Open Source

History of Information

November 27, 2006
overview

open source software

beyond software

laws of quality?
Thompson, Ritchie, & AT&T
1965: AT&T, MIT & GE work on multics
1969: multics to unix

"What we wanted to preserve was not just a good environment in which to do programming, but a system around which a fellowship could form. We knew from experience that the essence of communal computing, as supplied by remote-access, time-shared machines, is not just to type programs into a terminal instead of a keypunch, but to encourage close communication."

--Ritchie, "Evolution of the Unix Time-Sharing System"
"Also during 1969, Thompson developed the game of `Space Travel.' First written on Multics, ... it was nothing less than a simulation of the movement of the major bodies of the Solar System, with the player guiding a ship here and there, observing the scenery, and attempting to land on the various planets and moons. ... It did not take long, therefore, for Thompson to find a little-used PDP-7 computer with an excellent display processor; ...Space Travel ... served mainly as an introduction to the clumsy technology of preparing programs for the PDP-7. Soon Thompson began implementing the paper file system ... that had been designed earlier"."
During the last half of 1971, we supported three typists from the Patent department, who spent the day busily typing, editing, and formatting patent applications, and meanwhile tried to carry on our own work. Unix has a reputation for supplying interesting services on modest hardware, and this period may mark a high point in the benefit/equipment ratio; on a machine with no memory protection and a single .5 MB disk, every test of a new program required care and boldness, because it could easily crash the system, and every few hours' work by the typists meant pushing out more information onto DEC tape, because of the very small disk.
unix at ucb

1973: Thompson at Berkeley
Bill Joy develops em editor
1977: 1BSD released
1979: 3BSD (for Vax)
SCO founded
1981: 4.1BSD
1983: 4.2 BSD (with tcp/ip stack)
1-800-ITS-UNIX
meanwhile ...

at MIT:
1982: Richard Stallman & Symbolics
GNU

and in DC:
1982: Reagan DoJ releases AT&T

1983: AT&T introduces commercial licences for unix
1991: Networking release 2; 386 BSD

1992: AT&T sues UCB code, trade secrets, or trademark?
1994 settlement: USL, UCB, Novell

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Settlement Agreement is entered into between UNIX System Laboratories, Inc. ("USL"), a Delaware corporation, and The Regents of the University of California (the "University"), a California corporation.

Recitals

1. USL contends it is the owner of the intellectual property rights in portions of certain computer operating system software (the "UNIX System").

2. USL and USL's predecessor in interest, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. ("AT&T"), have licensed the University to use certain versions of UNIX® system software,
Hello everybody out there using minix -

I'm doing a (free) operating system (just a hobby, won't be big and professional like gnu) for 386(486) AT clones.

--Linus Torvalds
leading to ...

GNU
BSD
linux

and

unix
"Linux has broader implications ... Peer production is a phenomenon of much wider implication"
-- Benkler, Coase's Penguin

"the rise of effective, large-scale cooperative efforts .. beyond [core software platforms] ... encyclopedias, to news and commentary, to immersive entertainment".
--Benkler
cooperative efforts

'contours of a more ambitious case'

"The open source process has generalizable characteristics, it is a generic production process, and it can and will spread to other kinds of production".

--Weber, *Success of Open Source*
Some sixteenth century editors and publishers ... created vast networks of correspondents and solicited criticism of each edition, sometimes publicly promising to mention the names of readers who sent in new information or who spotted the errors.

--Eisenstein

Put an advertisement in the Courant "by that Means, you'll have the Assistnace of the most able Men in the Kingdom."

--Susanne Centilivre, Love's Contrivance, 1703
alternatives

OED (Lessig)

benkler's examples

NASA clickworks
UCB SETI
XEROX eureka
ginsparg
wikipedia
slashdot
mozilla
project gutenberg
"the point here is qualitative. It is not ... that more people can participate in production .... [but] that the widely distributed model of information production will better identify who is the best person to produce a specific modular component".

