

Einladung zu einem sokratischen Gespräch

Was ist eigentlich Filesharing?

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Bevor wir uns verlieren

Als Informatiker und Informatikerinnen wollen wir uns ein Bild von FS machen.

Dieses Bild soll nach außen kommunizierbar sein.

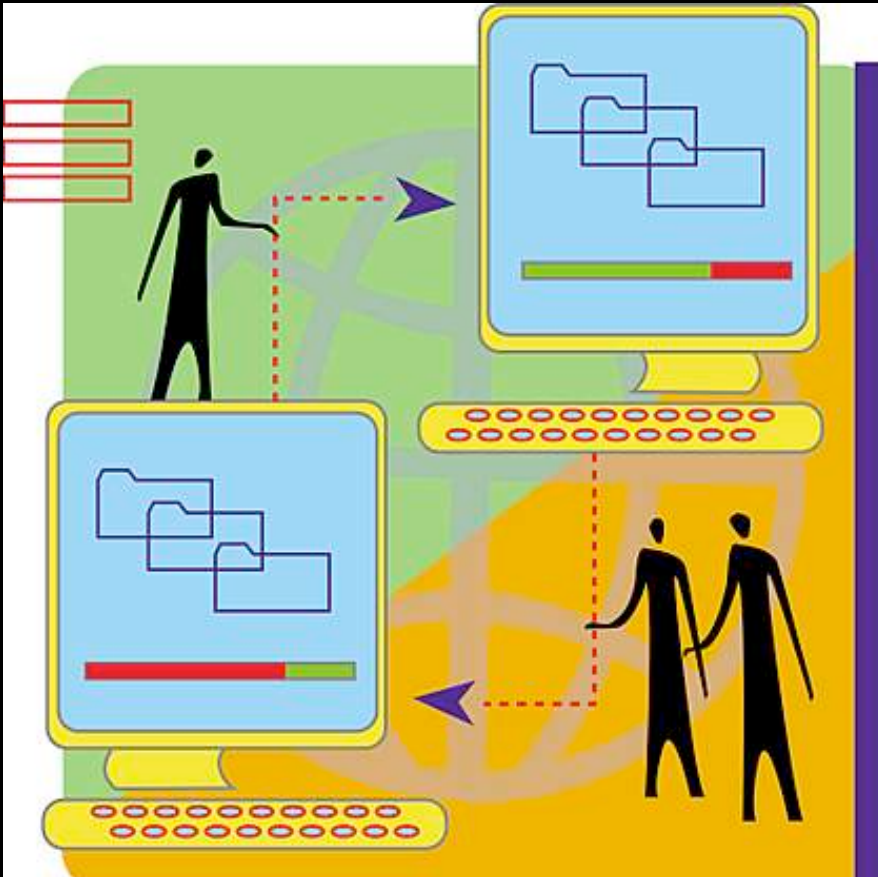
Bild ↔ *bilidi*

bilidi (altsächsisch) = Wunderzeichen,
Urbild, wahrer Sinn

biliden = einer Sache Gestalt und Wesen
geben

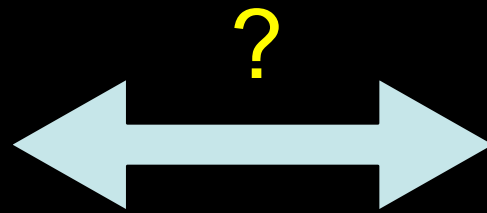
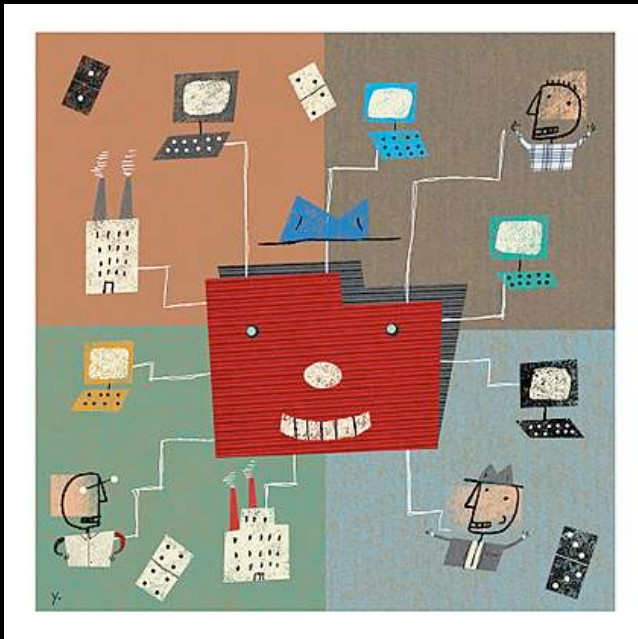
Margarete Bruns (2005, S. 7, 16): Die Weisheit des Auges

