



# Sloop News

N. 3 – March 2006



## COPYRIGHT AND COPYLEFT: THE OPEN SOURCE MOVEMENT

The leading idea in Sloop is to create a collection of learning materials, specifically designed to be used online, easily accessible, freely reusable, modifiable and flexible so as to be used in various contexts.

Here is why the partners have decided to choose LOs, that is minimum chunks because they prove more easily reusable and modifiable than highly structured and contextualized materials. It is clear that copyright materials can only partially or cannot be reused.

For this reason one of the first decisions to take was which copyright was suitable to produce LOs inside Sloop and to upload them on the platform. The first hypothesis was to transfer the Free/Libre Open Source model to the learning contents.

The Free Software movement appears at the beginning of the years '80's, mainly by Richard Stallman, the promoter of *Free Learning Foundation*. According to Stallman the word free indicates something that is not restricted or limited by rules. Free to be used, modified, improved, adapted and made available to the community. In 1983, the project GNU was launched: today GNU/Linux, as everybody knows, is an operating system with a wide slice of the market.

Two main streams, representing two different philosophical ideologies have gradually been developed inside the Free Software movement: one represented by the Stallman *Free Software Foundation* with a special attention towards the ethical aspect, the other represented by the *Open Source Initiative* which insists more on suitability.

The word Free Open Source Software (FOSS) or Free Libre Open Source Software (FLOSS) is hybrid and refers to the Open Source movement, neutral from the ideological point of view.

The success of this movement and the reliability of the software is highly pointed out by the prevailing position of Apache in the server

Internet field. In fact it is a free/open source software which runs both under Windows and Mac OS: A good 69/79% of the Internet server are Apache versus 20,92% of Windows servers!

MIT, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the first meaningful educational organization to release didactic materials under a copyleft licence.

Wikipedia also chose a free sharing of knowledge. Wikipedia draws another strong idea of FLOSS: the collaborative processing. Free Software and free contents can be alternative to software and content protected by copyright. The term copyleft was created to prevent situations in which somebody takes possession of a product that has been released on the market to be freely used and copyrights it. Contents are protected by GNU and Creative Commons licences.

According to GNU licence

- everyone can copy and redistribute, with or without alterations, materials published under this licence both profit or non-profit making;
- every copy made from the material has to be distributed under the same licence; an unabridged copy of the licence has to accompany the released document;
- if a great number of modified copies are reproduced, they must be available also in a "transparent" format in order to facilitate further alterations;
- the authors of a previous version must be indicated and also certain invariant sections specified by the original author referring to his relation to the document cannot be changed;
- if the document is modified, its title needs to be changed (unless the previous author allows to maintain it as it is).

The Creative Commons protect the spectrum between a total copyright and a public domain.

The basic Creative Commons elements, variously matchable, are:



#### **Attribution**

You must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author or licensor.



#### **NoDerivs**

You may not alter, transform, or build upon this work.



#### **NonCommercial**

You may not use this work for commercial purposes.



#### **Share alike**

If you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under a licence identical to this one.

As an example:

	<p><b>Attribution- NonCommercial - Share alike</b></p> <p>You are free</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to copy, distribute, display, and perform the work,</li><li>• to make derivative works,</li><li>• to make commercial use of the work,</li></ul> <p>under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>you must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author or licensor,</b></li><li>• <b>you may not use this work for commercial purposes,</b></li><li>• <b>if you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under a licence identical to this one,</b></li><li>• for any reuse or distribution, you must make clear to others the licence terms of this work,</li><li>• any of these conditions can be waived if you get permission from the copyright holder.</li></ul> <p>Your fair use and other rights are in no way affected by the above.</p>
--	---

The partners in SLOOP have chosen the Creative Commons so that teachers can choose how and under which conditions they want to share their own materials.

## **TO KNOW MORE ABOUT .....**

### **COPYRIGHT & COPYLEFT, OPEN SOURCE MOVEMENT**

- copyright: <http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyright>
- copyleft: <http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyleft>
- licenza GFDL (Gnu Free Documentation Licence): [http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU\\_Free\\_Documentation\\_License](http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU_Free_Documentation_License)
- GNU General Public Licence <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html>
- Creative Commons <http://creativecommons.org/>
- licenze Creative Commons: [http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative\\_Commons](http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative_Commons)
- Osi (Open Source Iniziative) <http://www.opensource.org/>
- Free Software Foundation, <http://www.gnu.org/>
- Linux, <http://www.linux.org>
- Wiley D., When Worlds Collide - The intersection of constructivism, learning objects, and peer-to-peer networking technologies, (2000), <http://www.reusability.org/collision.pdf> [jwww.reusability.org/collision.pdf](http://www.reusability.org/collision.pdf) (verified on 12-2-2006)