--Benkler, "Coase's Penguin"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Artist</th>
<th>Album</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don Giovanni</td>
<td>6:24</td>
<td>0. Ouverture</td>
<td>Mozart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Giovanni</td>
<td>5:51</td>
<td>1.01 Introduzione: Notte E Giorno Faticar</td>
<td>Mozart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Giovanni</td>
<td>6:30</td>
<td>1.04 Recitativo Accompagnato: Ma Qual Mai S'offre, O Dei</td>
<td>Mozart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Giovanni</td>
<td>1:35</td>
<td>1.06 Recitativo: Orsu, Spicciati Presto</td>
<td>Mozart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Giovanni</td>
<td>6:07</td>
<td>1.07 Aria: Ah! Chi Mi Dice Mai</td>
<td>Mozart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi - Par Ch'igi Il Demonio Si Diverta</td>
<td>1:13</td>
<td>Krips, Siepi, Della Casa, Danco, Gueden,</td>
<td>Don Giovanni (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Ti Fidar, O Misera</td>
<td>4:16</td>
<td>Corena, Dermota, Berry, Bohme</td>
<td>Don Giovanni (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Ottavio, Son Morta !</td>
<td>3:10</td>
<td>Krips, Siepi, Della Casa, Danco, Gueden,</td>
<td>Don Giovanni (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or Sai Chi L'onore</td>
<td>3:08</td>
<td>Corena, Dermota, Berry, Bohme</td>
<td>Don Giovanni (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di Molte Faci Il Lume (Leporello)</td>
<td>0:29</td>
<td>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)</td>
<td>Mozart: Don Giovanni Siepi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sola, Sola, In Buio Loco (Donna Elvira)</td>
<td>8:13</td>
<td>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)</td>
<td>Mozart: Don Giovanni Siepi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah, Pieti signori Miei (Leporello)</td>
<td>2:39</td>
<td>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)</td>
<td>Mozart: Don Giovanni Siepi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Il Mio Tesoro Intanto (Don Ottavio)</td>
<td>4:14</td>
<td>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)</td>
<td>Mozart: Don Giovanni Siepi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Quali Ecessi, O Numi (Donna Elvira)</td>
<td>6:07</td>
<td>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791)</td>
<td>Mozart: Don Giovanni Siepi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegro Con Brio</td>
<td>9:05</td>
<td>Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)</td>
<td>Alexander String Quartet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adagio Affetuoso Ed Appassionato</td>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)</td>
<td>Alexander String Quartet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Op. 18 No. 2 in G Major</td>
<td>7:45</td>
<td>Allegro</td>
<td>Beethoven String Quartets vol. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Op. 18 No. 2 in G Major</td>
<td>6:56</td>
<td>Adagio cantabile</td>
<td>Beethoven String Quartets vol. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Op. 18 No. 2 in G Major</td>
<td>4:46</td>
<td>Scherzo (Allegro) &amp; Trio</td>
<td>Beethoven String Quartets vol. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Op. 18 No. 2 in G Major</td>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Allegro molto, quasi presto</td>
<td>Beethoven String Quartets vol. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Op. 18 No. 6 in B- Major</td>
<td>6:26</td>
<td>Allegro con brio</td>
<td>Beethoven String Quartets vol. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String Quartet in D major, Op. 18, No. 3.0 - Allegro</td>
<td>7:56</td>
<td>Alexander String Quartet</td>
<td>Alexander String Quartet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String Quartet in D major, Op. 18, No. 3.1 - Andante con moto</td>
<td>8:55</td>
<td>Alexander String Quartet</td>
<td>Alexander String Quartet</td>
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<td>String Quartet in D major, Op. 18, No. 3.2 - Allegro</td>
<td>3:21</td>
<td>Alexander String Quartet</td>
<td>Alexander String Quartet</td>
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<tr>
<td>String Quartet in D major, Op. 18, No. 3.3 - Presto</td>
<td>7:10</td>
<td>Alexander String Quartet</td>
<td>Alexander String Quartet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andante con moto ma non t...</td>
<td>7:06</td>
<td>Beethoven – Alexander String Quartet</td>
<td>String Quartets – Vol.7 – Op. 130 – No. 13 – Op. 133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sampling

sorting things out
Borders' descriptors

gathering vs coordinating
gracenote guidelines
1994: WikiWikiWeb
Ward Cunningham

2000-2003: Nupedia
Larry Sanger
Jimmy Wales

2001: Nupedia's Wiki

November 24, 2006
1,500,000 articles
Statute of Anne

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

(Redirected from Statute of Anne)

The Statute of Anne (short title Copyright Act 1709 8 Anne c.19; long title "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by vesting the Copies of Printed Books in the Authors or purchasers of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned") was the first copyright law in the Kingdom of Great Britain (thus the United Kingdom), enacted in 1709 and entering into force on April 10, 1710. It is generally considered to be the first fully-fledged copyright law. It is named for Queen Anne, during whose reign it was enacted.

Several monographs on copyright date the text to 1709. However, 1710 is the correct date.[1]

The Statute replaced the monopoly enjoyed by the Stationer's Company granted in 1556 during the reign of Mary I which after several renewals expired in 1695. Under this regime, company members would buy manuscripts from authors but once purchased, would have a perpetual monopoly on the printing of the work. Authors themselves were excluded from membership in the company and could not therefore legally self-publish, nor were they given royalties for books that sold well.

The statute of 1709 vests authors rather than printers with the monopoly on the reproduction of their works. It created a 21 year term for all works already in print at the time of its enactment and a 14 year term for all works published subsequently. It also required that printers provide nine copies to the Stationer's Company for distribution to the Royal Library, the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, the libraries of the universities of St Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen in Scotland, Sion College and the Faculty of Advocates library in Edinburgh. When Ireland became a part of Great Britain in 1801 Trinity College and King's Inns in Dublin were added as two further depositories.

References

A note is needed on the date of the Act. It has often been referred to as the Copyright Act of 1709; Bonham-Carter, loc. cit., is one offender, and, more surprisingly, so is W.D. Macray, *Annals of the Bodleian Library*, 2nd ed., Oxford 1890, p. 178. In fact, the Act received the Royal Assent on 4 April 1710, and came into operation on 10 April, with one section retrospective to 25 March. The confusion presumably arises from the fact that most of its passage through Parliament is recorded in the *Journals* under the legal year 1709, ending on 25 March 1710. All year dates in this paper have been normalized to a year beginning on 1 January.
Daniel Defoe

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
Revision as of 08:44, 11 October 2005; view current revision ← Older revision | Newer revision →

Daniel Defoe (1660 – April 24, 1731) was an English writer and journalist, who first gained fame for his novel *Robinson Crusoe*. Defoe is also notable for being arguably the earliest constant practitioner of the novel form.

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1 Biography
2 Defoe and the Anglo-Scottish Union of 1707
3 Quotations
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Biography

Born Daniel Foe, the son of James Foe, a butcher in Stoke Newington, London. He later added the aristocratic sounding "De" to his name as a nom de plume. His gravestone gives his name as DANIEL DE-FOE. He became a famous pamphleteer, journalist and novelist at a time of the birth of the novel in the English language, and thus fairly ranks as one of its progenitors.

His parents were Presbyterian dissenters, and he was educated in a Dissenting Academy at Stoke Newington. His early business activities were unsuccessful, and he was bankrupted in 1692. By 1696, however he was the manager of a London tile factory.
every day in every way

Daniel Defoe (1660 – 1731) was an English writer, journalist and spy, who gained enduring fame for his novel *Robinson Crusoe*. Defoe is

*De' foe*

*Spy*
"I strongly suspect that most English speakers would only recognize Defoe through RC; the Esperanto article mentions two or three translations of Robinson Crusoe, but no other works of Defoe, and a quasi-random sampling of the Library of Congress catalog turned up a number of translations of RC into French, German and Japanese, but no obvious translations of any of Defoe's other works".
"He is most famous for his novel [RC]" - 9/02

"He became a famous pamphleteer, journalist and novelist" -- 1/04

"He became famous for [RC]" -- 10/04

"He first became famous for [RC]" -- 11/04
Novels and other works

Defoe's famous novel *Robinson Crusoe* (1719), tells of a man's shipwreck on a desert island and his subsequent adventures. The author may have based his narrative on the true story of the Scottish castaway Alexander Selkirk.