Ganz grob



Zuerst war das Bild
Wort links, Bild rechts
[im Gehirn natürlich]

«images.com»_Filesharing



Related Keywords:

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GUIDO BRINKEL

Filesharing

*Geistiges Eigentum und
Wettbewerbsrecht*

4

Mohr Siebeck

...dann das Wort

Wir teilen Daten.

Tauschen wir Daten?

Nein, Gegenseitigkeit fehlt.

Kevin Kendall, Rechtsvertreter von Hollywood _2002 im US Kongress

The world «file-sharing» is an euphemism and a serious misnomer...In fact, it's not really sharing at all, because if I share a piece of cake with you, we are each doing with a little less – I have half a piece and you have half a piece. This doesn't hold true for digital distribution since I don't lose anything by «sharing» with you.

David Kendall, *Copyright in Cyberspace*, (March 25, 2002)

<http://www.copyrightassembly.org/briefing/DEKWabashSpeech4.htm>

Was heißt «teilen»?



Workers sharing a Pie



Sharing a Pie

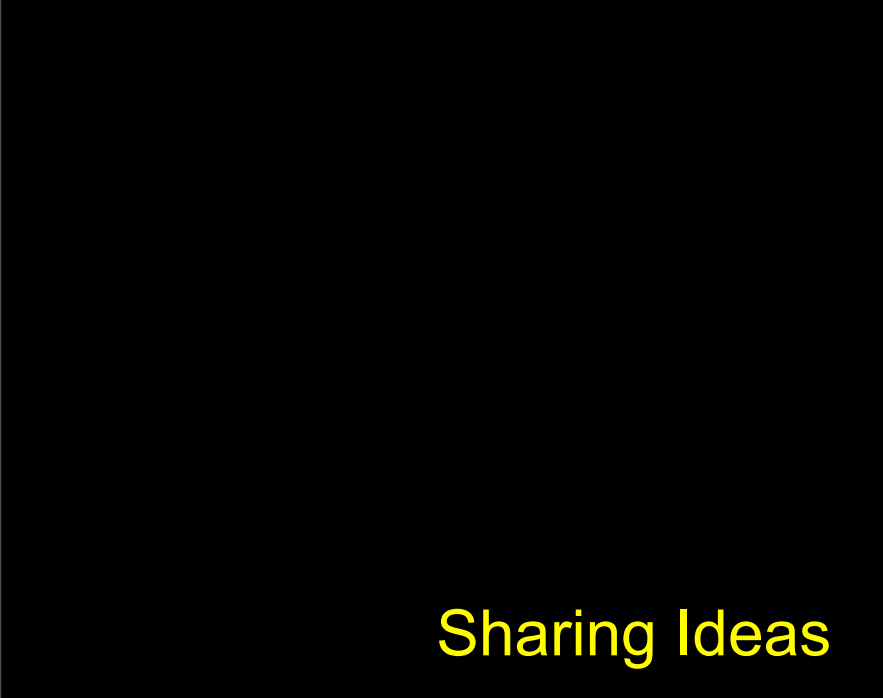
Jessica Litman 2003_Sharing or Stealing

Kendall is talking about sharing cake or cookies. That's the wrong metaphor. Sharing digital objects is less like sharing cookies and more like sharing ideas – when I share my ideas, I don't lose anything. Of course, it's precisely the difference between cookies and ideas that causes us to treat the first as tangible property and the second as intellectual property. Cookies have to be allocated. Ideas need not. Indeed, the purpose of the intellectual property regime is to achieve widespread sharing by temporarily endowing IP with some – and only some—of the attributes of tangible property. If we can achieve widespread sharing without endowing IP with those attributes, then we ought at least to question

