

Image credits in Wikipedia

Can we do better?

WIKIMANIA

Isaac Olatunde Dominic Byrd-McDevitt Asaf Bartov antanana



Isaac Olatunde

administrator on Yoruba Wikipedia and
license reviewer on Wikimedia Commons

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Asaf Bartov

A longtime Wikipedian from Hebrew WP

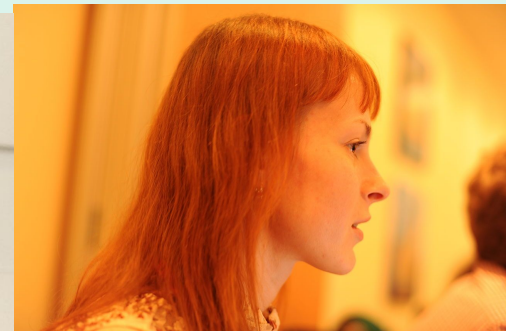
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Dominic Byrd-McDevitt

Data Fellow, Digital Public Library of America.
A longtime Wikipedian fro English WP

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antanana

Ukrainian Wikipedia contributor, admin

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Tuesday, August 14 (10:30-11:20 UTC)

What is our current practice?

- Provide the licensing information on external website [*Wikimedia Commons*], and insert a[*n invisible*] clickable link to the original file containing all relevant information.
- Assume that reuser would click on the [*invisible*] link to find the image license

What is our current practice?

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Muhammadu Buhari

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Muhammadu Buhari GCFR

(born 17 December 1942) is a Nigerian politician, who has served as the president of Nigeria since 2015.

He is a retired Nigerian Army major general who served as the country's military head of

His Excellency
Muhammadu Buhari
GCFR



Official portrait, 2015

7th and 15th President of Nigeria

Incumbent

Assumed office
29 May 2015

What are the common problems associated with the current practice?

- Misattribution by reusers (*or no attribution*)
- Putting reusers at risk of criminal liability
- Making Wikipedia less reliable as a source of information

Why does image credit in Wikipedia matter?

- It minimizes or maybe even can significantly reduce misattribution (or no attribution) by reusers
- It protects copyright holders' works from misuse
- It protects reusers from criminal liability or legal jeopardy after reuse
- It shows that Wikipedia is a trusted, credible, and reliable source of information



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So, even though CC explicitly says that our **practice is legal**, but there are real issues with this:

- 1) We **do not advertise free licenses**, even though we arguably rely on them
- 2) We **do not clearly mark non-free media** (misguiding people) inside the articles
- 3) We do not set **a good example on giving credit** for reuse ourselves

The English Wikipedia (ENWP) has discussed this in the past, their arguments not to include image credits inside articles are listed here:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Perennial_proposals#Add_image_credit_to_article_credit_for_images

For example, “there is no need **to clutter articles with this information**. Credit is already provided for the majority of images **by linking them to the file description page**, which includes authorship, licensing, and more”

Still, we do “**clutter**” articles with templates explaining to people that this or that text fragment was taken from this or that source under a free license or even in public domain:

Sources [edit]

- Fabrizio Mancinelli, "The Painting of the Last Judgment: History, Technique and Restoration". In Loren Partridge, *Michelangelo : The Last Judgment – A Glorious Restoration*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc. 2000. ISBN 0-8109-8190-4.
- This article incorporates text from a publication now in the **public domain**: Williamson, George Charles (1913). "Daniele da Volterra". In Herbermann, Charles (ed.). *Catholic Encyclopedia*. New York: Robert Appleton Company.

Why don't we then have a template at the end of the article saying about this explicitly?

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- Fabrizio Mancinelli, "The Painting of the Last Judgment: History, Technique and Restoration". In Loren Partridge, *Michelangelo : The Last Judgment – A Glorious Restoration*. New York: **Harry N. Abrams, Inc.** 2000. ISBN 0-8109-8190-4.
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Or at least in the terms below?

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WIKIMANIA

https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Daniele_da_Volterra

Why don't we have **both**?

A **warning in the terms**, as our project pages do contain media, not only text, but also **proper citation/attribution for every image used**

We do this for text references: we give a footnote (reference) for every morsel of text information used, we list sources for further information, we list sources used to get general information, not citations... And we still have a template about text included, and the terms...*

We already know that **media helps articles***,
and **articles help promote media****

One of the other arguments in ENWP was
“Maintaining these in-article credits would
be a significant maintenance burden on our
editors”

But there are ways to have it automated.

