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# Open Everything: How to Find Free, Reusable Content Online

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# Open Everything



**How to find free, reusable content online**

Rhode Island Library Association Conference 2016 • May 25, 2016

Cover slide



ANDREE

### What does it mean to be “open?”

- Is “open” the same as “free”?
- What is the difference between something that is free to read, view, or listen to versus something that can be reused or repurposed?
- Why does this matter?

We know that libraries are not passive spaces, but spaces that lend themselves to people creating, to producing new knowledge and outputs.

True openness leads to:

- Creating, not just consuming.
- Active engagement, not just passive ingestion.

Open materials facilitate creativity, allowing us to produce something new and not be limited to received culture.

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Word cloud created with <http://www.wordclouds.com/>.

# “Copyright, what’s copyright?”

Copyright grants authors certain exclusive rights for a limited period of time.

This “bundle of rights” include the rights:

- To **reproduce** the work
- To prepare **derivative works** based on upon the work (e.g. adaptations, translations)
- To **distribute copies** of the work
- To **perform** and **display** the work publicly

## ANDREE

Goal of copyright law, as grounded in the U.S. Constitution, is to promote the progress of science and the useful arts.

“Limited” period of time not so limited: author’s lifetime plus 70 years.

Copyright is a bundle of exclusive rights.

These rights are intended to encourage authors to create, thereby providing society with valuable works.

A copyright owner has the exclusive right to do and to authorize others to do any of the following:

- To reproduce the work in copies or phonorecords
- To prepare derivative works based up on the work
- To distribute copies or phonorecords of the work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease, or lending
- To perform the work publicly, in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and choreographic works, pantomimes, and motion pictures and other audiovisual works
- To display the work publicly, in the case of literary, musical, dramatic, and

- choreographic works, pantomimes, and pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works, including the individual images of a motion picture or other audiovisual work
- To perform the work publicly (in the case of sound recordings) by means of a digital audio transmission

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0QiO\\_H0-ok8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0QiO_H0-ok8)

## What is a license?

A license is **permission** from a copyright holder to exercise some or all of the bundle of exclusive rights inherent in copyright, often for a specific purpose.

A license can be *exclusive* (essentially a transfer of copyright) or *non-exclusive* (others can be given the same permission).

### ANDREE

There are exceptions to copyright (e.g. fair use and first sale) which in some situations allow the use of copyrighted materials without permission.

But, as a general rule, we are not free to re-use copyrighted material, even if it is available for free on the Internet to read, view, or listen to.

This means that, for example:

- Using an image for a science fair poster,
- Handing out problem sets from an online textbook to students in a class,
- Incorporating a song into a YouTube video you make, or
- Reproducing a poem in as part of a collage,

Are all likely violations of copyright.

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If a copyright holder sues you for infringement, you can be liable for:

- The actual dollar amount of damages and lost profits or a penalty of up to \$150,000 for each work infringed and
- Attorney fees and court costs

Willful copyright violation can even result in jail time.

Thus, using copyrighted materials is not risk-free, especially if there is a chance that what you do with them might end up online.

Of course, you could seek permission, or a license, to use an all-rights-reserved copyrighted work, but this can be expensive and time consuming.

In many situations it is far better to find materials with open licenses or that are in the public domain. These can be used without fear of copyright violation.

=====

Source: <http://www.lib.purdue.edu/uco/CopyrightBasics/penalties.html>

Source: <http://guides.lib.umich.edu/permissions>



# Creative Commons licenses



Allow creators to convey “some rights reserved”.

- 6 licenses allowing varying levels of re-use
  - [Attribution](#) always required (best practice: TASL)
  - Commercial vs. Non-Commercial
  - Derivatives vs. No Derivatives
  - Share-Alike
- 3 layers -- Legal license; human-readable; and machine-readable
- Finding CC resources: try [CC Search](#) or Google Advanced

JULIA

A specific set of copyright licenses that often accompany Open Access content are Creative Commons licenses. Simple for creators and users to understand, they convey “some rights reserved”. In other words, anyone can re-use the work without needing to seek permission or provide payment, as long as they adhere to the conditions of the license (show CC licenses page?)

