

copyright — Display copyright information

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Description

`copyright` presents copyright notifications concerning tools, libraries, etc., used in the construction of Stata.

Syntax

`copyright`

Remarks and examples

stata.com

The correct form for a copyright notice is

Copyright *dates* by *author/owner*

The word “Copyright” is spelled out. You can use the © symbol, but “(C)” has never been given legal recognition. The phrase “All Rights Reserved” was historically required but is no longer needed.

Currently, most works are copyrighted from the moment they are written, and no copyright notice is required. Copyright concerns the protection of the expression and structure of facts and ideas, not the facts and ideas themselves. Copyright concerns the ownership of the expression and not the name given to the expression, which is covered under trademark law.

Copyright law as it exists today began in England in 1710 with the Statute of Anne, *An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by Vesting the Copies of Printed Books in the Authors or Purchases of Such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned*. In 1672, Massachusetts introduced the first copyright law in what was to become the United States. After the Revolutionary War, copyright was introduced into the U.S. Constitution in 1787 and went into effect on May 31, 1790. On June 9, 1790, the first copyright in the United States was registered for *The Philadelphia Spelling Book* by John Barry.

There are significant differences in the understanding of copyright in the English- and non-English-speaking world. The Napoleonic or Civil Code, the dominant legal system in the non-English-speaking world, splits the rights into two classes: the author’s economic rights and the author’s moral rights. Moral rights are available only to “natural persons”. Legal persons (corporations) have economic rights but not moral rights.

Also see

Copyright page of this book