Sharing ideas



Taking Piece of Pie

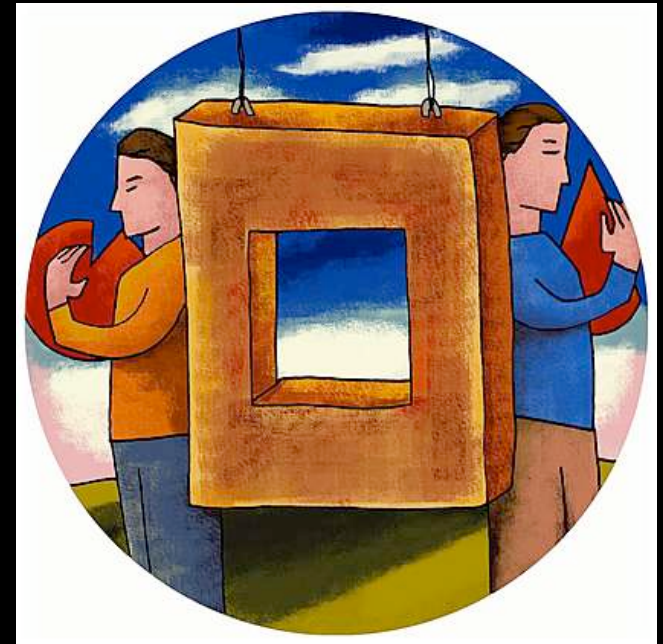


Sharing Ideas





Man and Woman Sharing a Vision



People Sharing

«Sharing is a sustainable social practise»

Yochai Benkler 2004_Sharing Nicely



- Eher Anthropologie als Ökonomie
- verwandte Begriffe sind
 - gift
 - reciprocity
 - mutual aid and cooperation

«Sharing is a sustainable social practise»

Yochai Benkler

Professor of Law/Yale Law School



Yochai Benkler 2004_Sharing Nicely

- Eher Anthropologie als Ökonomie
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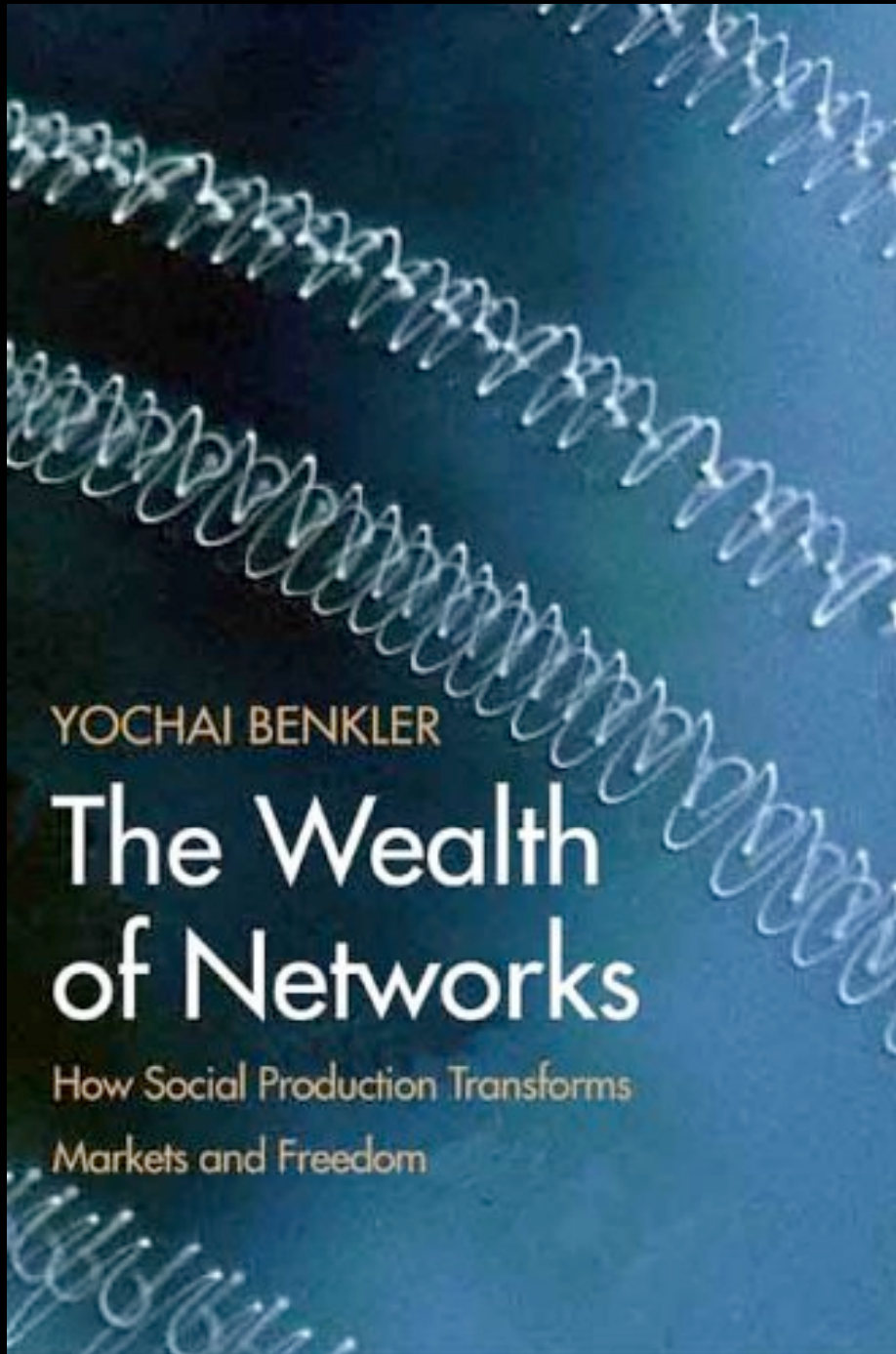
- Grundlegende Beiträge
 - zur Spektrumsregulierung
 - Allmendeforschung
- Hauptredner auf der Access To Knowledge Conference - Konferenz, 21. bis 23.4.2006 in Yale
- Nach Lessig (2001: 23) «perhaps the best communication theorist of our generation».



Main Entry: ³share
Function: *verb*
Inflected Form(s): **shared**; **shar·ing**
transitive senses
1 : to divide and distribute in shares : APPORTION -- usually used with *out* or *with*
2 a : to partake of, use, experience, occupy, or enjoy with others **b** : to have in common
3 : to grant or give a share in
intransitive senses
1 : to have a share -- used with *in*
2 : to apportion and take shares of something
- **shar·er** *noun*
synonyms SHARE, PARTICIPATE, PARTAKE mean to have, get,

Sharing is the joint use of a resource. In its narrow sense, it refers to joint or alternating use of an inherently finite good, such as a common pasture or a timeshared residence. In a broader sense, it can also include the free granting of use rights to a good that is capable of being treated as a nonrival good, such as information. Still more loosely, "sharing" can actually mean giving something as an outright gift: for example, to "share" ones food really means to give some of it as a gift.

«Networks of Sharing»



online unter
«benkler.org»

SMM_Shared Mental Models

Under conditions of uncertainty, individuals' interpretation of their environment will reflect the learning that they have undergone. Individuals with common cultural backgrounds and experiences will share reasonably convergent mental models, ideologies and institutions and individuals with different learning experiences (both cultural and environmental) will have different theories (models, ideologies) to interpret that environment.

Arthur T. Denzau and Douglass C. North (1994):
Shared Mental Models: Ideologies and Institutions
North hat 1993 den Nobelpreis erhalten

Der Basismechanismus von Gesellschaft?

We need to develop a framework that will enable us to understand and model the shared mental models that guide choices and shape the evolution of political economic systems and societies.

Nobelpreisträger Douglas North

Institutions are the rules of the game

Spectrum Sharing

Die große, ungelöste Frage:

Wie sollen Politik und Gesellschaft künftig das Spectrum regulieren?

Spectrum Sharing_zuerst das Bild



?

