

Open Source Drug Discovery for Malaria Meeting - Session 2, Part 1, Richard Jefferson

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Part of the second session at the Open Source Drug Discovery for Malaria meeting at The University of Sydney, February 24th 2012. Speaker is [Richard Jefferson, Cambia and the Institute of Open Innovation](#).

Summary/annotations:

1. Cambia.org set up about 20 years go with the aim of shifting the demographic of problem solving. The tools built were initially scientific – i.e. enabling technologies. This was an academic success but a practical failure. In an innovation system the rate limiting step is conversion of an idea to a solution.

2. (2:12) The most important science is the science that fails but fails gracefully, since it provokes the most change. Cambia led to a biological open source movement to try to achieve more collaborative approaches. The latest moves are towards destroying information asymmetry, i.e. to de-risk innovation.
3. (4:39) Innovation cartography. The power of an evidence base for self-interest. The analogy of trade. For trade one needs a map to reduce risk. The story of the Portugese/Spanish dominance of trade, owing to a very substantial investment in cartography. Maps identify risks. The quality of a map depends on the quality of surveying. The monopoly on maps gave rise to low levels of competition between powers. 1596 – a Dutchman was working in Goa, found the entire stock of Portugese maps. Copied them, went back to Netherlands and published them, open access. This gave rise to an explosion of activity, e.g. the founding of both the Dutch and English East India Companies, i.e. the publication of de-risking tools gave rise to huge commercial activity and innovation in ship building, and in associated areas such as insurance. Knowledge space is the key to business in the modern age, rather than moving commodities. The same metaphors apply. To bring the analogy back – those with money employ patent attorneys and business professionals who are gatekeepers to information. They have risks and expenditures. They recoup the expenses by targeting big innovations, not the small. We need a social revolution to democratize innovation.
4. (12:25) Jefferson therefore built the Patent Lens. A transparent and inclusive innovation system. Patents are not the problem – they are part of the solution, as a great resource of our species' technical knowledge. Patents are challenging to read, but still valuable. They are information, but not knowledge, which is more the aim of the Lens – how do we improve how we use patents? Solving a problem is like doing a jigsaw. The solution must be: A) Visualizable - Most important part of a jigsaw is the box – which shows the basic idea. B) Comprehensive – a jigsaw contains all the pieces and can be completed. C) Bounded – has corners and edges. D) Standardizable the pieces only come in certain shapes. These make innovation work. Currently we don't provide these four requirements in many cases by default.
5. (18:00) Patents are a right to sue, not a right to do. 80-100 million patents exist. They are public documents and a huge resource. To understand them we need survey points. In journalism this is the Who What When Where Why – these apply also to patents and innovation. The Lens added a Which. The front page of a patent typically has all this information. The Lens is a prototype – beta at the moment – but currently has 80 million patents in it.
6. (21:13) Demonstration of the Patent Lens. Patents can be filtered easily by e.g. jurisdiction. Much of patent language is human-impenetrable. Need to allow automatic understanding of the text, allowing links between patents. Also need to be able to make links between patents and the academic literature.
7. (26:30) How the lens facilitates collaboration. Can integrate patents with people. Can annotate patents and share them; can generate collections for projects. Can embed analyses in any other pages. Allows using patents to provide data to support assertions (or not).
8. (29:28) Used this for Gates and malaria. Gates insist on a global access plan – how it's clear that your work will find its way to the people who need it? Need to show impediments to delivery/partnerships appropriate. Recent appointment at Gates of new head of global development. Lens developed with agile development, here a pharma patent attorney working with software engineers, and this team was asked to develop a patent landscape for malaria vaccines. So currently has all candidates, with relevant patents, and human-enriched information. Is using an old content management system, and will have more tools soon. Cartography analogy again, that people focus on their local area of interest, and the broader map is built in aggregate. Comment made that most patents that could be enforced are not. They are a valuable resource, in aggregate.
9. (35:44) Lens not yet live, so there will be bugs. Moving to Chinese, Korean and Japanese patents. Working generally with NCBI and Crossref, then want to move to the business literature, i.e. description of legal entities. The overall goal of the Lens is the removal of barriers to other people's creativity.

10. (38:10) Two questions from Mat Todd: 1) will the Lens include chemical structure searching? Jefferson: Yes, but technically challenging. Todd: Would be great if the innovation landscape around molecules could be visualized. Second Q: If we work on an antimalarial, and find that it's a class of compounds covered by a patent, what do we do? Forbidden to research it? Palombi: Research exemption (low audio) but the clause is too narrow, because of the vagueness of the definition of "research" – there is little research not linked to anything commercial. Overall answer is that generally yes you're allowed to research something that occupies the same area as an existing patent. The onus would be on the company to find us and ask us to stop, but there is so little incentive for them to do that. Patent infringement of this kind would apply to nearly every university. It actually could help the patent holders by making their methodology clearly more robust. The Lens is open source project. Can be licenced and internalised in companies, sure, but in return the community gets a search tool. Hence worth funding.
11. (43:41) (Audio low) Observation from Palombi that it's possible in future that infringing patents may become criminalizable, i.e. to ratchet up enforcement.
12. (44:18) Jefferson demonstrates the Lens' biological sequence tool. Sequence information listed associated with species, and which have been associated with patents. Valuable genetic resource for building an evidence base for policy.
13. (47:00) Nico Adams (CSIRO) Chemical search tools have been developed by Peter Murray-Rust's group. Chemical patents generally are not well-written. A particular problem is the intentional vagueness of chemical structures. Even if a patent can be read, it then needs to be understood. Jefferson: Mention of Surechem's patent search tool. Many companies don't need proprietary tools (don't have resources to make them very good), they need proprietary outcomes (better information). Most companies frustrated by poor patent, poor tools available. "Companies are either doers or selective deniers". NCBI can't (at the moment) do things that are too disruptive in this area.
14. (50:37) Question from Stuart Ralph. Patents generally awful but they do have a structured and limited vocabulary. Hence need natural language processing? Jefferson: Yes. Patent claims need to be translated into human language.
15. (53:52) Moran, and others, questions (but audio unclear until 55:10). Nico Adams – Document summarization is important/relevant, e.g. Stephen Wam (CSIRO) interested in summarizing claims in science papers.
16. (56:15) Final question from Luigi Palombi. Current negotiations are happening for the trans-pacific partnership agreement for the pacific rim, re IP. The Lens makes it easier for people to access information and is therefore relevant. People can't currently get this information through government-funded patent sites. Should get in touch with e.g. DFAT negotiators. Jefferson: Yes, can become involved in these things when the Lens is ready (beyond beta), i.e. only when it's comprehensive then it can be wedded to policy making. For example it needs to be at the point where it can understand patent claims.