For some background:

CC licenses were first released in 2002; in the last five years usage has nearly tripled to 1.1 billion. This includes (roughly):

391 million photos and artworks

46.9 million articles, stories and documents

1.4 million research journal articles

18.4 million videos

4 million audio tracks

76,000 open educational resources

(Source: <http://www.cbc.ca/news/technology/creative-commons-ryan-merkley-1.3354538>)

There are 6 licenses allowing re-use under various conditions.... All require Attribution Other requirements include commercial vs. noncommercial; “no derivatives”, and “share alike”

CC licenses have 3 layers--a full Legal Code, the "Commons Deed" human-readable version, and a machine-readable code for search engines and databases to recognize.

Attribution is always required and there are some best practices for providing attribution (show examples -- note "TASL" Title Author Source License)

# Public domain

## Copyright-free!

- Published before copyright law
- Copyright protection expired (pre-1923 in the U.S.; see <http://copyright.cornell.edu/resources/publicdomain.cfm> )
- Copyright protection lost or never acquired (1923-1963 U.S.)
- Dedicated to the Public Domain by the author (e.g. [CC0 license](#))
- Never protected by copyright law
  - U.S. government documents are usually PD

Source: Fishman, Stephen. *The Public Domain*, 6th edition. 2012.

## JULIA

Another category of re-usable works are works in the Public Domain, which are not in copyright at all. The public domain exists because, as Andree mentioned, the main reason for copyright is to promote the progress of culture. After a while, the exclusive rights of the author expire, so that the work can enter the public domain and be freely used. There are 5 main categories of PD works (see slide)

Compliance: There is generally no compliance required, but attribution is always a scholarly best practice.

See

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyright\\_status\\_of\\_work\\_by\\_the\\_U.S.\\_government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyright_status_of_work_by_the_U.S._government)

<https://www.usa.gov/government-works>

<http://www.publicdomainsherpa.com/us-government-works.html>

<http://www.cendi.gov/publications/04-8copyright.html#30>

<http://publicdomainreview.org>

# Open culture

## Collections from libraries, archives, museums...

Some are easier to search by rights than others. Try:

Internet Archive — <https://archive.org/about/faqs.php#1069>

Europeana — <http://www.europeana.eu/portal/>

Digital Public Library of America — <http://dp.la/>

***See handout for extensive list, esp. museums!***

JULIA

Now we are going to talk about some specific resources you can use to find open content, starting with cultural content from libraries, museums, archives, and other cultural heritage institutions. There are so many sites you can check out, especially as many museums and archives that used to sell copies of PD content are now making high resolution digitized images available for free. See handout for EXTENSIVE, overwhelming list.

Three best bets I'd suggest are the Internet Archive, Europeana, and the Digital Public Library of America.

The Internet Archive is a massive online digital library, and famous of course for the Wayback Machine archive of websites. It can be searched by PD and CC licenses, and in the FAQ you can see they have created searches for these licenses.

Europeana is a cultural heritage site for Europe, and you *can filter* search results by "Can I Use It?"

DPLA: Records include rights statements but they vary widely, are not standardized, and not searchable; they are working on this (per Emily Gore presentation at Archiving 2016) - both standardization of licenses, and faceting by license type

# Books

- Mainly digitized from print
  - [HathiTrust Digital Library](#)
  - [Project Gutenberg](#)
- New OA books
  - [Directory of Open Access Books](#) (scholarly)
    - Also see [OAPEN](#) Library
    - Peer-reviewed, Open Access academic books
  - [Open Library](#) (popular; mix of new & old books)

When it comes to books, there are sources that lean towards digitized older books, new OA books, and either scholarly or popular books.