Eine Frage an die Informatiker

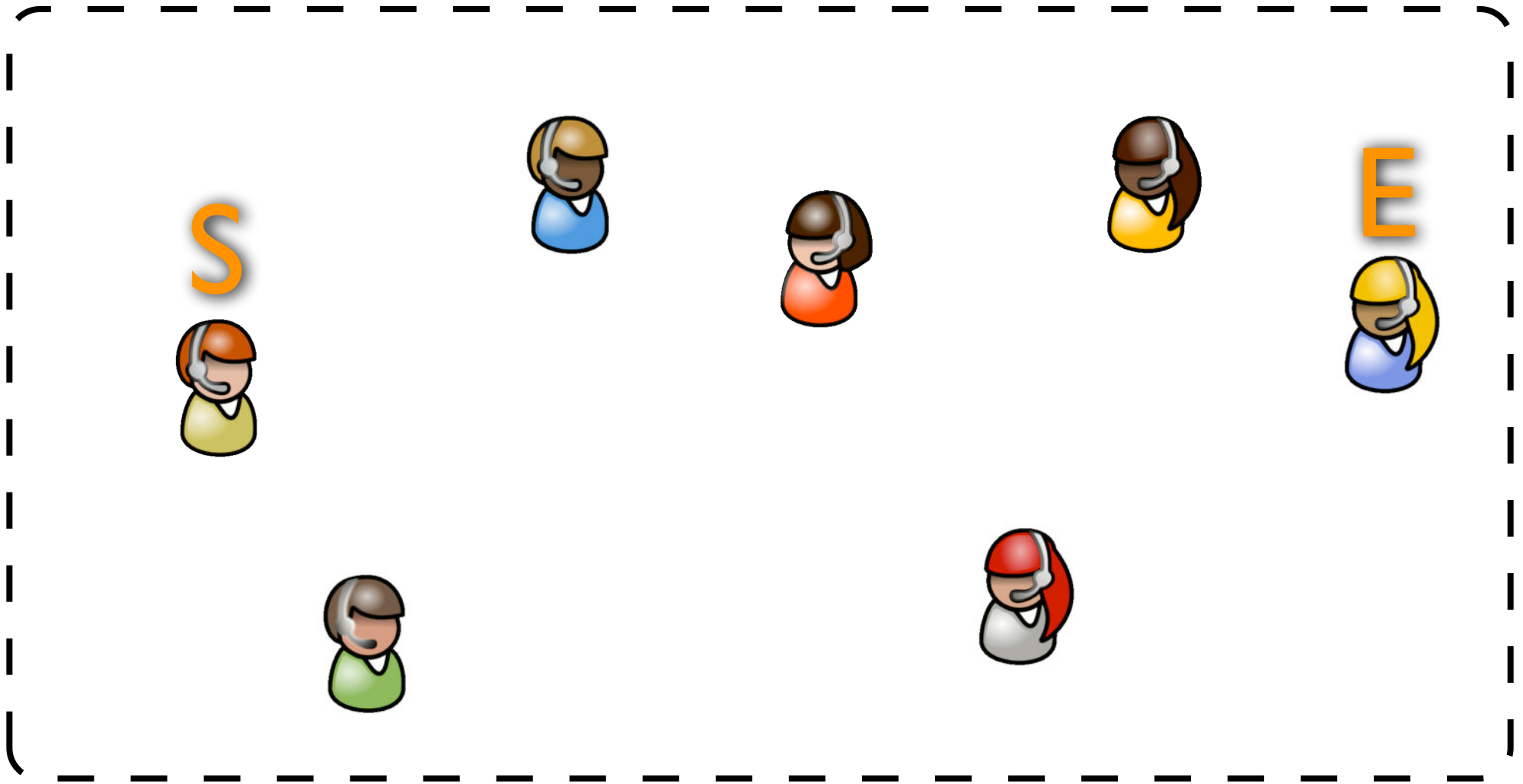
Wie bringt man Knoten zur
Kooperation?

Welches Modell «sharen» sie denn?