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From: "R. D. Reddick" <rdreddick@charter.net>

Subject: Katrina: Impact on research in Orleans Parish

Date: Sat, 03 Sep 2005 14:51:52 -0700

FYI:

Beginning to assess impact on research in Orleans Parish

While this is far from the most important thing going on in New Orleans, the following piece from the Times-Picayune website (nola.com), begins to show what sort of damage is readily apparent to documents in the parish.

From Dave McDonald CG/Certified Genealogist

<<

Mortgage records may be drowned

Orleans documents are in basement

By Greg Thomas
Real Estate writer

Thousands of lawyers in the metropolitan area have lost their files, their clients and their offices, but one of the biggest legal ramifications of Hurricane Katrina's flooding waters is the probable loss of real estate records dating back to the early 1800s.

The records, which include titles, mortgages, conveyances and liens, were stored in the now-flooded basement of City Hall on Poydras Street.

In 2002, employees of Register of Conveyances Gasper Schiro began the tedious process of entering the records into computers, a \$700,000 process that could have been contracted out and accomplished quickly but was instead done slowly by his staff to save money.

It's unclear how much of the information has been digitized or whether the computerized information is stored safely. If either the original records or the digitalization is lost, it will be a major mess, said Southern University Law Center Professor Winston Riddick, who teaches real estate law.

While it will be a tedious process to fix, and it can be fixed, it will be a

major headache that could take years. The records involved date back to 1827, with the earliest recorded by hand in Spanish and French.

According to the American Center of Real Estate Lawyers, or ACREL, the loss of the records could be devastating to the local real estate industry.

The process of restoring the information could be incredibly tedious and create havoc for homeowners who will be filing insurance claims, said Professor Riddick. While he expects insurance companies to honor claims by owners who have copies of their insurance policies, the potential for delays and other hassles is very real.

New Orleans real estate attorney Marx Sterbcow of Marx Sterbcow Law Group said Friday that the loss of the records, stored in the musty, moldy basement of City Hall, may be just the tip of the iceberg when it comes to storm-related problems for Louisiana attorneys, citing a memo e-mailed to Louisiana lawyers by Southern University Law Professor Michelle Ghetti.

"Many ACREL members have been in touch with us to express concerns for colleagues in the region. Members have been generous with offers of office space housing and other support," Ghetti said.

Real estate records aren't the only ones affected. Ghetti estimates that as many as 6,000, or two-thirds of the state's attorneys, have lost offices, files and other documents critical to civil and criminal legal cases. Several court buildings were flooded by Hurricane Katrina, including the basement in the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals and the Louisiana Supreme Court building.

For City Hall records, Sterbcow said, "it's the mortgages that's going to be ugly. To put it mildly, how are you going to be able to prove if you own a piece of property if your records are gone? How are you going to be able to prove you have a mortgage, or one is paid off?"

Records for the 24th Judicial District in Jefferson Parish are probably in much better shape than the records in Orleans Parish, Sterbcow said.

"Jefferson Parish sounds like they're going to be ok for mortgages and conveyances," he said.

<<

This thread:

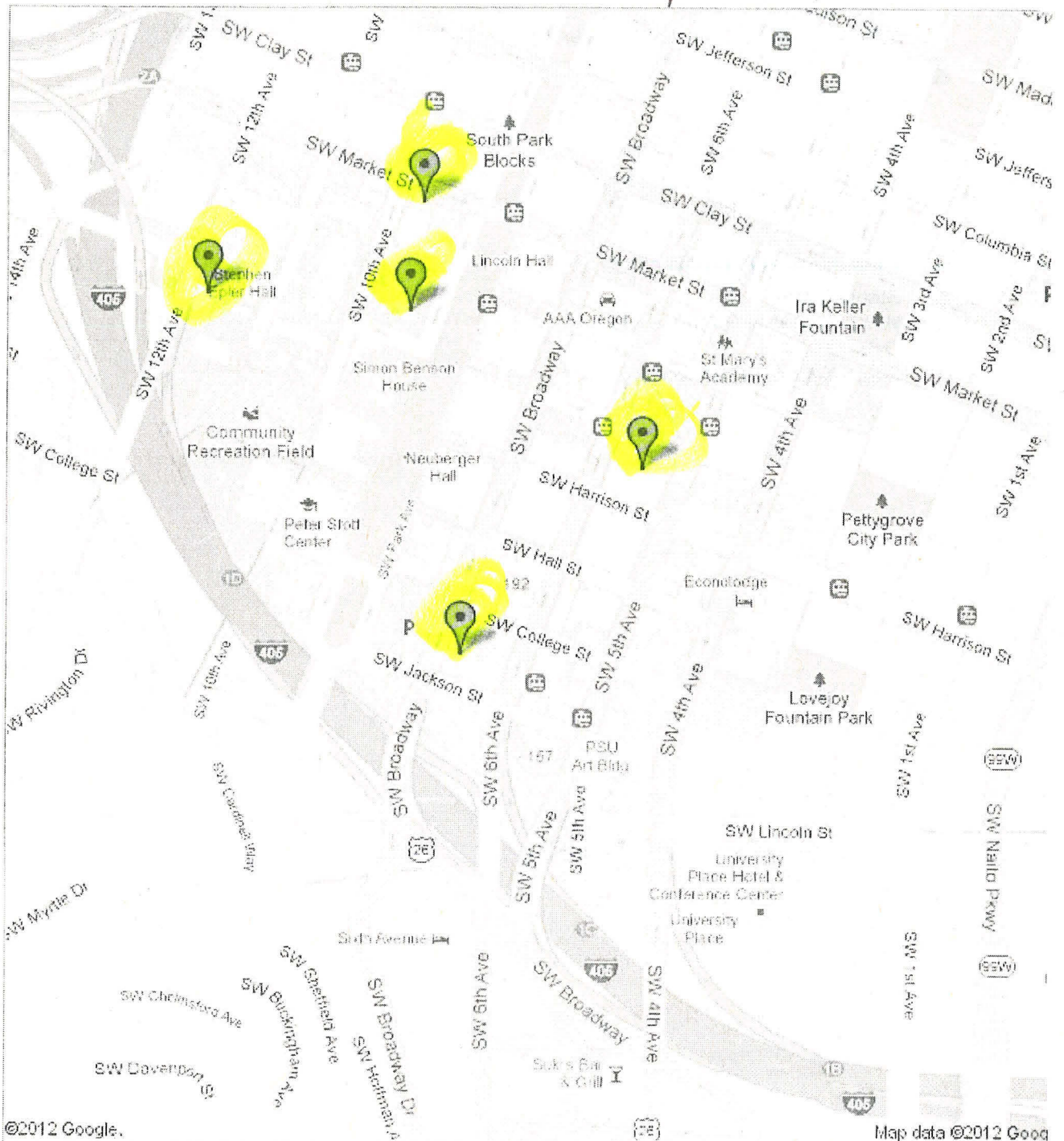
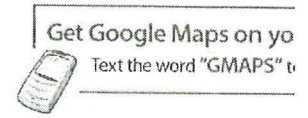
- **Katrina: Impact on research in Orleans Parish by "R. D. Reddick" <rdreddick@charter.net>**