HathiTrust Digital Library (show) contains many of the library books that were digitized as part of the Google Books project. Many of the books are in the public domain (with a smaller subset having CC licenses) and can be viewed in the browser. When you do a search (demo “elephants”), the results default to “Full View” which means full text access. A partner login is required to download the full PDF. You can also click on all results to see the search-only books which give you snippets like in G Books.

Project Gutenberg (show) is another source for mostly digitized public domain books. One particularly nice feature is that you can get multiple formats of a book, including e-book formats like epub and Kindle. [demo using “elephants”] The vast majority of books in Project Gutenberg are public domain, although on their Terms of Use page (click here), they state that they don’t use the term “Public Domain” because it’s confusing -- they have a very extensive Terms of Use, and mainly they say always check the license in the book .

For new Open Access books that are mainly *scholarly* in nature, the DOAB aims to increase the discoverability of OA books. An initiative of the OAPEN Foundation. Harvests metadata and links to Open Access books from publisher sites. **Books must have an OA license (such as Creative Commons) to be included -- meaning the directory only includes books that are fully open, free to read *and* share.**

The OAPEN Library is another initiative of the OAPEN foundation. It contains the full-text of books that are free to read, some of which are also free to share.

**Open Library** is a good source for more popular books, a mix of new and old books. It's a project of the Internet Archive that was founded by Brewster Kahle, Aaron Swartz, and others. It aims to be a catalog of all published books, and also lends books out. There are a variety of e-book lending options including partnerships with public libraries, and an extensive collection for print-disabled patrons.

# Journal Articles

- Open Access journals -- try [DOAJ](#)
- Repositories
  - [OpenDOAR](#)
    - Indexes and describes repositories; expanded to search repository content
- OA academic databases like [PubMed Central](#)
- Can't forget [Google Scholar](#)
  - Cannot search by license type, but search results show availability

To find high-quality Open Access journals, try searching the Directory of Open Access Journals (show). You can also browse by subject. The DOAJ has high standards for inclusion and a strict application process, so you can be sure these are high quality, legitimate OA journals with fully Open Access content.

Repositories--which may be institution-based or subject-based--also provide access to Open Access journal articles. For example, at URI we deposit copies of articles by URI faculty members. Using OpenDOAR (show), you can search for repositories and across repository content. There are other repository search engines we have listed on our handout.

There are also Open Access academic databases like PubMed Central. As you may know, government funding agencies are increasingly requiring grantees to make the results of their research available Open Access. PubMed Central has become the designated repository for the NIH and other participating funders, so it contains a great deal of recent scientific research.

And of course, Google Scholar is always a great place to start, and indexes content from many of these other sources. You can't search by license type unfortunately, but the results do show when the full text of the content is available.

## **Open Educational Resources (OER)**

“OER are teaching, learning, and research resources that reside in the public domain or have been released under an intellectual property license that permits their free use and re-purposing by others. Open educational resources include full courses, course materials, modules, textbooks, streaming videos, tests, software, and any other tools, materials, or techniques used to support access to knowledge.”

— William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

ANDREE

Definition of OER: <http://www.hewlett.org/programs/education/open-educational-resources>



## OER 5R activities

OERs should be licensed in a manner that provides users with free and perpetual permission to engage in the 5R activities:

- **Retain** — the right to make, own, and control copies of the content (e.g., download, duplicate, store, and manage)
- **Reuse** — the right to use the content in a wide range of ways (e.g., in a class, in a study group, on a website, in a video)

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5 R's: <http://opencontent.org/definition/> (Open Content Project, David A. Wiley)

See also: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open\\_content](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_content)

## OER 5R activities, cont.

- **Revise** — the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself (e.g., translate the content into another language)
- **Remix** — the right to combine the original or revised content with other material to create something new (e.g., incorporate the content into a mashup)
- **Redistribute** — the right to share copies of the original content, your revisions, or your remixes with others (e.g., give a copy of the content to a friend)

Source: Open Content Project, <http://opencontent.org/definition/>

ANDREE

5 R's: <http://opencontent.org/definition/> (Open Content Project, David A. Wiley)

See also: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open\\_content](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_content)

FREE. OPEN-SOURCE. PEER-REVIEWED.  
HIGH-QUALITY TEXTBOOKS FOR YOUR COLLEGE COURSE.



