



open source contents

Milan State University
via Festa del Perdono 7

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AICA **OpenSource** working group - <http://linfe.it>

on the occasion of



- ▷ *World Summit on the information Society*
by ONU ITU, G eneve, december 10-12, 2003
<http://www.itu.int/wsis/>
- ▷ *World Forum on Communication Rights*, G eneve, december 11,
2003 - <http://www.communicationrights.org>

draft 0.5

The growing interest in the open source ideation, production and distribution of content-rich objects shows that such methodologies could play a relevant role to increase quality and to spur rearrangement of ICT based educational activities and to foster sharing in the world of scientific research at broad.

It is noteworthy that, while reproduction and modification of objects are 'as free and open as possible', authorship can be preserved and reliability of sources can be checked in the open source environment, as effectively as in the traditional commercial custom.

Prominent structural features underlying the open source phenomenon will be stressed at the conference and a few important projects currently underway, where professional skills and expertise are conveyed across geographical and institutional borders, will be described.





1. Introduction

- which information-based society / quale società dell'informazione (?)
Unimondo / Alisei
- Open Content and Value Creation - open content from of a systems perspective.
Magnus Cedergren
- standards and protocols for the internet
Oreste Signore - W3C
- P2P technologies - Silvana Castano - (?)

2. Case studies

scientific contents

- Open Archive - Susanna Mornati
- SPARC project - Paola Gargiulo

didactical contents

- Miksike LearningFolder - open source movement in online educational publishing and support - Mihkel Pily
- Connexions - Raymond O. Wells - Bremen Univ. (Richard Baraniuk'group, Rice Univ)

information contents

- Marco Calvo - (progetto Gutenberg e Liber Liber)"
- Apogonline (?)

3. Talks with Round table about law issues

- Andrius Kulikauskas - "Social Hacking" - "Developing Norms for the Information Commons".
- Creative Commons - Some rights reserved - Herkko Hietanen - CreativeCommons Europe
- Lauso Zagato - esperto di diritto internazionale (?) -
- Massimo Melica / Mirella Chiarolla, Centro Studi Informatica Giuridica
- Giuseppe Sanseverino - AIPPI (Ass. Int. Protezione della proprietà intellettuale)



Abstracts

Open Content and Value Creation - open content from of a systems perspective.

Magnus Cedergren

What are the driving forces encouraging cooperation between open content players? Understanding these forces is essential in order to understand the dynamics of business development, technical design and legal aspects in this field.

I consider open content from of a systems perspective. In this case, the term "systems" means both technical systems for creating, distributing and using the content, as well as systems of actors cooperating in the production and distribution of the content.

- How should systems for production and distribution of open content be designed? To answer that question, you have to know more about value creation and cooperation between the various participants in open content.

Value is created at different places and the cooperation between players is of crucial importance. Distribution via the Internet is an important cornerstone of open content. Another important issue is a high level of automation for distribution and improvement. For that you need licenses, protocols and markup languages.

Magnus Cedergren is a graduate student in Computer Science and Media Technology at Royal Institute of Technology (KTH), Stockholm, Sweden. He is also a Program Manager in the Services and IT implementation department at the national Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems (VINNOVA).

Social Hacking. Inventing Norms for the Information Common

Andrius Kulikauskas

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Andrius Kulikauskas Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of California at San Diego - Director of the Minciu Sodas laboratory, Vilnius, Lithuania, <http://www.ms.lt>.

"open" issues in scholarly communication

Susanna Mornati,

In 1998 the expression 'open-source software' began to spread among software developers. The idea of 'free software' (in its meaning of 'freely circulating', not of 'free of charge') had been there for a much longer time, nonetheless the word 'open', due to its slight ideologic burden, had an unexpected wide circulation, and was adopted by industries and services based on ICT developments. Even scholarly communication, and more specifically scholarly publishing of research results, has been affected by new technologies, thus revealing the so-called 'serials crisis'. Traditional publishing models, based on expensive services provided by large international publishers, now have to face the alternative of 'open access' via 'open archives'. The technological framework based on the OAI-PMH protocol provides interoperability to eprints repositories, and the opportunity to build a huge, world-wide, and distributed archive of scientific literature. This talk will deal with implementation practices, such as the E-LIS case, and describe the AEPIC-OA project, a national platform for Italian open archives.

Susanna Mornati - Project Leader of AEPIC "Academic E-Publishing Infrastructures - CILEA". CILEA is a not-for-profit consortium pooling nine universities in Lombardia. It provides ICT services to universities, research centres, public and private organizations and enterprises, and professional advice in the dissemination, design, and implementation of advanced technologies in the fields of high performance computing, networking services, and informatics.

