Welcome to the online supplement for Part V of the second edition of Information Services Today: An Introduction, edited by Sandra Hirsh. This online supplement contains additional information to extend your learning and understanding of the topics covered in this book. Specifically, you will find supplemental online resources, recommended readings, additional content that does not appear in the book, and other information. See also the webinars for this section at:

http://ischool.sjsu.edu/informationservicestoday/webinars
Chapter 29 - Information Policy

Online Resources

- American Civil Liberties Union
- Electronic Privacy Information Center
- Electronic Frontier Foundation
- Freedom of Information Act
- Freedom to Read Statement (ALA)
- Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgendered Round Table
- Information Handyman
- International Intellectual Freedom Basics (ALA)
- The Internet Society
- Library Bill of Rights (ALA)
- Office of Information Technology Policy (ALA)
- Patriot Act
- Paul Howard Award for Courage (ALA)

Recommended Reading

American Library Association (ALA). “Network Neutrality.”


Chapter 30 - Information Ethics

Online Resources

- ALA Committee on Professional Ethics
- ALA Washington Office Newsline
- Children’s Internet Protection Act
- Choose Privacy Week
- Code of Ethical Business Practice (AIIP)
- Code of Ethics (ALA)
- Code of Ethics for Librarians and Other Information Workers (IFLA)
- Journal of Information Ethics
- Journal of Intellectual Freedom and Privacy
- Office for Intellectual Freedom (ALA)
- SAA Code Values Statement and Code of Ethics

Recommended Readings


Chapter 31 - Copyright and Creative Commons

Online Resources - Copyright Acts

- Digital Millennium Copyright Act
- Section 102 of the Copyright Act
- Section 106 of the Copyright Act
- Section 107 – Fair Use
- Section 108 - the library exception
- Section 109 - the first sale doctrine
- Section 512 of the Copyright Act, Safe Harbor
- Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations
- U.S. Copyright Law Title 17
- U.S. Copyright office

Online Resources - Offices and Centers

- Columbia Copyright Advisory Office
- Copyright Term and the Public Domain in the United States
- Creative Commons
- Department of Commerce Internet Policy Task Force
- Information Licensing
- Stanford Copyright and Fair Use Center
The Library Copyright Alliance

Online Resources - Treaties

- Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled.
- WIPO Copyright Treaty
- WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty

Recommended Readings


Liu, Chin-Chung, Chia-Ching Lin, Kuei-Yuen Deng, Ying-Tien Wu, and Chin-Ching Tsai. “Online Knowledge Sharing Experience with Creative Commons.” Online Information


**Chapter 32 - Information Licensing**

*Online Resources - License models for digital content licenses*

- [California Digital Library](#)
- [JISC Collections](#)
- [LIBLICENSE: Licensing Digital Content](#)
- [Ontario Council of University Libraries: Model Licenses](#)

*Online Resources - Vendor Examples of Different Licensed Content Business Models*

Note: Most vendors and publishers do not post full price lists and all details of their models including the license terms. Most require contacting them directly for complete information.

These examples provide relatively complete information pages:

- [American Psychological Association Databases and Electronic Resources](#)
- [Association for Computing Machinery Digital Library](#)

*Recommended Readings*

Dygert, Claire and Langendorfer, Jeanne M. “Fundamentals of E-Resource Licensing.” *The
Gasaway, Laura. “Copyright Questions and Answers for Information Professionals: From the Columns of Against the Grain.” Purdue University Press, (2013).


Mirchin, David and Miriam Zemelman. "Licensing Agreements: Reading the Fine Print."


Chapter 33 - Open Access

Online Resources

- Confederation of Open Access Repositories (COAR)
- Creative Commons
- Directory of Open Access Journals
- Harvard Model Open Access Policy
- Open Archives Initiative Protocols (OAI)
- Open Access Overview
- Open Access Repositories (COAR)
Recommended Readings


Chapter 34 - Information Privacy and Cybersecurity

*Online Resources - Acts and Laws*

- Canada’s Charter of Rights and Freedom
- Canada’s Privacy Act of 1983
- Canada’s Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents act of 2000
- Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 (COPPA)
- Federal Information Security Management Act
- Freedom of Information and Privacy Act
- Fair and Accurate Credit Transaction Act
- Fair Credit Reporting Act
- Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)
- Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act
- Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPPA)
- Judicial Redress Act
- Patriot Act
- Privacy Act of 1974
- Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA)

*Online Resources - Departments and Programs*

- Department of Homeland Security
- Fair Information Practice Principles
- Federal Trade Commission
Federal Communications Commission
Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity
Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada
Privacy: An Interpretation of the Library Bill of Rights

Online Resources - International

- Asia - Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Privacy Framework
- EU General Data Protection Regulation
- Guidelines Governing the Protection and Transborder Data Flows of Personal Data (OECD Guidelines)
- EU General Data Protection Regulation