ANDREE

Example of OER textbooks.

OpenStax College Textbooks — <https://openstaxcollege.org/books>

Based at Rice University, OpenStax College creates peer-reviewed textbooks for common college courses, written by professional content developers.

All textbook content is licensed under CC BY; textbooks can be modified by users.

The screenshot shows the OER Commons website interface. At the top left is the OER Commons logo with the tagline 'OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES'. To the right is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the text 'Search'. Further right are links for 'Register Now!', 'Log In', and 'Help'. Below the search bar are navigation links: 'Discover / Create / Connect / Learn More'. The main content area shows search results for 'introduction psychology (38)'. On the left is a 'Refine your search' sidebar with dropdown menus for 'Education Standards', 'Subject Area', 'Education Level', 'Material Type', 'Conditions of Use', 'Content Source', 'Primary User', 'Media Format', and 'Educational Use'. The search results list two items. The first is 'Introduction to Psychology (Textbook)' with a 5-star rating, a snippet of text, and metadata: Subject: Psychology, Material Type: Textbooks, Provider: University of Minnesota, Provider Set: Open Textbook Library, Author: Charles Stangor. The second item is 'Introduction to Psychology' with a 5-star rating and a snippet: 'This course offers students an engaging introduction to the essential topics in...'. The interface includes a 'Save' button, 'Per page' (20), 'By' (Relevance), and 'View' options.

## ANDREE

Example of OER repository.

OER Commons — <https://www.oercommons.org/>

An online repository of over 50,000 high-quality open educational resources for all subject areas and education levels.

Search results can be filtered by:

- Education Standards (e.g. Common Core)
- Subject Area
- Education Level (including Upper Primary, Middle School, High School, Community College / Lower Division, College / Upper Division, Graduate / Professional, Career / Technical, Adult Education)
- Material Type (e.g., Activities and Labs, Assessments, Audio Lectures, Case Study, Full Course, Homework and Assignments, Instructional Material, Lecture Notes, Lesson Plans, Readings, Syllabi, Textbooks, Video Lectures)
- Conditions of Use (“No Strings Attached,” “Remix and Share,” and “Read the Fine Print”)
- Content Source (author or content provider)

- Primary User (student or teacher)
- Media Format (e.g., Audio, Downloadable docs, eBook, Graphics/Photos, Interactive, Text/HTML, Video)
- Educational Use (Curriculum / Instruction, Professional Development, Informal Education)

Viewing 22 results matching

poetry



"poetry" ✕

CLEAR ALL



VERIFIED

HarvardX  
AmPoX.1Poetry in America: The Poetry  
of Early New EnglandArchived  
Starts: September 10, 2014

VERIFIED

BUx  
ARPO222x

The Art of Poetry

Current  
Starts: March 29, 2016HarvardX  
AmPoX.3

Poetry in America: Whitman

Archived  
Starts: January 7, 2015

## Refine your search

## Availability

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Current       | 10 |
| Starting Soon | 1  |
| Self-Paced    | 6  |
| Archived      | 11 |

## Subjects

|                              |    |
|------------------------------|----|
| Art & Culture                | 11 |
| Education & Teacher Training | 1  |
| Engineering                  | 1  |
| ...                          | -  |

## ANDREE

Example of OER courses.

edX — <https://www.edx.org/>

Non-profit organization that offers over 650 MOOCs (massive open online courses) at the university level in a wide range of disciplines.

Many but not all courses are free.

Participating institutions include Harvard, MIT, UC Berkeley, Boston University, and many more.