Let's talk about this

WIKIMANIA

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Perennial_proposals#Add_in-article_credit_for_images

Captions and citations



with Structured Data on Commons

Dominic Byrd-McDevitt
User:Dominoic



DPLA's digital asset pipeline from US institutions

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"50 Years of US Art" Exhibition Opening - DPLA - 5e2521e5771ab0edd4d1d8e81ca9643f.jpg	"50 Years of US Art" Exhibition Opening - DPLA - e3ff6719c9588b986f6e2e050a79ac58.jpg	"A Barn Yard" essay for English IV by Sarah (Sallie) M. Field, Abbot Academy, class of 1904 - DPLA - e3ff6719c9588b986f6e2e050a79ac58.jpg	"A Barn Yard" essay for English IV by Sarah (Sallie) M. Field, Abbot Academy, class of 1904 - DPLA - e3ff6719c9588b986f6e2e050a79ac58.jpg	"A Bee on the Piazza" poem for English IV by Sarah (Sallie) M. Field, Abbot Academy, class of 1904 - DPLA - e3ff6719c9588b986f6e2e050a79ac58.jpg	"A Bee on the Piazza" poem for English IV by Sarah (Sallie) M. Field, Abbot Academy, class of 1904 - DPLA - e3ff6719c9588b986f6e2e050a79ac58.jpg	"A Biography of Joshua" essay by Sarah (Sallie) M. Field, Abbot Academy, class of 1904 - DPLA - e3ff6719c9588b986f6e2e050a79ac58.jpg

DPLA's digital asset pipeline from US institutions



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AES Indiana

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia


AES Indiana, formerly known as **Indianapolis Power & Light Company** (also known as **IPL** or **IPALCO**), is an American utility company providing electric service to the city of [Indianapolis](#). It is a subsidiary and largest utility of [AES Corporation](#), which acquired it in 2001. AES Indiana provides electric service to more than 500,000 customers in a 528-square-mile (1,370 km²) service territory.

On February 24, 2021, IPL was rebranded as AES Indiana.^[1]

Contents [show]

History

[edit | edit source]



A 1920 newspaper advertisement for Merchant's Heat and Light Company.

AES Indiana was formed as the Indianapolis Power and Light Company in October 1926 by the merger of the Indianapolis Light and Heat Company and the Merchant's Heat and Light Company. Those two companies had started providing electrical service in the 1880s. At the time of the merger, the company had 105,000 customers.^[2] In 1937, IPL began a [rural electrification](#) program, running power lines to many areas outside [Marion County](#).^[3]

The company moved into its present-day headquarters building on [Monument Circle](#) in [downtown Indianapolis](#) in 1935; the building, now known as the Electric Building, had been constructed in 1924 for the Continental Bank.^[2] The building was remodeled in 1968 to a design by Lennox, Matthews, Simmons & Ford, with the lighting design by Norman F. Schnitker.

In the late 1980s, the [Internal Revenue Service](#) audited IPL and assessed a tax deficiency on deposits that IPL required of customers with poor credit histories. The ensuing court case, *Commissioner v. Indianapolis Power & Light Co.*, resulted in a [United States Supreme Court](#) ruling in 1990 that such customer deposits to a public utility were not taxable income.

In 2008, IPL integrated the world's first grid scale [lithium ion battery](#) energy storage system, with four megawatts of battery storage validated for [frequency regulation](#).^[4]

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AES Indiana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AES_Indiana)

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- object has role: repository

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DPLA's program — General philosophy

1. Gaining buy-in/trust from cultural institutions
 - Easy entry points
 - Data stewardship
 - Attribution matters

2. Making Wikipedia doable for professionals
 - No messing with image upload at all, focus on data requirements
 - Small, discrete tasks for achievable progress
 - Minimal training necessary, with Visual Editor and CropTool

SDC for Wikipedia images



Doing both.



Previous image citation proposals:

- 2011: `[[com:User:Martsniez/attribute]]`
- 2012: `[[w:Wikipedia:Image citation]]`

Manual of Style:

- `[[w:MOS:CREDITS]]`



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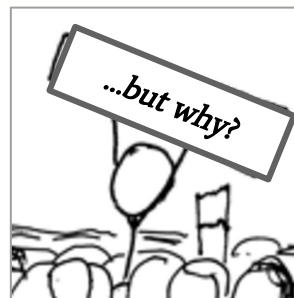
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See also [[edit source](#)]