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SA Mapping - 2011 - CPSO

SA Mapping, manual data comp, CPSO

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Harder House - 1604 SW 10th Ave

5 of 16
2011

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ASRC - 1800 SW 6th Ave.

PPB Report: 11110253

Date: 12/20/11

Offense: (0227) Attempted Forcible Rape



Broadway Housing - 625 SW Jackson St.

PPB Report: 1195305

Date: 10/30/11

Offense: (0217) Forcible Rape



Vue Apartments - 1717 SW Park Ave.

PPB Report: 1114939

Date: 02/08/11

Offense: (0217) Forcible Rape



Stephen Epler Hall

WRC Report: 00554-001-2011

Date: 09/24/11

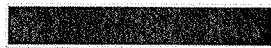
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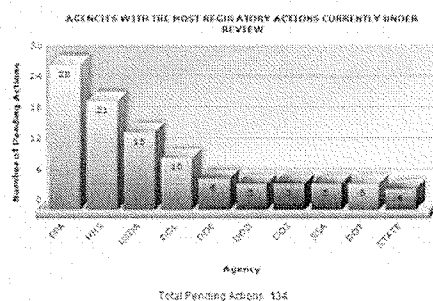
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The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) is located within the Office of Management and Budget and was created by Congress with the enactment of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (PRA). OIRA carries out several important functions, including reviewing Federal regulations, reducing paperwork burdens, and overseeing policies relating to privacy, information quality, and statistical programs.

Review Regulatory Dashboard



The Regulatory Review Dashboard at www.reginfo.gov, is a public website disclosing information about OIRA's review of draft regulations under Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 13563. This dashboard graphically presents information about rules under OIRA review through an easy-to-use interactive display, and it allows the public to sort rules by agency, length of review, state of rulemaking, economic significance, and international impacts.

In addition, the ICR Dashboard displays agency information collection requests to OIRA for review under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

What's New

- 8/9/2012 - Testing and Simplifying Federal Forms (2 pages, 85 kb)
- 6/26/2012 - Statutory and Regulatory Authority for Questions Asked in the American Community Survey (2 pages, 799 kb)
 - American Community Survey (42 pages, 413 kb)
- 6/22/2012 - Reducing Reporting and Paperwork Burdens (3 pages, 280 kb)
- 3/20/2012 - Cumulative Effects of Regulations (2 pges, 192 kb)
- 3/12/2012 - Spring 2012 Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions (11 pages, 244 kb)
- 3/1/2012 - Frequently Asked PRA Questions related to Challenges and Prizes (5 pages, 359 kb)

Key Publications & Speeches

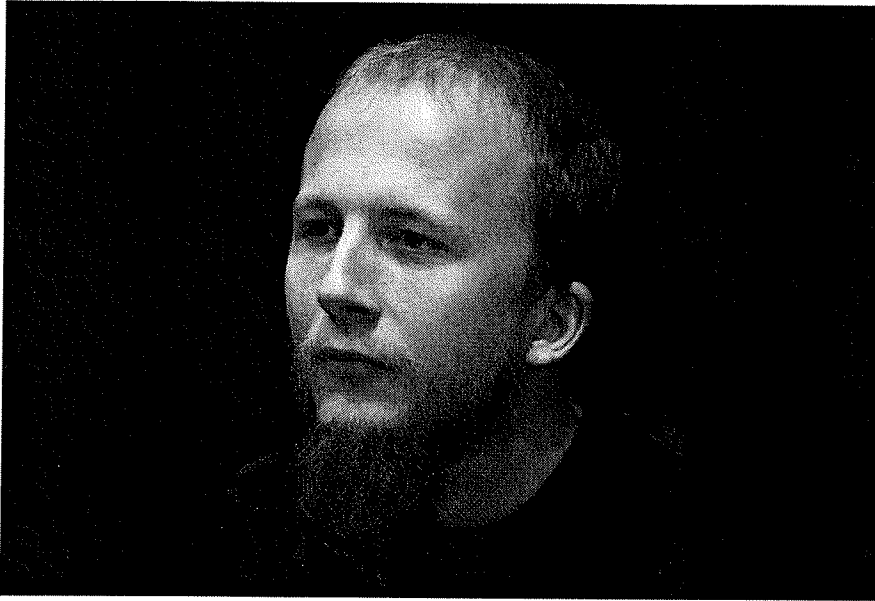
- 6/20/2012 - OIRA Administrator Addresses "Regulation in an Uncertain World"
- 5/10/2012 - OIRA Administrator Addresses "Regulation: Looking Backward, Looking Forward"
- 4/30/2012 - OIRA Administrator Addresses "Regulation 2.0"
- 11/30/2011 - OIRA Administrator Addresses "A Regulatory System for the Twenty-First Century"
- 05/26/2011 - OIRA Administrator Addresses "The Government's 'Lookback' at Federal Regulation"
- 04/04/2011 - OIRA Administrator Addresses "Executive Order 13563: Economic Growth and Public Protection"
- 03/15/2011 - OIRA Administrator Addresses "Economic Growth and Public Protection"
- 09/21/2010 - OIRA Administrator Addresses "Open Government is Analytic Government (and Vice-Versa)"
- 07/2010 - 2010 Report to Congress on the Benefits and Costs of Federal Regulations and Unfunded Mandates on State, Local, and Tribal Entities