Online Resources - Associations and Centers

- Center for Democracy & Technology
- Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF)
- Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC)
- International Association of Privacy Professionals
- National Cyber Security Alliance

Online Resources - Guides

- Protect Your Privacy Online
- Protecting Your Privacy Consumer Guide
Online Resources - Library Privacy Policy Examples

- New York Public Library Privacy Policy
- Toronto Public Library Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Policy

Recommended Readings


Chapter 35 - Intellectual Freedom

Online Resources

- 1994 Cooperative Children’s Book Center Survey
- Banned Books Week Coalition
- Children’s Internet Protection Act
- Choose Privacy Week, ALA
- Committee on Professional Ethics
- Freedom to Read Foundation
- Intellectual Freedom Committee, ALA
- Intellectual Freedom Roundtable, ALA
- Library Bill of Rights, ALA
- Office for Intellectual Freedom, ALA

Online Resources - Intellectual Freedom Awards

- Eli M. Oboler
- Gerald Hodges
- John Phillip Immroth
- LeRoy C. Merritt Humanitarian Fund

Recommended Reading
Case Examples of Professionals Who Lost Their Job Dealing with Legal Scenarios of IF

An example is the case of the University of Colorado's Ward Churchill. In his article “Some People Push Back: On the Justice of Roosting Chickens,” he stated that some of the more imperialistic financial dealings of some of the people in the World Trade Towers, the target of 9/11 terrorist attacks, made many financiers complicit, made them “little Eichmanns.” (Adolf Eichmann was a mild-mannered bureaucrat under Hitler, responsible for the logistics of internment and extermination of Jews.) Churchill lost his job, was censured by the Governor and State Legislature (which threatened to withhold funding from the school if the professor was not fired), and lost a court appeal to get his job back (check out: http://www.denverpost.com/2012/09/10/fired-colorado-professor-ward-churchill-loses-supreme-
Key Cases on the Right to Speak Freely:


Key Cases Exploring Freedom of Expression in Schools

- *Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District*, 393 U.S. 503, 89 S.Ct. 733, 21 L.Ed.2d 731 (1969). In this seminal case considering the First Amendment rights of students (John F. Tinker, Christopher Eckhardt, and Mary Beth Tinker) who were expelled after they wore black armbands to school in symbolic protest of the Vietnam War, the Supreme Court held that students “do not shed their constitutional rights at the schoolhouse gate” and that the First Amendment protects public school students' rights to express political and social views. But the Supreme Court balances the rights of students, even student journalists, with other institutional aims.

part of a high school journalism class, the student staff filed suit claiming violation of their First Amendment rights. The principal defended his action on the grounds that he was protecting the privacy of the pregnant students described, protecting younger students from inappropriate references to sexual activity and birth control, and protecting the school from a potential libel action. The Supreme Court held that the principal acted reasonably and did not violate the students' First Amendment rights. A school need not tolerate student speech, the Court declared, “that is inconsistent with its 'basic educational mission,' even though the government could not censor similar speech outside the school.” In addition, the Court found the newspaper was part of the regular journalism curriculum and subject to extensive control by a faculty member. The school, thus, did not create a public forum for the expression of ideas, but instead maintained the newspaper “as supervised learning experience for journalism students.” The Court concluded that “educators do not offend the First Amendment by exercising editorial control over the style and content of student speech in school-sponsored expressive activities so long as their actions are reasonably related to legitimate pedagogical concerns.” The Court strongly suggested that supervised student activities that “may fairly be characterized as part of the school curriculum,” including school-sponsored publications and theatrical productions, were subject to the authority of educators. The Court cautioned, however, that this authority does not justify an educator's attempt “to silence a student's personal expression that happens to occur on the school premises.”

Also check out:

Key Cases on the Right to Privacy and Anonymity

- **Stanley v. Georgia**, 394 U.S. 55, 22 L. Ed. 2d 542, 89 S. Ct. 1243 (1969). A man found to possess obscene materials in his home for his private use was convicted of possessing obscene materials in violation of the state laws of Georgia. The Supreme Court overturned the conviction, holding that the Constitution protects the right to receive information and ideas, regardless of their social worth, and to be generally free from governmental intrusions into one's privacy on the grounds that the government “cannot constitutionally premise legislation on the desirability of controlling a person's private thoughts.”

Also check out:


Key Cases About Obscenity and Indecency

- **Miller v. California**, 413 U.S. 15, 93 S.Ct. 2607, 37 L.Ed.2d. 419 (1973): In this case, the U.S. Supreme Court mapped out its famous three-part definition of obscenity. First, the average person, applying contemporary community standards, must find that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to prurient interests; second, that it depicts or describes, in a
patently offensive way, sexual conduct as defined by state law; and third, that the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value. The Court ruled that community standards and state statutes that describe sexual depictions to be suppressed could be used to prosecute Miller, who operated one of the largest West Coast mail order businesses dealing in sexually explicit materials.

Also check out: