SAY NO TO PLAGIARISM: Copyright, Fair Use and Plagiarism

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WELCOME TO THE ITU LIBRARY & RESOURCE CENTER

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TRENDING LAWSUITS & ACCUSATIONS

H&M (fashion retailer) & Mike Katz’ track Reuter’s
Spotify $1.6b lawsuit & Wixen Music Pub Reuter’s
Ed Sheeran+ & 2 Australian musicians ABC.net.au

Shape of Water (film) & Paul Zindel (Family) Rolling Stone Magazine

AFTER THIS WORKSHOP YOU WILL KNOW:

#1: The meaning of academic honesty
#2: Common IP vocabulary
#3: How to avoid plagiarism
#4: How to comply with Copyright law
AFTER THIS WORKSHOP YOU WILL:

1. Define plagiarism, fair use copyright, trademark, patent, academic honesty, intellectual property
2. Discuss the consequences of academic dishonesty
3. Discuss the difference between plagiarism & copyright
4. Know examples of the Fair Use copyright provision
5. Create checklists to avoid plagiarism & copyright breaches
6. Locate ITU’s guidelines for citing & acknowledging other’s ideas
What is Copyright?

“form of protection provided by the laws of the United States (title 17, U.S. Code) to the authors of “original works of authorship,” including literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, and certain other intellectual works.
What Does Copyright Prevent You From Doing?

- Reproducing copies of the work
- Distribution of copies of the work
- Creating derivatives based on the original
- Public performance of work
- Public display of work
Using Copyright Material in Teaching?

Very good reference for teachers!!

What is Fair Use?

Section 107 of the Copyright Act may permit limited use (such as brief excerpts) of copyrighted material for specific purposes without permission from copyright owner for uses such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, and research.


What is copyright? How is it different from using proper attribution and avoiding plagiarism?

Code of Best Practices in Fair Use: FAQ for Professors

What is The Fair Use Test?

Before using any text, image or work that is not your own, apply the Fair Use Test

1. **Purpose**: Scholarly, non-profit, educational
2. **Type**: Public fact-based content
3. **Amount**: Small, only what is needed
4. **Effect**: Diminish value of licensed work

So What Does Fair Use Allow You To Do?

- No hard and fast rules
- Be conservative when interpreting fair use
- Use as little of a work needed
- Research, comment, criticize or transform idea
- Cite or acknowledge the work in FULL
- Don’t allow your use to compromise the commercial value of owner’s work
Public Domain?

Images, text & other works not protected by copyright and can therefore be used freely

- Works published in the US < 1923
- Works by US Govt or by its employees

Stark State Digital Library (2017)

CAUTION!

- Internet works do not = “in the public domain”
- Scholars will cite / acknowledge works fully
- You MUST still paraphrase or cite quotes “ “
What is a Creative Commons License?

Standard way for content creators to give permission. Example: Creative Commons CC BY license. Automatic attribution under this license

“any video you create using Creative Commons content will automatically show the source videos' titles underneath the video player. You retain your copyright and other users get to reuse your work subject to the terms of the license.”

Google Support. Creative Commons. Learn About Copyright on Youtube Retireved from https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2797468?hl=en&ref_topic=2778546
Using Google to Filter Creative Commons or Public Domain Works?

- From www.Google.com select “Settings” (bottom right screen)
- Select “Advanced Search”
- Select last option “Usage Rights” e.g. “free to use share and modify”
- To search for free to use images, go to “Google images”, change “Settings” to “Advanced Search”
- Change “Usage Rights” to option to fit intended use

Copyright and Plagiarism Guide for Students
Using Images Safely

• Develop your own library of images
• “Public domain” does not = free to use (use filter)
• Get permission from the creator of the work
• Subscribe to a service such as Shuttlestock
• Unsure of the source? Don’t use it; simple!
• Filter by User Rights in Google’s “Advanced Search”
• Learn About Copyright on YouTube (Google Support). Retrieved from https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2797449?hl=en
Using Google to Filter Creative Commons or Public Domain Works?