Creative Commons - Some rights reserved

Herkko Hietanen,

The creation and modification of personal creative digital content is increasing. More and more content is created by non-professional authors whose goals aren't economically driven. In this paper we describe copyright licensing system 'Creative Commons' that allows authors to tailor licenses to suit their needs for digital distribution. The goal of the Creative Commons [later referred as CC] licenses is to preserve author's copyright and at the same time encourage sharing and recycling of works. CC uses a Web application that helps authors licence their works as free for certain well defined uses, on certain conditions. Paper describes legal challenges and advantages that open content distribution models pose on copyright licensing in digital environment.

Herkko Hietanen works as a researcher at Helsinki Institute for Information Technology (www.hiit.fi) where he has led the translation of Creative Commons Licenses in Finland. Herkko Hietanen is a partner in law firm which is specialised to open source licensing (www.turre.com). Herkko also was a founding member of the [NGO] Electronic Frontier Finland (www.ffi.org).

Miksike LearningFolders - an open source movement in educational publishing and online learning

Mihkel Pilo,

Current paper speaks about changes in education while we move from "schoolhouse based" educational model to "network based" education and brings a real-world evidence that this change is not just a theory, but it's happening already. Miksike Learning Environment has worked in Estonia with this concept for regular schools since 1994. Miksike gives away more than 25 000 worksheets in HTML eWorksheets and offers a set of collaborative learning services to facilitate learners in constructing their knowledge. The same concept is being developed further with the Socrates-Minerva supported project LearningFolders, which involves partners from Austria, Germany, Italy, Slovenia and Sweden.

Mihkel Põlv MIKSIKE Betooni 9, 51014, Tartu, Eesti/Estonia.

Riflessioni giuridiche sull'utilizzo delle licenze open source

Giuseppe Sanseverino

Le strutture tipiche e comuni delle licenze e del sistema del dir. autore (quali sono i diritti che vengono riconosciuti ad un autore, come si esercitano, quali sono i tratti essenziali delle licenze) - come si utilizza una licenza (praticamente cosa significa quando si fa un'opera o si pubblica in internet) - pro e contro dell'utilizzo.

Giuseppe Sanseverino dottorando di ricerca in proprietà intellettuale e concorrenza presso l'Università di Pavia.



From www.wsis.org (draft):

A fundamental change from an industrial to information-based society is taking place. This information revolution affects the way people live, learn and work and how governments interact with civil society. Information is a powerful tool for economic and social development and this Summit will provide a unique opportunity for all key players to contribute actively to bridge the digital and knowledge divides. The first phase of the Summit in Geneva will adopt a Declaration of principles and a Plan of Action for implementation by governments, institutions and all sectors of civil society to deal with the new challenges of the ever-evolving information society, specifically identifying ways to help close the gap between the "haves" and "have nots" of access to the global information and communication network. Development themes will be a key focus in the second phase in Tunisia and it will assess progress that has been made and adopt any further Action Plan to be taken

Telecommunications are playing an increasingly important role at the political, social and cultural level. A new-networked economy and a knowledge-based information society have emerged in our midst. The way people live, learn, work and relate to each other is being unalterably changed

The digital revolution is leading to the development of entirely new forms of social and economic interaction and new communities in a borderless cyberspace. Unlike the industrial revolution of the last century, the information and communications technology (ICT) revolution has the potential to spread rapidly and touch every life. At the heart of this revolution is the power of information and communication technologies that allows people to access information and knowledge instantaneously, anywhere in the world.

ICTs spur the creation of economic and social 'networks' of individuals and communities. The power of these networks is their ability to connect diverse groups by allowing them to access and exchange information and knowledge that is crucial for their socio-economic development. Traders and entrepreneurs benefit from ICTs through the opportunities created by promoting their businesses nationally, regionally and globally. As well, ICT offers the possibility of delivering basic health and education services more efficiently because people can have access to them from their own communities.

Increasing our ability to communicate and share information and knowledge increases the possibility for a more peaceful and prosperous world for all of its inhabitants. However, the majority of the world's people will not be able to benefit from this information revolution unless they are enabled to participate fully in the emerging knowledge-based society.

The promise of the Information Society The universal human values of equality, and justice, democracy, solidarity, mutual tolerance, human dignity, economic progress, protection of the environment, and respect for diversity are the foundations for a truly inclusive global information society

The World Summit will provide a unique opportunity for all key stakeholders to develop a common vision and understanding of the information society and to create a strategic plan of action to realize this vision for the benefit of all humanity

The Summit has been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly as an effective means to assist the United Nations in fulfilling the goals of the Millennium declaration. The Millennium Summit recognized the key role of partnerships involving governments, bilateral and multilateral development agencies, the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders in making ICTs an important component for sustainable development. ITU is the UN agency organizing the Summit and is responsible for bringing together all of the stakeholders with the scientific, technical, economic and policy expertise capable of helping world leaders, the private sector, and the NGO community to formulate and implement a shared vision for utilizing ICTs to connect marginalized communities to the Information Age

UN Action Plan The Final Plan of Action will be adopted at the first phase of the Summit in December in Geneva,