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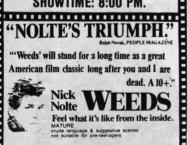
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SATURDAY, MARCH 19 •M

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The Delegacy Dride The Princess Bride Sunday, March -------

Writers and artists 'le

by Karen Valihora reprinted from the McCill Daily Canadian University Press Six months ago in London, Ontario, a boy scout troop was fined \$600 for showing a copied video tape to about thirty young boys. They are charged with infringing copyright laws.

Copyright protection laws in Canada have not changed since they were instituted in 1924. Since then, technological and cultural advances have left major sectors of the creative industry, such as the developers of computer software, without legal protection against commercial piracy. Televisions, photocopiers, audio and videotape recorders, computers, satellites, and a vast number of information storage and retrieval systems "have become common instruments for the use and exploitation of intellectual property," according to the federal government. Copyright protection laws in Canada have

In 1984, the Mulroney government made copyright revision a high priority, following the lead of Canada's major trading partners — the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and other industrialized nations.

Japan and other industrialized nations. An all-party subcommittee report released in 1985, called A Charter of Rights for Creators, underlined the importance of compensating creators for their "special contribution" to Canada. This compensation, the government says, will virtually subsidize Canada's cultural community.

community.

But many Canadians are concerned, particularly at universities and libraries. Paying
copyright dues on photocopied material,
they claim, will do very little for Canadian
writers. Because only 20 per cent of the
domestic book trade is Canadian owned,
most of the money will be leaving the
country. Although the government will satisfy
the demands of its trading partners, the
erflucation sector will suffer.

The government's new brainchild, Bill C-60, is a package of proposals for amending Canada's Copyright Act. The amending bill is being worked on in two parts, the first dealing with computer program protection, anti-piracy remedies, a new copyright board, the nature of collective management of copyright revenues and moral rights of copyright in the works, deals with the formation of protective mechanisms such as copyright collectives.

The current law's inability to deal with The government's new brainchild, Bill C-

copyright collectives.

The current law's inability to deal with technological advances created difficulty for inventors, artists, consumers and copyright based industries. Alongside the concerns about the fundamental importance of protecting copyright, the economic importance of the new legislation is becoming apparent. "Canada has become known as a legal haven for the priating of software." says witke Renshaw, a McGill University Law Librarian. In 1986, industries dependent upon copyright enforcement contributed nearly \$10 billion to Canada's economy. In 1985, for anda's exponenty. In 1985, andada's exponenty. In 1985, andada's economy. In 1985, for anda's exponenty. In 1985, for anda's exponenty.

right enforcement contributed nearly \$10 billion to Canada's economy. In 1985, for instance, the music industry contributed \$600 million to the Canadian economy but lost an estimated \$40 million to the sale of pirated sound recordings.

"In 1984, the Mulroney government made copyright revision a high priority"

Bill C-60 advocates the formation of collective associations representing authors, modelled on two government agencies — CAPAC and PROCAN. These two non-profit organizations represent those who hold copyright on musical works. They grant licenses and collect royally fees from all users — radio, television, shopping malls, elevators, etc.

Eventually, the government envisages ompensation to the creator for all copied naterial, regardless of the usage.

Nursing Undergraduate Association

What do you know? AN AIDS AWARENESS **SYMPOSIUM**

a panel discussion and question period aimed at dispelling myths surrounding AIDS an information and condom giveaway

Thursday March 17, 1988 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

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All University of Alberta students and staff are welcome to attend free of charge For further information contact Cathy at 432-6500

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