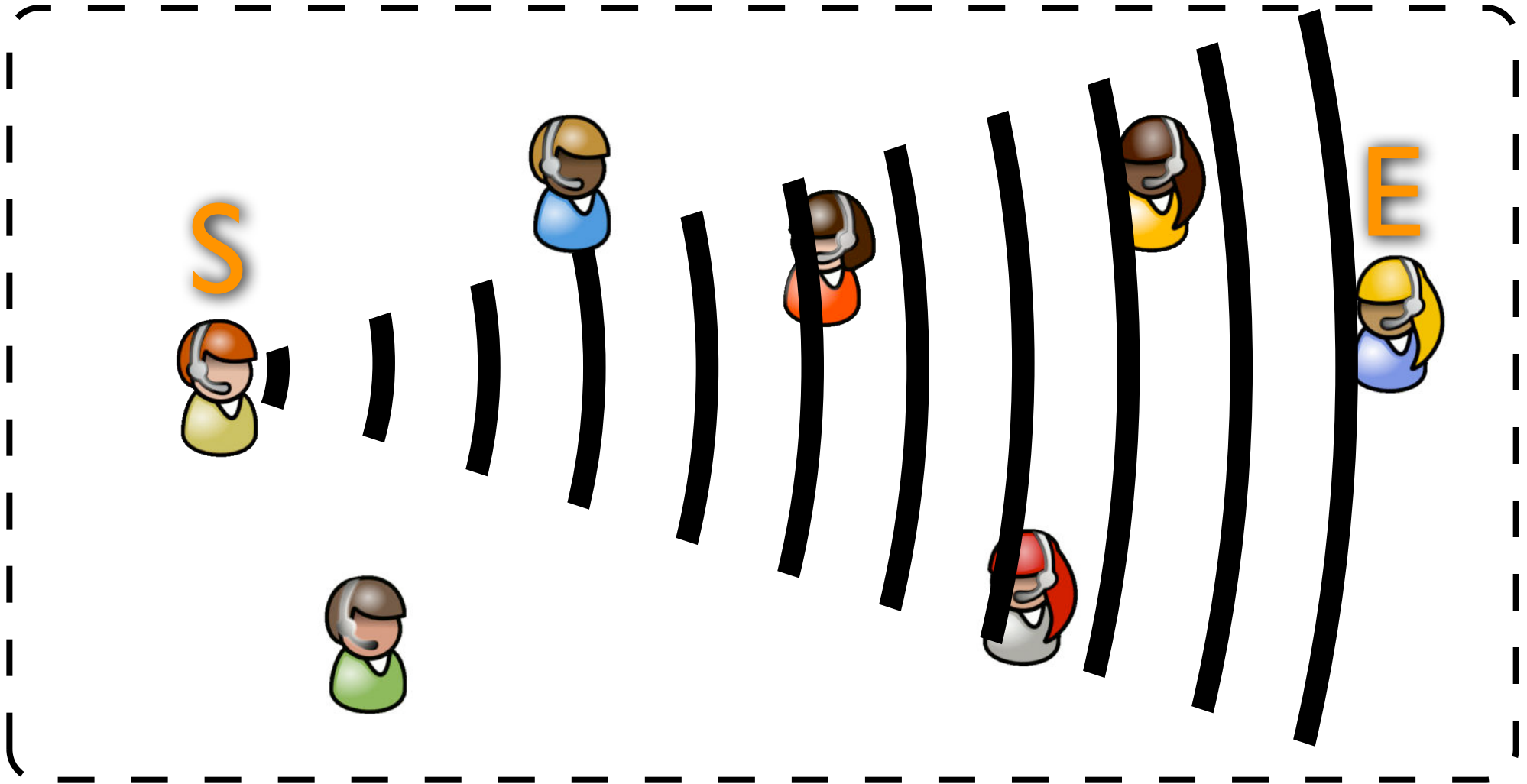
Viele "Knoten" in einem Gebiet...