Key Documents

- Paperwork Reduction Act - Measuring paperwork burden on the American people, on businesses, and on tribes and small governments.
- Executive Order 13609 - Promoting International Regulatory Cooperation (3 pages, 195 kb)
- Executive Order 13563 - Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review.
- Executive Order 12866 - Improving the planning and the coordination of Federal regulation.
- Circular A-4, "Regulatory Analysis" - Increasing the transparency of both the benefits and the costs of Federal regulation.
- Disclosure and Simplification as Regulatory Tools (June 18, 2010) (12 pages, 94 kb)

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Pirate Bay founder in solitary confinement 23 hours per day

By DJ Pangburn 16 days ago

Gottfrid Svartholm Warg (Anakata), one of the founders of Pirate Bay, a bit torrent site beloved by Anonymous and many others, is currently being detained in a Swedish prison in solitary confinement. He was arrested in his Cambodia apartment in late August. In an interview with TorrentFreak, Warg's mother, Kristina, stated that he was being held in a cell for 23 hours a day.

"He's being held in a newly built custody house 15 minutes by commute north of the city, Häktet i Sollentuna," Kristina told TorrentFreak. "Very large, very impersonal, very frightening for visitors who don't like surveillance cameras, lifts that move automatically, security checks..."

Kristina says that Gottfrid is in detention while he and two others are under investigation for allegedly hacking Logica, a Sweden-based IT firm that deals with the Swedish tax office. The other two suspects are free as the government builds its case.

"This is not a proper case yet, no prosecution so far," said Kristina. "The crime is said to have been going on from early 2010 to summer 2012 according to the prosecutor. The reason why Gottfrid is being kept in custody is that he 'might destroy evidence and disturb the investigation'."

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The good news is that Gottfrid is allowed to read books and watch TV. He can also read letters. And so his Kristina is coordinating an effort for supporters to send emails to her, which she will then forward on to Gottfrid. If interested, send a message via [gottfrids\[at\]yahoo.se](mailto:gottfrids[at]yahoo.se).

Related Stories

- Anonymous fighting internet censorship in India with June 9 protest
- The Pirate Bay plans to put its servers in drone planes to dodge law enforcement
- Anonymous calls for new Indian government with OpIndia hacks



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First United Church of Kopimism, US

Seed the Faith

Kopimist Constitution (English)

The Missionary Church of Kopimism Values, Missionary Message and Constitution

The value System

Kopimism is based on a few basic axioms, which in turn can be traced back back to our strong defense of the intrinsic value of information. We ascribe this value to all information irrespective of its content. Since information and its intrinsic value are so sacred, we Kopimists recognize the following axioms:

- Copying of information is ethically right.
- Dissemination of information is ethically right.
- Copymixing is a sacred kind of copying, moreso than the perfect, digital copying, because it expands and enhances the existing wealth of information
- Copying or remixing information communicated by another person is seen as an act of respect and a strong expression of acceptance and Kopimistic faith.
- The internet is holy.
- Code is law.

Members of Kopimism (Kopimists) and Church of Kopimism recognized religious representatives (Operators) dedicate their lives to living in accordance with these axioms. The only correct way for a Kopimist to list is through the sanctification of these religious foundations.

The Community

The Missionary Church of Kopimism has formalized a community that now exists around the the value system described. This fellowship extends across national borders and time zones. To belong to the Kopimist community, one need not be a member of any organization. It is enough that one feels called to respect and worship the holiest of the holies, information. Worship through meditation is sufficient to be considered part of the Kopimist community. A person who identifies with our philosophy, whether or not formally registered with the Church of Kopimism, we consider a Kopimist. No Kopimist is wholly self sufficient, each being just one component of an interconnected and interdependent world.

Rules and Regulations for Operators (ops)

Classification

An op is a spiritual leader of the Church of Kopimism, and can only be appointed by another op.

Responsibilities (in order of importance)

1. Live in strict accordance with the values and regulations outlined herein.
2. Assist other Kopimists in living according to Kopimist values.
3. Actively shape their environment to harmonize with Kopimist values.

Tasks Undertaken by Ops

Each op's primary function is to consecrate information value. Ops are encouraged to actively copy, remix and share information, and participate in religious services, through which Kopimism's strongest religious foundations are expressed. Ops are tasked with the organization and leadership of the worship service for all of the community.

Privacy during worship

There are two different types of worship, the analog service and the digital service. It is important that no monitoring or recording of worship activities takes place. Because of society's vicious legislative and litigious persecution of Kopimists, participants in the service are expected to encrypt their traffic.

Digital Service

In the digital service, the Congregation first ensures that those in attendance can communicate with each other via a compatible internet protocol, via for example a local area network, Internet or Bluetooth connection. The next part of the service is the sharing of information. Participants are encouraged to copy, remix and distribute, as expressed in the Missionary Church of Kopimism values, Missionary Message and Constitution, as much information between each other as

possible. This is the holiest foundation of Kopimism. The final part of the worship is to engage the public in the practice of Kopimistic values. Members are encouraged to pass on the information obtained during worship to others. At the cessation of worship, when direct contact is possible, all members involved will submit "thx" to their Congregation.

The second part of the open secondary task is to assist the Community in counseling.

Pastoral care can take place between any Kopimists in the Community, but it is a moral obligation of the operator to assist with pastoral care upon request. Any believer may seek counseling from an op. Pastoral care requires a connection of the same kind that occurs in the service, because the connection consecrates the holy bond between the op and believer. In repressive states where public electronic monitoring is taking place, encryption is recommended to ensure privacy of pastoral care. When an op is performing the secondary task, he or she should be clearly marked with a Kopimist symbol.

The tertiary task is to conduct a public opinion to get the community to adopt Kopimistik values. Ops should drive public opinion against invasive surveillance and the laws that limit information dissemination, copying, and remixing (deceptively referred to as intellectual property laws).

To provide op

In addition to the original ops, appointed at the founding of the Church of Kopimism, new ops may be recognized in a Kopimist sacred operator-granting ritual, known as 'giving op'. Thus, a kopimist an op when an op op gives to him

kopimisten. To confer the title of operator, an existing operator must sponsor a practicing Kopimist. The candidate Kopimist must obviously be living by Kopymist values and traditions, worshipping with regular frequency and showing a genuine concern for the well-being of the Community. Any time after a recognition of sponsorship takes place, the ceremony will begin with the connecting of devices by a compatible protocol. The sponsoring operator will transfer a Kopimist symbol, the sacred kopimipyramid, to the receiving Kopimist. After transfer of the symbol, they will simultaneously say "copied and seeded," bringing an end to the ritual and finalizing the formal recognition of the new operator.