- From www.Google.com select “Settings” (bottom right screen)
- Select “Advanced Search”
- Select an option from “Usage Rights” such as “free to use share and modify”
- To search for free to use images, go to Google images, change settings to “Advanced Search” and
- Change Usage Rights to the option that best fits your use

How Is Your Academic Integrity or Ethics?

- Donate an e-book to the library
- Photocopy a textbook
- Use a Shutterstock image in a commercial pitch
- Stream a Youtube video in your yoga class
- Paraphrase a small section and cite fully
- Submit your friend’s paper as your own
- Pay a service to write your paper?
- Use the APA citation format at ITU
- Pay “Get it now” for a legal copy of an article
CONSEQUENCES OF PLAGIARISM

1. Academic dishonesty – honor roll?
2. Academic embarrassment
3. Professional embarrassment
4. Reputation – personal and organization
5. Employment
6. Lawsuits
Protection Against Plagiarism

1. Common knowledge
2. Scholarly sources
3. Paraphrase
4. Acknowledge – cite fully
5. Citation style guide – APA
6. Track articles and citations – Mendeley, Zotero
7. Checker – turnitin
8. Consult professors
9. Consult from reputable library guides
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Library Guides: Plagiarism & Academic Honesty

3. University of N Carolina at Greensboro plagiarism tutorial
4. Virginia Tech Dept of English - paraphrasing examples
5. Univ. of Illinois. Guide to Copyright and Fair Use (PDF)
Research Strategy

• **Step 1: Develop your topic:**

  • Select a topic – Research Qs – Keywords – Background info. – Refine topic. Use wildcards (* #), Boolean (and, or, not), Nesting, Synonyms

• **Useful reference:**
  Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library. Start your research
Research Strategy …

• Step 2: Locate quality information:

  - **Search engines**: Dogpile, Bing, Google Scholar
  - **Subscription databases**: ITU Library Catalog, ACM, Ebsco, NYTimes
  - **Types**: Primary: Raw data, news report; Secondary: Books, e-books, articles, videos, images, websites - .gov, .edu, .org
  - **Citation Tools**: Manage references with Mendeley, EndNote, RefWorks.
  - **Use a style guide**: e.g. APA, MLA, Harvard
Research Strategy…

Step 3: Evaluate information:

- Revisit your purpose/audience – Evaluate for relevance, appropriateness, authorship, reputation, scope/coverage, accuracy, objectivity/bias, currency,
- Scholarly?: Periodical or popular magazine? Blog? Tweet?
Research Strategy …

- **Step 4: Plan, Take Notes, Write, Re-write:**
  - **Plan/outline:** Outline your paper, purpose, goal/objectives, audience
  - **Note-taking:** Technique that suits your learning style. [Dartmouth College Video](#)
  - **Literature:** Review quality sources to ‘answer’ your research question
Step 5: Cite, Acknowledge

- APA Style Guide: [Johnson & Wales University APA Style Guide](#)
- APA In-text referencing (in body of paper), e.g. [J&W APA Examples](#)
- Bibliography and References – style guide
- See [Comparison of Reference Mgt Software (Wikipedia)](#)
Protect Yourself from Plagiarism & Other Academic Dishonesty! Develop a Good Research Strategy...

• **Step 6:** Check plagiarism, honesty, copyright, ethics

  • See: [Plagiarism.org](http://Plagiarism.org) and [U.S. Copyright Office](http://U.S. Copyright Office)
  • Use [style guide (APA)](http://style guide (APA)), in-text, bibliography, references
REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. What is the Fair Use Test?
2. T/F? Students are exempt from the provisions of the Copyright Act and Regulations.
3. Plagiarism is a deliberate act of academic dishonesty. Discuss
4. Discuss how you can protect yourself from plagiarism & copyright breach
5. How will you find & select images for your course presentations?