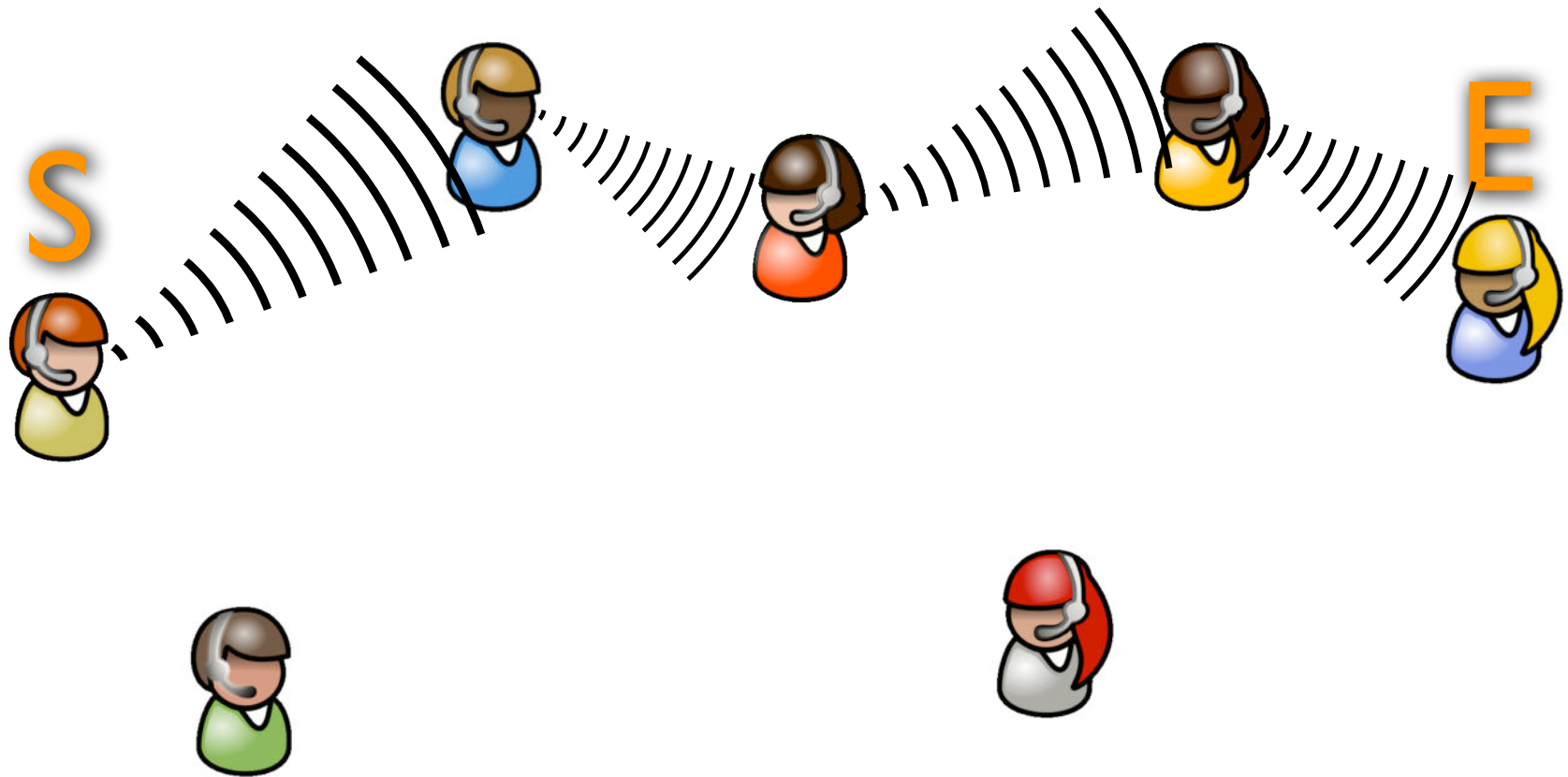
...und S will E etwas mitteilen



Methode I: Schreien



Methode II: Kooperation (*'Stille Post'*)



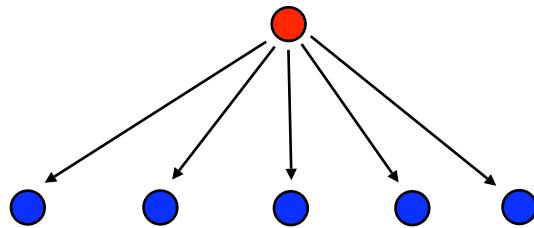
“Wer sorgt in Zukunft für Recht und Ordnung?”

Überlegungen zur Rolle von Peer-to-Peer Systemen in
Technik und Gesellschaft

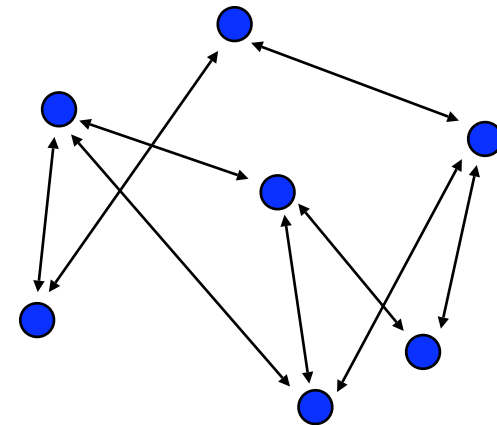
Klemens Böhm
Universität Karlsruhe (TH)

Peer-to-Peer Systeme (3)

- Skalierbarkeit,
- Single-Point-of-Failure,
- faire Verteilung der Infrastrukturkosten.
- Potentielles Problem: Mangelnde Koordination.



Koordinator-basiert



verteilt und Koordinator-frei
(„Peer-to-Peer“)

[Einleitung](#)

P2P Data
Managemt.

vert.
Wissens-
managemt.

Schluß

Forschungsagenda

- Wie erreicht man gewünschtes (kooperatives) Verhalten der Komponenten/Knoten?
- Unter welchen Umständen kann man auf zentrale Koordination verzichten?
- Welche Kosten verursacht der Verzicht auf zentrale Instanz?
- Untersuchung im Kontext von Informationssystemen, z. B.:
 - ◆ Verteilte Datenhaltung,
 - ◆ Web Crawling,
 - ◆ verteiltes Wissensmanagement.

[Einleitung](#)

P2P Data
Managemt.

