerning permitted/not permitted uses in the classroom.
- **[B4U Copy](http://www.b4ucopy.com/kids/)** (<http://www.b4ucopy.com/kids/>) Free curriculum (teacher's guide, activity sheets, etc.) for grades 3-8 designed to raise awareness about **copyright laws** and acceptable online behavior.

Copyright: Additional Resources

- **Copyright Website** (<http://www.benedict.com>)
This portal site provides a guide to "real-world, practical and relevant copyright information."
- **Copyright & Fair Use** (<http://fairuse.stanford.edu>)
This site, from Stanford University, covers "fair use" - how much of another copyright holder's content you can use before it violate the copyright.
- **Copyright Information Center** (<http://www.copyright.cornell.edu/>)
A comprehensive site on copyright issues from Cornell University's Library.
- **U.S. Copyright Office** (<http://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright/>)
A link to the United States Copyright Office in the Library of Congress. This site contains an extensive information U.S. copyright laws and issues
- **Introduction to Copyright for Educators**
(<http://it.wce.wvu.edu/344/copyright/default.html>)
Western Washington University's six lesson copyright tutorial.
- **Christian Copyright Solutions** (<http://www.copyrightsolver.com>)