Search results can be filtered by:

- Availability (current, starting soon, self-paced, archived)
- Subject
- Courses & Programs (e.g. "Verified" which means you can earn a certificate; "X-series" which is a series of courses in an area for which you can earn certificate)
- Schools & Partners
- Level (Advanced, Intermediate, Introductory)

- Language

# Images

Best bets:

[Flickr](#) (filter results by license)

[Google](#) (filter results by usage rights)

[Wikimedia commons](#) (just search)



"Panamanian Golden Frog female *Atelopus zeteki*" by Brian Gratwicke is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

ANDREE

**Flickr** -- <https://www.flickr.com>

Search for *Panamanian golden frog*

In upper left, choose "Any license" drop-down and change to "All creative commons"

Enter image to view license.

**Google** -- <https://images.google.com>

Search for *Panamanian golden frog*

Click on "Search tools" above search results

Use "Usage rights" drop-down to "Labeled for noncommercial reuse"

Click on image, then click on "Visit page"

View license terms

**Wikimedia Commons** -- <https://commons.wikimedia.org/>

In search box, enter *Panamanian golden frog*

Enter image

View license terms

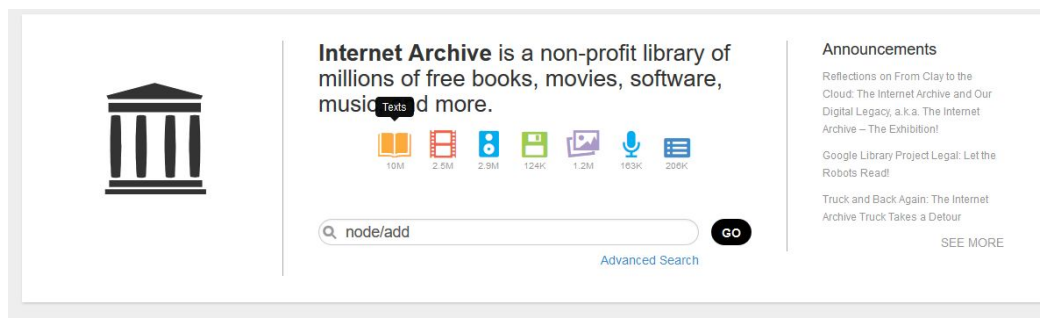
=====

Creative Commons, "Best Practices for Attribution," [https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/Best\\_practices\\_for\\_attribution](https://wiki.creativecommons.org/wiki/Best_practices_for_attribution) (accessed May 2, 2016).





# Video & Sound Recording

A screenshot of the Internet Archive homepage. On the left is the Internet Archive logo, a classical building with columns. To the right of the logo, the text reads: "Internet Archive is a non-profit library of millions of free books, movies, software, music and more." Below this text are six icons representing different media types: books (10M), film (2.5M), software (2.9M), images (124K), video (1.2M), and audio (163K). Below the icons is a search bar with the text "node/add" and a "GO" button. To the right of the search bar is a link for "Advanced Search". On the far right, there is an "Announcements" section with three items: "Reflections on From Clay to the Cloud: The Internet Archive and Our Digital Legacy, a.k.a. The Internet Archive – The Exhibition!", "Google Library Project Legal: Let the Robots Read!", and "Truck and Back Again: The Internet Archive Truck Takes a Detour". Below the announcements is a link for "SEE MORE".

[Moving Image Archive](#)  
[Audio Archive](#)

## ANGEL

The Internet Archive was mentioned early as a resource for basically everything, so it won't surprise you that the 'Moving Image Archive' and 'Audio Archive' are also handy.