- [MOS:CAPTION](#) – main MoS entry for captions with formatting recommendations
- [Wikipedia:Accessibility#Images](#)
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The midnight visit of "[The Raven](#)" as illustrated by [Édouard Manet](#) (1875)

Analogues

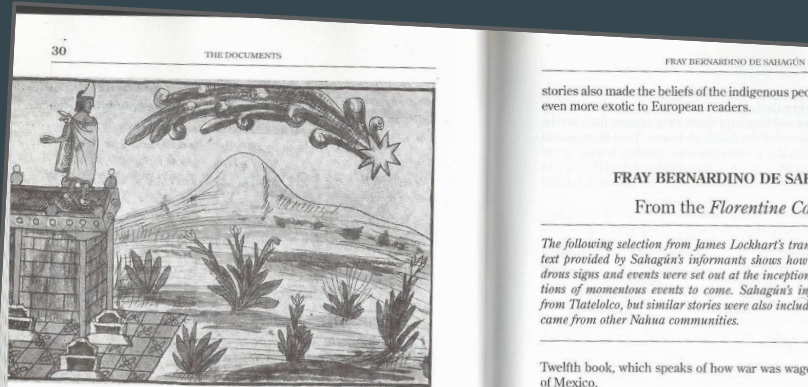


Figure 3. Moctezuma observes a comet, an omen of death. Source: From the *Codex Duran*, in Serge Gruzinski, *Raining the Conquest* (Paris: Flammarion, 1992), frontispiece. Servico de Reprografia de la Biblioteca Nacional.

the warriors of Tenochtitlan to provide leadership. In the indigenous accounts of the omens, the story of the return of Quetzalcoatl begins to play an important role in explaining Moctezuma's behavior from the outset of events, but that too may be a postconquest gloss added to the story. Included here also are Nahuatl pictorial representations of the strange events that preceded Cortés's arrival (see Figure 3).

Omens announcing a cataclysmic change were not limited to the Nahuatl version of events as we see from the second excerpt drawn from *Chronicles of Michoacán*, a postconquest text based on information gathered from the Tarascan peoples, traditional enemies of the Mexica. They too believed that there were miraculous events that preceded the Spanish arrival. Finally, it became common for Spanish accounts after the conquest to incorporate a version of the omens, perhaps as a way of underlining the preordained nature of the conquest. The inclusion of such

FRAY BERNARDINO DE SAHAGÚN

stories also made the beliefs of the indigenous people even more exotic to European readers.

FRAY BERNARDINO DE SAHAGÚN From the *Florentine Codex*

The following selection from James Lockhart's translation text provided by Sahagún's informants shows how dramatic signs and events were set out at the inaugurations of momentous events to come. Sahagún's informants from Tlatelolco, but similar stories were also included from other Nahuatl communities.

Twelfth chapter, which speaks of how war was waged of Mexico.

First chapter, where it is said that before the Spaniards came to this land, and before the people who live here were born, there appeared and were seen signs and omens.

Ten years before the arrival of the Spaniards a light appeared in the sky, like a flame or tongue of fire, like a comet, it appeared to be throwing off [sparks] and seemed to widen at the bottom and narrow at the top. It looked like the very middle of the sky, its very heart and center to the east. When it came out at midnight it appeared to the east. When dawn came, then the sun on coming out effulgent it showed itself [it was in] the year [Twelve Houses] when it appeared there would be an outcry, and people held their hands against their mouths as they yelled. People lamented.

The second omen that happened here in Mexico was according to the house of the devil Huitzilopochtli

James Lockhart, *We People Here: Nahuatl Accounts of the Conquest* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993), 50–86, even pages only.

Paul Niell

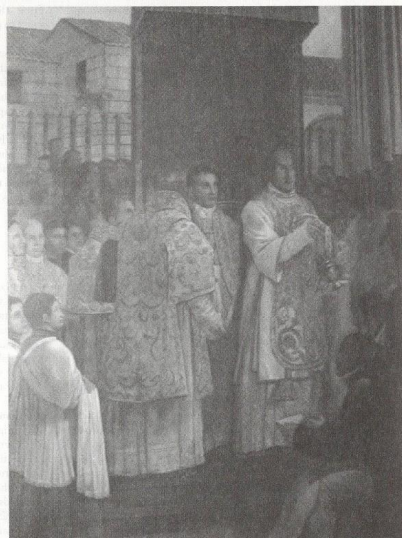


Figure 8. Detail: Ecclesiastical Group, Jean-Baptiste Vermay, *The Inauguration of El Templo*, El Templo, Plaza de Armas, Havana, 1828, oil on canvas (photo by author, reproduced with permission of the OHC).

Creole and Peninsular weariness of blacks and people of mixed ancestry was interconnected with nineteenth-century slavery. As early as the 1790s, as import taxes were lifted on the slave trade, Cuban planters became apprehensive of the rising population of people of African descent in Cuba. The Spanish system of *coartación* (slave self-purchase) contributed to a large population of *gentes de color* (free people of color) in colonial society. To concerned whites, this increase in people of African descent indicated the development of the same conditions for slave insurrection in

El Templo and Cuban Neoclassicism

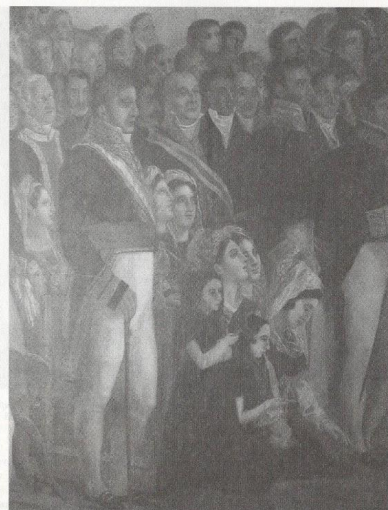


Figure 9. Detail: Captain General Francisco Dionisio Vives, Jean-Baptiste Vermay, *The Inauguration of El Templo*, El Templo, Plaza de Armas, Havana, 1828, oil on canvas (photo by author, reproduced with permission of the OHC).

Cuba that had ruined the neighbouring French colony of Saint-Domingue (now Haiti and the Dominican Republic). Captain General José Cienfuegos and Economic Society director Alejandro Ramírez had established the Junta de Población Blanca (Council of the White Population) in 1817 to search for solutions to the rising African population. The Council moved for the establishment of new towns for white immigrants to offset the growing number of blacks (López Sánchez, 1965: 139–171; Gott, 2004). The city of Cienfuegos, realised in 1819, was an urban community settled by white immigrants from New Orleans and designed with strict classicism, including a gridiron layout and buildings with classical features. Thus, in contemplating the politics of urban life while

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Live example: `[[w:Charles Robinson Rockwood]]`

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Charles Robinson Rockwood

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Charles Robinson Rockwood (born May 14, 1860) was a United States (U.S.) [civil engineer](#), and entrepreneur.^{[1][2][3][4][5][6]} His career was in various states of the United States, particularly in the state of [California](#). His most significant achievement was managing the construction of a canal system that transformed the [Colorado Desert](#) (in southern California into a verdant agricultural development known as the [Imperial Valley](#).^{[2][7][8][9][10][11][12][13]} He is also infamous for directing modifications to that same canal system which led to the accidental creation of the [Salton Sea](#) in southern [California](#).^{[1][14][15][16][17][18][19][20]}

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Early life [\[edit\]](#) [\[edit source\]](#)

Charles R. Rockwood grew up in the U.S., working on his parents farm . near [Flint, Michigan](#). Both parents were of [Puritan](#) descent. His mother was a direct descendant of [John Robinson](#), one of the organizers of the [Mayflower](#) expedition which established the [Plymouth Colony](#) in [Massachusetts](#) prior to the founding of the U.S.^{[4][21][6]}

From a very young age, Rockwood desired a good education. In 1878 he graduated at the top of his high school class. Immediately after graduation, he enrolled at the [University of Michigan](#) in an engineering program. Unfortunately, problems with his vision forced him to drop out. He intended to return to school and complete his degree but never did.^{[4][21][6]}

Charles Robinson Rockwood



Charles Robinson Rockwood[images]

Born	May 14, 1860 Flint, Michigan
Died	March 3, 1922 (aged 61)

Southern California, U.S.A. San Diego, CA, USA: Otis B. Tout. pp. 98–99. Retrieved 2019-03-01.

Images [\[edit\]](#) [\[edit source\]](#)

- ↑ Unknown Photographer, "["Charles Robinson Rockwood"](#)". Photographic Print from The History of Imperial County California by Finnis C. Farr p. 96.5, 1918. Google Books, [Charles Robinson Rockwood](#).
- ↑ Modified illustration by George Kennan, "[Map showing location of various channels \(headings\) in 1904, based on illustration by George Kennan](#)". Modified Illustration from The Salton Sea - An Accounting of Harriman's Fight with the Colorado River by George Kennan p.34, 2017. Google Books, [The Three Headings \(or Intakes\), in Spring of 1905](#).
- ↑ Photograph by NASA from International Space Station, "[Salton Sea and Southern California with Labels](#)". Electronic Photograph, June 21, 2013. NASA, [Salton Trough](#).