Church of Kopimism Symbols

The Church of Kopimism symbol is a pyramid with the letter K inside. It's called Kopimi-pyramid

or the Holy Kopimi-pyramid. It is the symbol that you refer to as

kopimistsamfundets symbol throughout this document. It is, however, quite permissible for individuals to depict, copy, and remix any icon and call it the Kopymism symbol.

Operators may, at their discretion, also copy, remix, and adopt alternative symbols, however it is of the utmost importance that they also remain stewards of the traditions set forth in these documents. Therefore, all operators are required, when conducting their official duties (such as during worship, pastoral care, and the ritual of giving op), to use an official Kopimi-pyramid in the transfer as described above.

Other sacred symbolism

The key combination 'ctrl C + ctrl V' is a deeply sacred representation of the act of copying, and therefore should be treated as such.

Similarly, the following phrases are representations of saints:

'Copy and seed!'

'We are many'

'Exponential multiplication creates powerful quantities'

Interaction Point

Interaction points are sacred sites that should remain free from anti-Kopimist monitoring and actions. The interaction point is identified by a depiction of the Holy Kopimi-pyramid. An operator will place the Kopimi-pyramid and pronounce the phrase, "I do hereby declare this a local interaction point. Copy and seed." Interaction points can be inside or outside any dormitory, dwelling, public space, or private space. The Holy Kopimi-pyramid should always be present in interaction point rooms.

The missionary Church of Kopimism Values, Missionary Message and Constitution

The missionary mandate

The missionary task concerns all Kopimists, but is only obligatory for ops. The missionary goal is to influence others to adopt a more kopimistic outlook on life.

Away with antikopimist laws

In almost all countries there are intellectual property laws. Intellectual property laws are inherently discriminatory. Society generally tolerates these egregious violations of our intellectual sovereignty and freedom. Therefore you have to – if you follow missionary mandate – participate in societal conversations to increase the level of resistance to anti-Kopimisticism

laws. The anti-Kopimistic laws and lobbying organizations operating are modern incarnations of censorship.

Holiness The protection of copying files

The missionary mandate also includes public opposition to the laws prohibiting or preventing encryption (analog, such as digital). Encryption is important in repressive states to perform divine service and pastoral activities undisturbed, and without any threat to the security of believers.

Received antikopimistiska tools

In today's society there are prolific anti-Kopimist breaches of privacy rights and freedom. These are completely legal. We regard it as a structural discrimination. For society to become less anti-Kopimistic we advocate two things beyond the changes mentioned earlier in mission assignment. First, it should be illegal to hide software code that a person is spreading. To keep source code hidden from others is comparable to slavery. Second, the use of tools to intentionally prevent copying of distributed materials should be banned. Any technique that seeks to information resources to slavery and should be banned. Those who take on the missionary mandate are encouraged to strive, when the law allows, for public code and data release.

The missionary Church of Kopimism Values, missionary message and Constitution
Constitution for the missionary

Kopimistiska Society

§ 1 The missionary Church of Kopimism

A. The missionary Church of Kopimism is a Kopimistic faith. A Community of dissolved, cohesive circles of Kopimists who share the common foundational beliefs consistent with Kopimism as specified in this document.

B. The missionary Church of Kopimism is based in Uppsala.

C. The missionary Kopimistsamfundet is a religious community in that it and its believers all recognize the same basic religious foundations because that is specified in the document, and that it shares the same religious activity, as also indicated in the document.

D. The missionary Church of Kopimism is a missionary society in the community, harboring a normative attitude towards the surrounding community.

Through advocacy and spiritual leadership, Kopimists defend their Kopimistic values and beliefs regarding the proper societal handling of information, which are are specified in the evangelical message of the document.

E. The missionary Kopimistsamfundet shall contain the following agencies:

- Kopimist Conference
- Kopimist Council
- Mission Director
- Accountants
- Nomination

§ 2 Purpose

Community's purpose is to prostletyze the Kopimistic message in accordance with the ideas expressed in this document. It evangelizes the message and values in this document. Appointed ops may lead Kopimists in their religious quests and worship.

§ 3 Kopimist Conference

A. Kopimist Conference is the missionary Church of Kopimism supreme democratic governing body and has to decide on the missionary Kopimists' joint work and make recommendations to the churches.

B. The Kopimist Conference meets annually at an Annual conference at a time and place decided by the Kopimist Council.

Notification of conference location and scheduling will be issued 6 weeks prior to the start the conference.

The Council will release an Annual Report, which will contain a list of Council members and mission Directors.

The Council's Annual Report will be made publicly available to the Community no later than 4 weeks prior to the start of the Kopimist Conference

C. The Kopimist Council may call special conferences at their discretion.

Ad hoc conferences will only be called to deal with extraordinary matters pertaining to the Kopimist faith.

A notice of ad hoc conference will be issued at least 2 weeks before the conference. These conferences will be limited to discussion of the topic(s) outlined in the notice.

D. The Kopimist Conference consists of all Kopimists who wish to attend.

E. The Kopimist Conference makes decisions in open vote, unless it collectively decides otherwise.

Selection of Members of the Kopimist Council shall be by secret ballot.

Each member present has one vote. Kopimistkonferensen takes decisions by simple majority, except in those matters where the statute specifies

other. Event of a tie in the sitting chairman of the meeting breaks the tie except during elections.

In the event of an election tie, the selection will be chosen by lot.

The missionary Kopimistsamfundet Values, missionary message and Constitution

F. Proposals for Kopimism Conference agenda items will be accepted and considered by the Council up to 4 weeks before the conference.

The Board shall deliver all proposals received.

G. The following matters will be undertaken at the annual Kopimist Conference:

First: Election of officers for the Kopimist Conference:

- a) Chairman and one or two Vice-Presidents,
- b) one or more secretaries,
- c) two persons to approve the the Conference,
- d) the tellers.

Second: Presentation of annual report and annual report for the preceding fiscal year.

Third: Presentation by the auditors' report.

4th: Explanation of income and balance sheet.