In 1703 Defoe wrote *The True-born Englishman*, which supported the king and chastised the people against the discrimination of foreigners.

Defoe's next novel was *Captain Singleton* (1720), amazing for its portrayal of the redemptive power of one man's love for another. Hans Turley has recently shown how Quaker William's love turns Captain Singleton away from the murderous life of a pirate, and the two make a solemn vow to live as a male couple happily ever after in London, disguised as Greeks and never speaking English in public, with Singleton married to William's sister as a ruse.

He also wrote *Moll Flanders* (1722), a picaresque first-person narration of the fall and eventual redemption of a lone woman in 17th century England. She appears as a whore, bigamist and thief, lives in *The Mint*, commits adultery and incest, yet manages to keep the reader's sympathy. Both this work and *Roxana: The Fortunate Mistress* (1724) offer remarkable examples of the way in which Defoe seems to inhabit his fictional (yet "drawn from life") characters, not least in that they are women.

A later work that is often read as if it were non-fiction is his account of the *Great Plague of London in 1665: A Journal of the Plague Year*, a complex historical novel published in 1722.

*A tour thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain* is another work that has kept its value. Produced between 1724 and 1727, it is a detailed account of his visits to various cities and small towns and is an excellent account of Britain before the Industrial Revolution.

*The Political History of the Devil* (1726) sounds like a joke or satire. But the general scholarly opinion is that Defoe really did think of the Devil as a participant in world history. His view is 18th century Presbyterian - he
Defoe and the Anglo-Scottish Union of 1707

No fewer than 545 titles, ranging from satirical poems, political and religious pamphlets and volumes have been ascribed to Defoe (Note: in their Critical Bibliography (1998), Furbank and Owens argue for the much smaller number of 276 published items). His ambitious business ventures saw him bankrupt by 1692, with a wife and seven children to support. In 1703 he published an ironic attack on the High Tories, and was prosecuted for seditious libel, sentenced to be pilloried, fined 200 marks, and be detained at the Queen's pleasure. In despair he wrote to William Paterson, the London Scot, and founder of the Bank of England and part instigator of the Darién scheme, who was in the confidence of Robert Harley, 1st Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, leading Minister and spymaster in the English Government. Harley accepted Defoe's services and released him in 1703. He immediately published The Review, which appeared weekly, then three times a week, written mostly by himself. This was the main mouthpiece of the English Government promoting the Act of Union 1707.

Defoe began his campaign in The Review and other pamphlets aimed at English opinion, claiming that it would end the threat from the north, gaining for the Treasury an "inexhaustible treasury of men", a valuable new market increasing the power of England. By September 1706 Harley ordered Defoe to Edinburgh as a secret agent, to do everything possible to help secure acquiescence of the Treaty. He was very conscious of the risk to himself. Thanks to books such The Letters of Daniel Defoe, (edited by GH Healey, Oxford 1955) which are readily available far more is known about his activities than is usual with such agents.

His first reports were of vivid descriptions of violent demonstrations against the Union. "A Scots rabble is the worst of its kind," he reported. Years later John Clerk of Penicuik, a leading Unionist, wrote in his memoirs that,

"He was a spy among us, but not known as such, otherwise the Mob of Edinburgh would pull him to pieces."
laws of quality

Linus's law
"given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow. ... [G]iven a large enough beta-tester and co-developer base, almost every problem will be characterized quickly and the fix obvious to someone".

Graham's law
"The method of ensuring quality" in peer production is "Darwinian ... People just produce whatever they want; the good stuff spreads, and the bad gets ignored".
"In contrast to science, open source software projects, however, operate on a shared technical artifact. Theories about good solutions can be readily tested by running the code that implements theories. In this sense, open source projects fulfill the theoretical ideal of empirical science better than science itself. Code is both a detailed specification of a theory of how the system works, and the objective reality, which the developers construct. When the code works, the theory works and becomes real".

--Ilkka Tuomi
"Peer production is limited not by the total cost or complexity of a project, but by its modularity, the granularity of its components, and the cost of integration".

--Benkler, CP

gracenote, gutenberg, wikipedia