Further reading [\[edit\]](#) [\[edit source\]](#)

- [Life of the Salton Sea](#) by David Harriman - 2018

Demo

```
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|file=Maggie Mitchell - DPLA -  
1a10faaab7c6083ac27f1afd90716e45 (page 1).jpg}}
```



"[Maggie Mitchell](#)", by J. Gurney & Son, from [Boston Public Library](#).

What do we need to make it happen?

Arbitrary access to SDC from other wikis (see [[phab:[T238798](#)]])

Lua module on Wikipedia* (based on [[com:[Module:Statement](#)]])

Wikipedia templates (based on [[com:[Template:Embed dpla](#)]])

Visual Editor integration (need to document feature request)

...also: Wikipedia community support for structured data usage? (🤔 😬 😊)



<discussion>



Thank you

WMF funding:

[\[\[meta:Grants:Project/DPLA/Extending the DPLA digital asset pipeline to improve quality and discoverability\]\]](#)

[\[\[commons:Commons:Digital Public Library of America/2022 SDAW project\]\]](#)

Contact:

[\[\[User:Dominic\]\]](#), email dominic@dp.la



So, overall: what can be done?

WIKIMANIA

We can change how we do it!

After all it is **our own practice**

1938 р. у МТС організували жіночу тракторну бригаду, бригадиром якої була Н. С. Мазина. 15 трактористів і 2 агрономи Срібнянської МТС у 1939 р. стали учасниками Всесоюзної сільськогосподарської виставки, серед них — бригадири тракторних бригад І. Г. Ройко і О. Й. Калениченко.

1931 семирічну школу перетворили на середню. В ній у 1936 навчалось 732 учні. У нових приміщеннях почали працювати будинок культури та будинок піонерів.

Друга світова війна

У вересні 1941-го в Срібному розташовувалася 4-а танкова дивізія німців.

Під час німецько-фашистської окупації спалено 682 жителів Срібного, вивезено до Німеччини 787 чол.^[12]

У лютому 1943 року комендант Срібнянського району зібрав поліцаїв і дав розпорядження зібрати до

(Пам'ятки [ред.]

У селі зберігся будинок садиби Росцишевських (середина XIX ст.), пам'ятка архітектури місцевого значення (охоронний №142-М). В селі споруджено пам'ятник 121 воїну-односельцю, що загинули від рук німецько-фашистських загарбників (пам'ятка історії місцевого значення, охоронний №387), розташований біля контори КСП. Також на кладовищі є братська могила 49 жителів села, спалених фашистами (пам'ятка історії місцевого значення, охоронний №625).



Будинок садиби
Росцишевських
(травень 2021)
Фото: © Taras Zolotavin,
CC BY-SA 4.0



Вид на будинок
(травень 2021)
Фото: © Taras Zolotavin,
CC BY-SA 4.0



Інтер'єр (травень 2021)
Фото: © Taras Zolotavin,
CC BY-SA 4.0

<https://uk.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=250534>



Трактор «Універсал» (пам'ятка науки і техніки, охоронний № 3580; серпень 2017)
Фото: © Ірина Жижка, CC BY-SA 4.0

<https://uk.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=20425>

координати 27°34'15" сх. д.

Середня висота над рівнем моря 188 м

Водойми р. Карасць

Місцева влада

Адреса ради 23425, с. Рівне, вул. Центральна, 6

Карта



Список ілюстрацій

- Будинок садиби Росцишевських. с. Рівне.jpg на [Wikimedia Commons](#). Будинок садиби Росцишевських, травень 2021. Фото: © Taras Zolotavin, {{cc-by-sa-4.0}}
- Будинок садиби Росцишевських.jpg на [Wikimedia Commons](#). Будинок садиби Росцишевських. Травень 2021. Фото: © Taras Zolotavin, {{cc-by-sa-4.0}}
- Будинок садиби Росцишевських, с. Рівне.jpg на [Wikimedia Commons](#). Вид на будинок садиби Росцишевських. Травень 2021. Фото: © Taras Zolotavin, {{cc-by-sa-4.0}}
- С. Рівне, садиба Росцишевських.jpg на [Wikimedia Commons](#). Будинок садиби Росцишевських. Інтер'єр. Травень 2021. Фото: © Taras Zolotavin, {{cc-by-sa-4.0}}

У Вікіпедії є статті про інші значення цього терміна: **Рівне** (**значення**).