## LET'S KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER

THE PARTNERS	THE PARTNER OF THE DAY
<p>Promoter ITSOS "M. Curie"</p> <p>The <b>partners</b> in the project are:</p> <p><b>Italy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• METID (Metodi e Tecnologie Innovative per la Didattica) – Polytechnic of Milan</li> <li>• CNR -Istituto per le Tecnologie Didattiche – Department of Palermo</li> <li>• FORMAPER – Chamber of Commerce of Milan</li> <li>• Scierter (Ricerca e innovazione per la formazione) – Bologna</li> </ul> <p><b>Ireland</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DEIS – Department of Education Development - Cork Institute of Technology</li> <li>• Cork College of Commerce</li> </ul> <p><b>Spain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universitat Oberta de Catalunya</li> </ul> <p><b>Romania</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Dunarea de Jos" University - Galati</li> </ul> <p><b>Slovenia</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ljubljana University</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA</b></p> <p><b>Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering, Department of Chemical Education and Informatics Educational/Research (university)</b></p> <p>Foundation date: 1982</p> <p>The Department of Chemical Education and Informatics is one of the departments of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering. The team is rather small: there are 9 people involved in teaching and/or research, and two more technicians. We do not enroll our own students but provide teaching courses for approx. 500 students of various departments of the University of Ljubljana.</p> <p>Our Department also hosts two independent centres: UNESCO Centre for Chemical Studies and Centre for Scientific and Technical Informatics</p> <p>□ <b>Teaching</b></p> <p>The main mission is providing courses for future chemistry teachers. In addition, the staff provides courses for undergraduate studies in the scientific fields and offer two post-graduate programmes: chemistry education, and scientific and technical informatics and perform in-service training programmes for chemistry teachers in cooperation with the Institute of Education.</p> <p>□ <b>Research</b></p> <p>Basic and applied research is a main activity. In fact the Centre is involved in domestic and international projects in the fields of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- chemistry education (the role of ICT, effective teaching/learning strategies, assessment),</li> <li>- microencapsulation processes and technologies,</li> <li>- structure activity studies ( QSAR), chemistry of natural products</li> <li>- scientific and technical informatics using English for specific purposes (ESP)</li> </ul> <p>(for more information see <a href="http://www.ntfkii.uni-lj.si">www.ntfkii.uni-lj.si</a> )</p> <p>□ <b>e-learning activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- web portal KemInfo (<a href="http://www.keminfo.uni-lj.si">http://www.keminfo.uni-lj.si</a>) which includes materials for chemistry teachers and students at the primary and secondary school level. All the materials are the result of national projects in the field of promoting ICT for chemistry teaching/learning.</li> <li>- AnalChemWoc (<a href="http://www.ntfkii.uni-lj.si/analchemvoc/project1.htm">http://www.ntfkii.uni-lj.si/analchemvoc/project1.htm</a>) which gives examples for hands-on-approach to teaching/learning analytical chemistry for vocational schools,</li> <li>- web portal "Partnership between faculties and schools" (<a href="http://www.ntfkii.uni-lj.si/partnerstvo/">http://www.ntfkii.uni-lj.si/partnerstvo/</a>), with materials for teachers and a discussion forum, - materials for language learning (ESP) (<a href="http://www.ntfkii.uni-lj.si/anglescina">http://www.ntfkii.uni-lj.si/anglescina</a>) including web-based interactive exercises, glossaries, text corpora with concordances, lecture materials, modules for distant learning.</li> </ul>





Milan- Bruzzano: 20, 21 January 2006

**SLOOP first international meeting** with the participation of all partners.

Topics:

Educational and technical specifications in order to develop LOs

Specifications to follow for the development of a production environment, collection and use of LOs

Site and Intranet design

Licence Model (copyright/copyleft) for SLOOP LOs



ROME: 3 February at MIUR, Direzione Relazioni internazionali

**Meeting of Italian schools leaders in Programma Leonardo da Vinci pilot projects**

Project **SLOOP** was presented. The participants explored the possibility to create some interactions with other projects.



MILAN FIERA: 15, 16, 17, 18 March 2006

**EXPO del Capitale Umano, dell'Innovazione e dell'Internazionalizzazione:**

Exhibition meeting focused on the learning innovation as well as on new operative proposals in order to contribute to the development of competitiveness and to a better investment in human resources.

On. Letizia Moratti, Ministry of Education, University and Research and On. Maurizio Sacconi, opened the meeting.

Francesca Berengo, Mara Masseroni and Pierfranco Ravotto, presented SLOOP Project.

**SLOOP site is now open !**

Create a new account at <http://sloop.tes.mi.it/sloop>

**SLOOP NEWS 4 WILL BE ENTIRELY DEDICATED TO THE ON-LINE COURSE FOR TEACHERS: LEARNING TO PRODUCE LOS WITH THE RECOGNISED STANDARDS**