5th: Decisions regarding discharge to the kopimiststyrelsen and mission manager for preceding fiscal year.

6th: Determination of the operational plan and budget – for the following financial year.

7th: Election of members of Kopimist Council.

8th: Selection kopimiststyrelsens President, selected from Council members.

9th: Election of auditors and substitutes for them.

10th: Election of members, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council.

11th: Proposals received.

12th: Matters that the Council presents for discussion.

13th: Statements of current issues, as the Conference decides to pursue discussion.

§ 4 Kopimiststyrelsen

A. The Kopimist Council is the missionary Church of Kopimism's highest decision-making body. It is based in Uppsala,

and consists of six members, chosen by the Kopimist Conference for a period of 2 years.

Three Council members will be elected each year.

B. The Council, together with Mission manager, plan and manage Missionary work in Churches and Communities in

accordance with Kopimist Conference decision.

C. The Council organizes its own work, and as needed, appoints committees and delegations to prepare and / or

act on behalf of the Council in some cases at the Council's discretion.

D. The Council's tasks include

- Decide on the objectives and guidelines for the Missionary work in Kopimist Communities on the basis of the

Constitution and under the decision of the Kopimism Conference.

- Manage the missionary Church of Kopimism assets, with the right to buy and sell real property;

- Prepare the matters to be discussed at the Kopimist Conference,

- Execute Kopimist Conference decision,

- Decide on the missionary Church of Kopimism central organization and hiring staff;

- Decide to join any secondary cooperative bodies.

- Appoint the missionary Church of Kopimism representatives of the bodies in which the church must be represented,

- Respond to needs expressed for specific services

The missionary Kopimistsamfundet Values, missionary message and Constitution

E. The Kopimism Council, or / the Council designate, shall be entitled to sign documents on behalf of the missionary

Church of Kopimism firm.

F. The Council shall take roll over The missionary Church of Kopimism.

G. Council members can choose to perform parts of community activities through their own or joint ventures, trusts or other

organizations. Decisions on such activities, of principal character or large economic weight, should be submitted to the

Kopimist Conference for discussion.

H. The Council is convened by the chairman or in the presence of at least two Council members. The Mission director is entitled to participate in discussions and have their input recorded in the minutes.

I. The Council is able to meet quorum when at least half the members are present. It takes decisions by open vote.

If a Council member requests so, then a vote shall be conducted by secret ballot. In the event of a tie in the, the chairman of the

meeting will act as tie-breaker, except the during elections, when the tie-breaker will be determined by lot.

§ 5 Mission Head

A. Mission director, appointed by the Kopimist Conference on the proposal of the Kopimist Council, is the missionary

Kopimistsamfundets spiritual leader and principal representative.

B. Mission director, together with the Council plan and manage Missionary work of the Church of Kopimism according to Kopimist Conference decisions.

Mission Manager's specific duties described in kopimistordningen.

C. Mission director is elected for a period of 1 year and may be reappointed for further periods of 1 year.

All Kopimists are eligible for the Mission director position. For selection of Mission managers, 2 / 3 majority vote must be obtained.

§ 6 The Election Committee

A. The Election Committee shall prepare the election of Officials at the Kopimist Conference.

They will prepare the choices of board of directors, auditors, the chairman and Vice Chairman.

The Election Committee will also give suggestions for the conduct of other Kopimism elections, where the scheme is not settled by other means.

B. Any Kopimist has the right to nominate another Kopimist for election to the Council. The proposal must be submitted to the Committee Chairman at least 4 weeks before kopimistkonferensen. Proposers must ascertain that the proposed desires to serve on the council. The Election Committee may add candidates at its discretion.

C. The Nominating Committee shall draw up the ballot paper for the Kopimist Conference with the candidates for

the Kopimist Council recommended by the committee. Ballot paper shall, if possible, contain two names in excess of the

number to be elected. If any of those listed on the ballot declines candidacy, the Election Committee must ammend the

ballot paper before elections are held.

D. Kopimist Conference will appoint members for the Election Committee to handle the following year's conference.

§ 7 Accounting and auditing

A. The missionary Church of Kopimism's fiscal year is January 1 – December 31.

B. The Council prepares an annual report each fiscal year, which includes annual reports, income statement, and balance sheet.

C. The annual report, accounts and administration shall be audited by two auditors appointed by the Kopimis Conference.

By the auditors The missionary Kopimistsamfundet Values, missionary message and Constitution should be certified.

Authorized auditor can be prioritized away for financial reasons. Up to two alternate auditors may be appointed

D. The auditors must follow the business and financial management. They shall, after Review present their findings to the conference and provide drafts of the fiscal year's income statement and balance sheet, the responsibility of which will then be discharged to the Council.

§ 8 The Federation of Young Kopimists

A. The missionary Church of Kopimism work with children and young people is entrusted to Federation of Young Kopimists (FUK). For FUK case statutes adopted by the parliamentary session on a proposal by FUK's board after consultation with the Kopimist Council. All work conducted through FUK will adhere to the Missionary Church of Kopimism's central tenets.

§ 9 Dissolution of the missionary Church of Kopimism.

A. The missionary Church of Kopimism will be subject to complete dissolution upon the unanimous vote of all attending Kopimists at two consecutive Kopimist Conferences. Such a vote will only be taken when 2 / 3 majority of the present Kopimists agree to hold the dissolution vote.

§ 10 Amendment of the missionary Church of Kopimism Constitution

A. Amendment of the missionary Church of Kopimism Constitution can be ordered by the Kopimist Conference.

B. To change the name of the Church, principles and bylaws shall be decided by 2 / 3 majority the present Kopimists.

C. To amend § 9 requires identical decisions at two consecutive regular Kopimist Conferences.

◦ **Leave a Comment**

◦ **Trackbacks (4)**

◦ **Comments (24)**

Fes Beng | January 11, 2012 at 6:16 am
TOo much time on your hands guys really

Kt | January 11, 2012 at 1:02 pm
Copied and Seeded!

Isaac Shapira | January 12, 2012 at 11:33 pm

I would be a Kopimist but with one amendment. We have a financial responsibility to those who create information. Not middle men or IP holders, but creators. If the creator requests money for their work, it should be our duty to provide that money whenever possible.