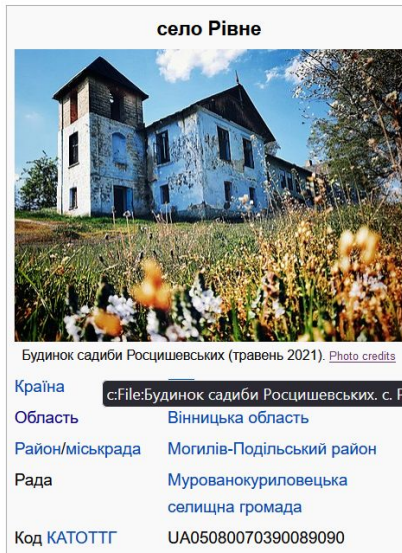
Рівне — село в Україні, у [Мурованокуріловецькій селищній громаді Могилів-Подільського району Вінницької області](#). Населення становить 971 осіб. Село розкинулося на обох берегах річки [Караєць](#), за 10 км від центру громади та за 15 км від залізничної станції [Вендичани](#). До 2020 Рівненській сільській раді було підпорядковане село [Нишівці](#).

Відповідно до Розпорядження Кабінету Міністрів України від 12 червня 2020 року № 707-р «Про визначення адміністративних центрів та затвердження територій територіальних громад Вінницької області.» увійшло до складу [Мурованокуріловецької селищної громади](#)^[1]

Тут є середня школа, клуб, бібліотека.

Зміст [[сховати](#)]

- 1 [Географія](#)
- 2 [Історія](#)
- 3 [Пам'ятки](#)
- 4 [Особистості](#)
- 5 [Цікаві місця](#)
- 6 [Примітки](#)
- 7 [Література](#)
- 8 [Посилання](#)



ад. Травень 2021. Фото: © Taras

Demo

Another argument in ENWP was “Including in-article credits would increase the incentive for people to "spam" their images into articles in an attempt to use Wikipedia for free advertising”

But **Wikipedia is not an indiscriminate collection of information**. Editors need to include only those images that matter anyway, this proposal does not change that. If anything, it makes people go the extra mile to prove that that specific media is needed

WIKIMANIA

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Perennial_proposals#Add_in-article_credit_for_images

Interested?

How to join a pilot project

WIKIMANIA

The background features several abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green and grey. These shapes include a large dark green shape on the left, a bright cyan starburst in the center, a dark grey shape on the right, and a light green hexagon in the upper right. The overall aesthetic is modern and minimalist.

ENWP documented an argument “Mistaken credit of images taken from Wikipedia (e.g. crediting them to "Wikipedia" rather than the actual authors) is an issue, but it is not evident that this would be significantly affected by [another practice of media attribution]”

Well, **unless we try** to get that evidence, there indeed might not be that evidence. So...

WIKIMANIA

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Perennial_proposals#Add_in-article_credit_for_images

Perhaps we can experiment!

- We don't have to convince everybody before any change can happen
- A limited experiment can be designed to test the hypothesis that this would be a good change. We could:
 - Identify a WikiProject or set of articles to experiment in
 - Implement explicit attribution and licensing on those articles
 - Measure the awareness of licensing terms among people reading those articles (with a small invitation at the top of those articles) versus a control group
 - Measure the re-use of those images in the wild, with or without attribution

Simple next steps:

1. If you are interested to pursue change, please post about your interest on the talk page of our submission:
https://wikimania.wikimedia.org/wiki/2022_talk:Submissions/Image_credits_in_Wikipedia:_Can_we_do_better
2. After we agree on a Wikipedia/WikiProject where we can try this pilot, we shall get involved in creating mock-ups and discussing that with a local community
3. We shall assess how it worked and report to the global community after 6/12 month!

The background features two stylized human figures in dark green and dark grey. Above them are two overlapping speech bubbles, one blue and one light green. The text is centered over the figures.

Any questions, concerns to discuss?

Prompted by the talk or maybe you had them to begin with

WIKIMANIA

Relevant links

WIKIMANIA

- Some mock-ups of populating image source information automatically for editors:
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/User:Domini/SDC_citation_tests
- A historical essay on Image citation:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Image_citation
- Informational page:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Perennial_proposals
- A relevant discussion of Facebook to start off:
<https://m.facebook.com/groups/wikipediaweekly/permalink/5136787879702335/>

Thank you!

תודה רבה!

Спасиби!

A dupe!