*Click 'Moving Image Archive' link.*

As you can see there are many collections to browse through, of note:

- The cultural and academic films collection
- The home movies collection

And

- the stock footage collection

*Click 'Audio Archive' link.*

In the audio archive collections include:

- Live music, which has recordings of live concerts
- 78 RPMs and cylinder recordings, lots of classics

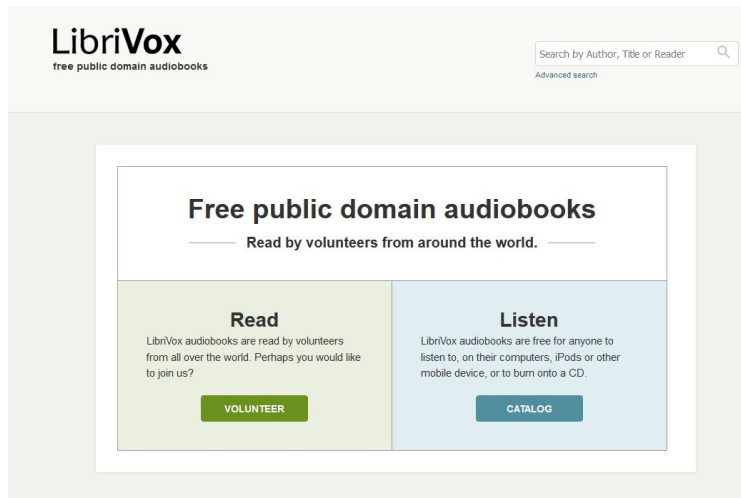
And

- Audio books, including those produced by LibriVox

*Next slide*



# Video & Sound Recording



## ANGEL

LibriVox volunteers record themselves reading books that are in the public domain. The titles and productions are managed by 'Book Coordinators' who post projects that need readers, keep track of project completion and send it out to quality control when done.

Any number of classics are available to download, listen through Itunes or an RSS reader.

# Software

[GitHub](#)

[SourceForge](#)

[Internet Archive Software Collection](#)



## ANGEL

GitHub - Developer and code focused GitHub is where open source code/projects live. A good place if you know what you're looking for, have the hardware and know how to get it running.

For example, Emory provides various library database/software downloads and plugins.

*-Github -Emory*

*-Find 'Open Emory'*

Like 'Open Emory' "an open-access repository for scholarly articles, based on Fedora Commons"

*Scroll to bottom of 'Open Emory' page and follow that link.*

Or, 'The Keep'

*Go back to Emory GitHub and find 'The Keep', scroll to bottom of page*

For more out-of-the-box solutions there's:

SourceForge, which provides complete package software and allows you to filter by license.

*Follow link -- search 'graphics'*

And of course, internet archive, which has complete, old school software.

*Follow link -- search 'Oregon Trail'*

# Software

The screenshot shows the AlternativeTo website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Which app do you want to replace?" and a "FIND APPS" button. Below the search bar, there is a banner for "LIGHTROOM MAKES HDR A SNAP." with a "Learn more" button. The main content area features the Adobe Photoshop entry, which includes the Adobe logo, the text "Adobe Photoshop", and a description: "Adobe Photoshop is a raster graphics editor developed and published by Adobe Systems for Windows... Created by Adobe Systems". There are also buttons for "COMMERCIAL", "MAC OS X", and "WINDOWS". Below the description, there are three small images: a dark square, a landscape photo, and a white square with a plus sign. At the bottom of the entry, there are buttons for "MORE APP INFO" and "OFFICIAL WEBSITE".

Alternatives to Adobe Photoshop for **all platforms** with **any license**

## ANGEL

AlternativeToo is directory that can help you find an alternative resource. As you can see you can limit results by your OS and what type of license you want.

Go to site, talk about Adobe Alternatives. Then search 'room reservation' and show drop down filter for Open Source.

# Thank you!

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Angel Ferria • [aferria@uri.edu](mailto:aferria@uri.edu)

Handout: <https://goo.gl/4zNkVf>

Slides: <https://goo.gl/1FW4qY>

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Handout: <https://goo.gl/4zNkVf>

Slides: <https://goo.gl/1FW4qY>