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Schluß

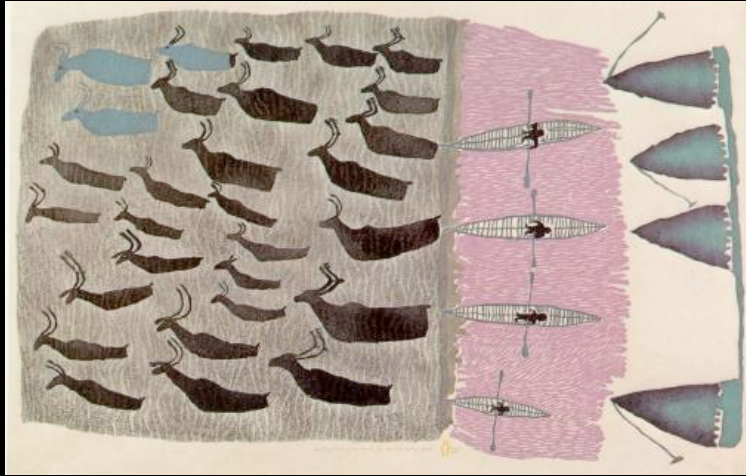
Das wirklich Aufregende an diesen Forschungen von North

The sharing of mental models is enabled by communication, and communication allows the creation of ideologies and institutions in a co-evolutionary process.

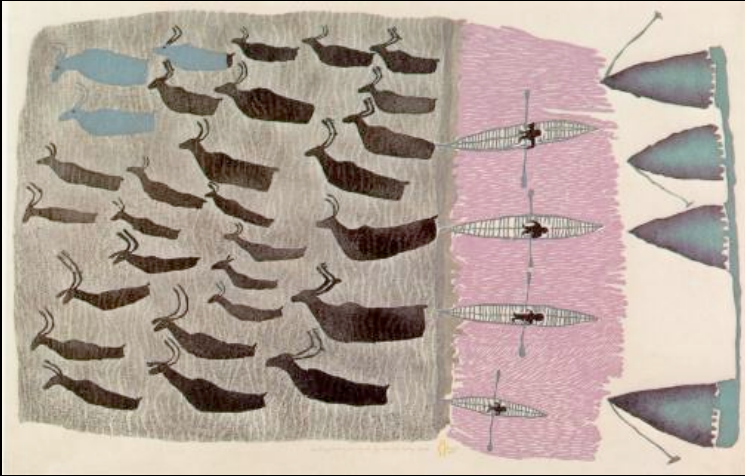
Denzau und North (1994, S. 11)

Zurück zu den Jägern?

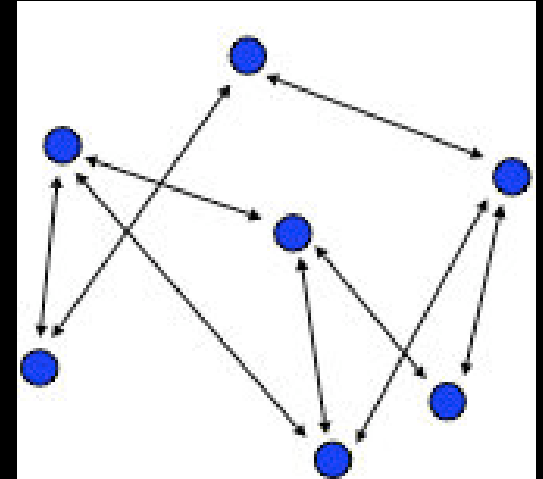
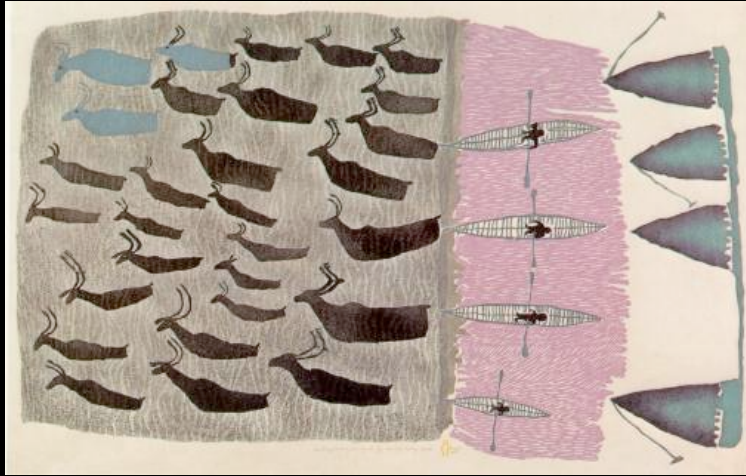
Zurück zu den Jägern?



Zurück zu den Jägern?



Zurück zu den Jägern?



Was halten Sie von folgender Behauptung:

Informatik ist die Wissenschaft von der Kooperation menschlicher und technischer Agenten?