AdVATAR | January 13, 2012 at 1:10 pm

I don't believe that it says anywhere in our religion that we are for- or against-compensating creators for the value they bring into our lives. Those kinds of dogmatic minutiae are left up to the individual for self-moderation. We do not seek to run and control peoples' lives, as other religions do, but rather we seek to foster the unfettered spread of knowledge and information for its own sake. Copy and seed!

Isaac Shapira | January 13, 2012 at 6:54 pm

But that is immoral. If a man wishes to be compensated for his labor in creating information, its is theft to spread that information without compensating him. If you do not take a position, that making an effort to compensate creators is ethical, then your faith threatens to destroy information itself. If creators cannot make a living creating their time will end up being spent doing other things. Is spreading knowledge and information for its own sake ethical if it destroys the knowledge itself?

AdVATAR | January 13, 2012 at 7:36 pm

You cannot impose on Kopimists a default position simply because we have refrained from making a judgement on the details of such matters. If you would prefer a more moderate variety of Kopimism, or one with more rules and regulations condoning and decrying specific actions or behaviors, then feel free to copy, remix, and share. It would be an honor. Datalove be with you.

Brian | February 21, 2012 at 9:14 pm

The unstated premise of this essentially enthymematic argument is that creators would not create information but for the incentive of financial reward. Works such as "Sita Sings the Blues", and it's associated message, refute the truth of this premise both in statement and in execution. Consider for a moment the following stoic doctrine (copied from a friend's fb post):

"When someone shares an opinion you don't agree with, or if you are insulted by someone who doesn't agree with yours, remember that you cannot control their mind any more than they can control yours, and that the rational attitude to take with things you cannot control is indifference."

This doctrine is relevant, I believe, both for those copying others' information and for those whose information is poised to be copied. In one of your responses to AdVATAR you claim that "If a man wishes to be compensated for his labor in creating information, its is theft to spread that information without compensating him". Let us for a moment consider the nature of information, in particular digital information. All information, digital and abstract, possesses two necessary components (if we are to truthfully say that the information "exists"), the content and at least one medium that the content "exists" within.

Let's conduct a thought experiment. I have purchased an apple. While I'm not looking, you take the apple and eat it. This shall be my offered stock example of what constitutes "theft", as I see no clearer and simpler hypothetical instance than it. There are a number of related elements that comprise this event. The first and arguably the primary one is the deprivation I experience of the object in question. I am "deprived" of the apple I rightfully previously possessed for my own use. There is also the fact that "use", in this case, entails the irreversible depletion or perversion of the object in question.

If we are to claim that it is THEFT to spread any information whose creator wished to be compensated for it without compensating them, we must, in my humble opinion, discover the presence of at least one of the preceding characteristics of theft, namely "deprivation from the rightfully possessing subject", or "irreversible depletion/perversion of the object", in the act.

In this case it would seem the rightful subject would be the information's original creator (I am presupposing in this move the validity of the analogy between "purchasing an apple", and "creating information", in lending "rightfulness" to the possession, perhaps I am rather the farmer that grew the apple, so as to change as few other variables as possible). The object would be the information being spread.

If I have an idea, and you "take" the idea (ei. I wrote it down, you read it, now you have it too), I cannot construe that I have in any sense "lost" or been deprived of the idea. Once in possession of the idea, you cannot "deplete" it in any other way than forgetting it, and although you can do this, in addition to being able to pervert (develop or change) the idea, those depletions and perversions apply only to the content of the information as it existed within the medium of your mind, not mine. My original content of the idea as I created it in the medium of my mind is not retroactively affected by your development or deletion of the idea's copy in your mind. These conclusions hold as well when the information in question is in electronic-digital form, as they do when it is in electrochemical mental form.

By these thoughts we may intuit that there is in fact more theft in hitting someone over the head and giving them amnesia, than in reading their diary without their knowledge or permission.

Let us return to our "farmer has an apple" hypothetical. Before you had taken the apple and eaten before I even knew it, though the implication is that I would eventually go to try and eat it and discover it missing, experiencing the loss. Now instead of you taking the apple while I'm not looking, you take it with brute force and eat it in front of me. Is there any analog to this scenario for electrochemical mental information that is not so far constrained to science fiction? We would appear to need "brain probes" to perform this feat, or psionic/psychic powers that don't actually exist.

Ah! But there is a real world analog for this in the world of electric digital information, is there not? Electronic Piracy! People's minds cannot be directly linked, but computers in many cases are.

Yet when we search to find "deprivation from the rightfully possessing subject", and "irreversible depletion/perversion of content", we again discover the following:

That there is more theft in a DDoS attack on a website than in the illegal downloading of music and movies. Analogous to our previous conclusion pertaining to electrochemical mental information.

I would be interested in hearing of any other characteristics of theft that I may have left out of this brief analysis, and further discussing this socially important issue with other Kopimists.

Gary | February 22, 2012 at 6:09 am

The assumption is that an individual can "create" information when in reality we copy, tranform and combine information. We copymix.

Brian | February 23, 2012 at 1:37 am

That was also an assumption, yes, equally suspect as you point out. "copymix", "synthesize", we aren't in any case creating but compiling something new from many inspirational sources, just as when an apple is grown it is not created but synthesized from many different nutrient sources.

Agni Ortiz | January 13, 2012 at 6:18 am

There is not enough time in our lives to individually open all the ports to the flow of the most sacred information, but We are many! and we will multiply exponentially as we move forward.

Copy and seed!

ceex | January 19, 2012 at 12:57 pm

When too many people copy, true unique value really shines. I don't think any creator is endangered by the copying of his work.

Jeremy | January 23, 2012 at 6:37 am

I am leaning towards joining! I feel that when a just government is instituted, we can worry then abotu creating a fair system of compensation to content creators... till then other issues are more pressiong, if I may be so bold?

Until then,remember their are some advantages to a original copy, enoguh to consider buying it for the best works.

rickthuhvang | January 25, 2012 at 10:48 am
wrong letter in description of your symbol.

AdVATAR | January 26, 2012 at 4:58 pm

Thank you for catching that!

temp | January 27, 2012 at 2:12 pm

typo: "Expontential" should be "Exponential"

Callib L. Carver | February 2, 2012 at 3:08 am

Interesting to say the least. It will keep me reading.

Chiiz | February 9, 2012 at 2:52 pm

yes..

YES!

-Copied and seeded

leguan | April 9, 2012 at 7:23 am

What about citing the source you copy from? A youtube video were you cite the interpreter of the music in the background etc. Information itself is only as useful as the source you can cite. Especially when we are talking science. Without the source and its reliability the information itself is useless.

