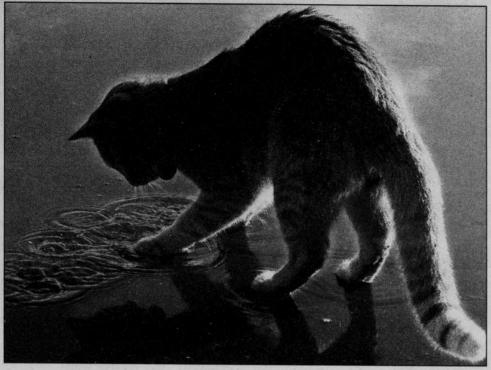
# **Purr-fect weather**



Jeremy Forrest Emerale

A cat uses a break in the weather Wednesday to play with a bug in a puddle.

# Campus buzz

### Saturday

Chinese Popular Culture Conference (sponsored by East Asian Languages), 7:45 a.m.-6:45 p.m., Gerlinger Lounge. Chinese Student Association Barbecue

(meet in front of the University Bookstore

at 9:45 a.m., transportation to reservoir provided), 9:45 a.m.-5 p.m., Fern Ridge Reservoir, about 15 minutes west of Eugene, \$5, 913-6959, 221-3322.

Joel Pietsch (master's recital, piano), noon, Beall Hall, free.

Michelle White (senior recital, bassoon), 2 p.m., Beall Hall, free.

Dance party (sponsored by Campus Crusade for Christ), 9 p.m.-1:30 a.m., EMU Fir Room.

### Monday

Chi Alpha (meeting), 6:30-9 p.m., EMU Metolius Room.

Scott Alan King (Doctoral Recital, horn), 8 p.m., Beall Hall, free.

# Pirating continued from page 1

RIAA President Cary Sherman said in a prepared statement that the systems being used at the universities — called Phynd, Flatlan or Direct Connect — work along the same lines as Napster.

"The court ruled that Napster was illegal and shut it down," he said. "These systems are just as illegal and operate in just the same manner." In February 2001, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Napster knew its users were violating copyright law, and Napster agreed to remove a list of songs from its server.

However, some say that RIAA is missing the key point of these three new services. Fred Von Lohmann, an attorney with Electronic Frontier Foundation, which is a digital civil liberties group that has defended various file sharing companies against the RIAA, said that all Phynd, Flatlan and Direct Connect seemed to do was index files available on a network that already existed.

"It doesn't seem like there's anything wrong with building a tool to do that," he said. "And it doesn't seem like there's anything wrong with running that tool."

The technology used by the three servers varies, with Direct Connect resembling Napster the most by allowing users to connect to a central server and download files from each other. In contrast, Flatlan lets the user set up a search engine that searches computers that are connected to a campus network and have Windows filesharing turned on. The main difference between Flatlan and Napster is Flatlan searches a network that already exists. Phynd is a generic search engine that allows users to configure it to search everything from Web sites to local files that are found on a college network.

RIAA countered the argument that the three servers are different from Napster in a press release, however, stating that the networks work similarly by centrally indexing and processing search requests for copyrighted works, adding that network operators "can't help but be aware of the copyright infringement they facilitate."

RIAA representatives could not be reached at press time.

In the lawsuit filed against Flatlan creator Aaron Sherman, a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, RIAA claimed Sherman created a system that is designed to enable and facilitate widespread and unauthorized copying and distribution of sound recordings over the campus's local area network.

A local area network, also called LAN, is a computer network dispersed over a limited, defined geographical area, such as a university campus, through which one computer can interact with all other computers within the network.

The lawsuit accused Sherman of "hijacking an academic computer network and installing on it a market-place for copyright piracy that is used by others to copy and distribute music illegally." The RIAA, the plaintiff in the case, is asking that the court issue a permanent injunction to stop Sherman from directly or indirectly infringing on copyright, along with maximum statutory damages in the amount of \$150,000 for each copyright work infringed, and payment of RIAA's attorney's fees.

"This is a particularly flagrant way to illegally distribute millions of copyrighted works over the Internet," Sherman said in a statement. "The lawsuits we've filed represent an appropriate step, given the seriousness of the offense."

Contact the reporter at alishaughnessy@dailyemerald.com.

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# Music

# continued from page 1

no longer effective in the real world.

"If successful, we will be the nail in the coffin for the record industry, whose only remaining advantage is its national reach," Fitchouse members said in their press release.

However, computer music Associate Professor and University Future Music Oregon Program Director Jeffrey Stolet said that while the Internet is a model for music distribution, it is not yet economically viable.

"I'm not aware of bands becoming famous because they have good distribution over the Internet," Stolet said. "People like to buy atoms; they like to buy bits. They're used to it."

Cohen argued that many people misunderstand the role record sales play in an artist's economic survival.

"The whole idea that bands make money from record royalties is somewhat amiss, because there are very few artists who can make money off record sales," he said, noting production costs, and the "dirty little secret" of companies withholding royalties until debts are paid.

"When you sell your own record, you're keeping (the profits) all yourself," Cohen said. He added that all the members of Fitehouse have other jobs, and many bands play for sheer joy rather than monetary gains.

Cohen said Fitchouse is supportive of fans sharing the band's music via the Web. In fact, he encourages listeners to download the group's songs and post them on file sharing sites.

"We would love for people to share our music," he said. "What is interesting is that they claim if you're file sharing, you're stealing from the artists, etc., and that's really not what copyright is all about. The problem is media concentration. Is copyright doing what it was designed to do? Is it really increasing variety? And it's not."

Stolet said that as a professional musician, he doesn't find the quality of the MP3 file format — by far the most prevalent for exchanging music over the Internet — good enough for exchanging music. He said high quality requires a greater bandwidth.

However, Stolet was critical of how record labels handle their artists. He said most artists support file sharing because it has minimal effects on the ones creating the music.

"No one cares because it's not hurting the artists — it's hurting the record companies," he said. "No one feels sorry for the record companies because they've been screwing the artists for so long."

Contact the Pulse editor at jacquelynlewis@dailyemerald.com and the Pulse reporter at aaronshakra@dailyemerald.com.

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