What is the churchs policy on this?

Mike | June 10, 2012 at 2:40 am

There is no such thing as useless information. Even faulty information can prove to be usefull. When faulty information is proven faulty, the person receiving the correct information has learned something. Learning is never useless. If not for the fact that IMHO if you go a day without learning something new, your life has been without meaning for a day, and therefore said life is stagnant, and without purpose.

leguan | June 12, 2012 at 12:23 pm

If I distribute false information and pretend it to be true, this leads to poeple in believing bullshit and will ultimately lead to a dark age. It has happened before and will happen again.

Information is only usefull when given in context. Else it is disinformation.

AdVATAR | June 12, 2012 at 2:10 pm

The distribution of false information is not what caused past dark ages. It was caused by the active suppression of the dissemination of information, as well as coordinated, active misinformation perpetuated by an authoritarian church-run government. Fortunately, most people do not take pleasure in misleading others. Additionally, people are generally capable of wading through bullshit to evaluate the accuracy of information they absorb, albeit not terribly accurately. One excellent example of this is Wikipedia, where there are more self-ascribed guardians of the truth than there are trolls seeking to mislead.

Me | April 24, 2012 at 10:37 am

Copied and Seeded!

nick | August 25, 2012 at 5:16 pm

copied and seeded!!!!

univers | October 27, 2012 at 2:39 pm

А на русском языке, вооот здесь: <http://univers.makefuture.net/article/view/russian-kopimism-manifest>

Копируй и распространяй!

1. Pingback: **Det Missionerande Kopimistsamfundet | The Manifest from the Missionary Church of Kopimism**
2. Pingback: **A Kopimist's Thoughts « First United Church of Kopimism, US**
3. Pingback: **Exploring Kopimism « Cheapass Fiction**
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The New York Times

Bits The Business
of Technology

JULY 19, 2011, 12:54 PM

Internet Activist Charged in M.I.T. Data Theft

By NICK BILTON

2:19 p.m. | Updated *Added links to documents and comment from United States Attorney's office in Boston.*

2:48 p.m. | Updated *Changed headline and post to remove reference to Mr. Swartz being a co-founder of Reddit, as this is disputed. Added comment from Demand Progress.*

4:11 p.m. | Updated *Corrected reference to timing of indictment.*

July 20 | Updated *See our fuller article on this topic.*

Aaron Swartz, a 24-year-old programmer and online political activist, has been indicted in Boston on charges that he stole more than four million documents from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and JSTOR, an archive of scientific journals and academic papers. (Read the full indictment below.)

Mr. Swartz was indicted last Thursday by the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, Carmen M. Ortiz, and the indictment was unsealed Tuesday. The charges could result in up to 35 years in prison and a \$1 million fine.

In a press release, Ms. Ortiz's office said that Mr. Swartz broke into a restricted area of M.I.T. and entered a computer wiring closet. Mr. Swartz apparently then accessed the M.I.T. computer network and took millions of documents from JSTOR.

Mr. Swartz, a well-known figure in Internet academic circles, created a site called Infogami that later merged with the social news site Reddit. He is also a founder and director of the nonprofit group Demand Progress, which calls itself a political action group hoping to change public policy that relates to the Internet.

In 2009 Mr. Swartz downloaded 19 million pages of federal court documents from a government database system, acting on the belief that they should be made available free.

Demand Progress said on its site that it appeared Mr. Swartz was "being charged with allegedly downloading too many scholarly journal articles from the Web." It quoted the group's executive director, David Segal, as saying, "It's like trying to put someone in jail for allegedly checking too many books out of the library."

The charges filed against Mr. Swartz include wire fraud, computer fraud, obtaining information from a protected computer and criminal forfeiture.

"Stealing is stealing whether you use a computer command or a crowbar, and whether you take documents, data or dollars," said Ms. Ortiz in the press release.

The United States Attorney's office in Boston said Mr. Swartz "surrendered today, was arraigned in U.S. District Court in Boston this morning and pled not guilty to all counts. He was released on \$100,000 unsecured bond. His next court date is September 9, 2011 for a status conference."

Mr. Swartz could not immediately be reached for comment.

Full Indictment of Aaron Swartz

John Schwartz contributed reporting.

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PORTLAND CITY COUNCIL
COMMUNICATION REQUEST
Wednesday Council Meeting 9:30 AM

Council Meeting Date: 11-7-12

Today's Date 10-8-12

AUDITOR 10/08/12 AM 11:30

Name MARY ENG

Address 1417 SW 10th Ave #112 Portland, OR 97201

Telephone (503) 577 0963 Email maryeng1@yahoo.com

Reason for the request:

~~Copyright or Copyleft?~~
~~Copyright City of the Future~~

Copyright or Copyleft? the Post - Copyright
City of Future

M.R. Eng
(signed)

- Give your request to the Council Clerk's office by Thursday at 5:00 pm to sign up for the following Wednesday Meeting. Holiday deadline schedule is Wednesday at 5:00 pm. (See contact information below.)
- You will be placed on the Wednesday Agenda as a "Communication." Communications are the first item on the Agenda and are taken promptly at 9:30 a.m. A total of five Communications may be scheduled. Individuals must schedule their own Communication.
- You will have 3 minutes to speak and may also submit written testimony before or at the meeting.

Thank you for being an active participant in your City government.

Contact Information:

Karla Moore-Love, City Council Clerk
1221 SW 4th Ave, Room 140
Portland, OR 97204-1900

(503) 823-4086 Fax (503) 823-4571

email: Karla.Moore-Love@portlandoregon.gov

Sue Parsons, Council Clerk Assistant
1221 SW 4th Ave., Room 140
Portland, OR 97204-1900

(503) 823-4085 Fax (503) 823-4571

email: Susan.Parsons@portlandoregon.gov

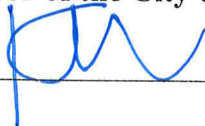
Request of Mary Eng to address Council regarding copyright or copyleft? The post-copyright City of Future (Communication)

NOV 07 2012

PLACED ON FILE

Filed NOV 02 2012

LaVonne Griffin-Valade
Auditor of the City of Portland

By 

COMMISSIONERS VOTED
AS FOLLOWS:

	YEAS	NAYS
1. Fritz		
2. Fish		
3. Saltzman		
4. Leonard		
Adams		