Copyright and Plagiarism and Citations, Oh My!

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY BOOT CAMP

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WHAT IS COPYRIGHT?
United States Code, Title 17 - Copyrights

- §107 – Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair Use
  - Allows you to use parts of a work without the copyright owner's permission
  - Does NOT mean that you don't have to cite the work
17 USC §107 – Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair Use

- Four criteria for determining fair use:
  
  - The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes
  
  - The nature of the copyrighted work
  
  - The amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole
  
  - The effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work
What does that mean?

- The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes
  - Criticism
  - Commentary
  - Scholarly
  - Commercial
  - Public presentation
  - In-house presentation
What does that mean?

- The nature of the copyrighted work
  - Facts
  - Fiction
  - Published
  - Unpublished
  - Data
  - Out-of-print
  - Public domain
    - Anything published in the U.S. before January 1, 1923
    - All U.S. government materials are public domain
What does that mean?

- The amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole
  - A section
  - A chapter
  - An image
  - 5% of total work
  - 50% of total work
  - Entire work
What does that mean?

- The effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work
  - *Has the effect of avoiding paying for royalties*
  - *Preserves a rare copy*
  - *Stored on public webspace*
  - *Access behind password-protection*
NOW WHAT?
Three Good Reasons:

- Give authors/creators the credit that they deserve.
- Help others find the references that you used in your research.
- AVOID EVEN THE HINT OF PLAGIARISM!
WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

Plagiarize

to take (ideas, writings, etc.) from (another) and pass them off as one's own

Three Types of Citations:

- Direct quotes
- Paraphrasing
- Unique ideas
Things to Remember:

- Even if the information you find is “free,” you must cite it.
  - Public domain
  - Stock photos/footage
  - Creative Commons (Wikipedia)

- IF YOU DID NOT THINK OF IT YOURSELF, YOU MUST CITE IT!!
EVERYTHING ON THE INTERNET IS NOT FREE!

- On a website, do your best to find the author of an article or the organization/company behind the website.
- Do not assume an image on a website is there legally, especially if there is no creator attribution on the image.
- There is no such thing as “Google Images” as a copyright owner or publisher.
Parts of a book citation:

- Author(s)
- Book title
- Publisher
- Publication year
- Edition
Parts of a journal article citation:
Welcome to the TTUHSC Libraries

Saturday July 16 - some library services will be unavailable

Featured Resource
DynaMed - a clinical reference tool by a physician for physicians

Popular Resources by School
- SSEB
- SOM
- SIM
- SHP
- Public Health

Other Popular Resources
- PubMed
- Journals
- ClinicalKey
- Embase
- Micromedex
- CINAHL
- Nursing Reference Ctr
- OVID
- Scopus
- Evidence Based
- All Databases
- eBooks [help]
TTUHSC Bibliographic Tools

It is the policy of the TTUHSC Libraries to familiarize and to provide patrons with tools with which to create bibliographies and to perform related bibliographic formatting. The Reference Librarians DO NOT evaluate citations for accuracy. Patrons should consult their instructors, current citation style manuals, or publishers for correct formatting.

ENDNOTE AND REFWORKS

- About EndNote
- EndNote Online
- EndNote Downloads
- About RefWorks
- NEW Upgrade FAQ - Refworks 2 to Refworks 3
- Refworks 3 login
- RefWorks 2 login
- RefWorks Downloads

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (AMA) STYLE

- AMA manual of style: A Guide for Authors and Editors
- Medical & Scientific Citation Generator [Mick Schroeder]

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (APA) STYLE

The Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Nursing uses standards developed by the American Psychological Association (APA) for the organization, language, and editorial style of research papers, as well as for the citation and identification of reference sources. Click here to read the "Vision Statement on Professional Writing in Nursing" issued by the TTUHSC School of Nursing Writing Task Force.

- Basics of APA Style - Video Tutorial
- APA Formatting and Style Guide [English Department at Purdue University]
- APA Style Guide to Electronic References
- [Sixth edition, American Psychological Association]
- APA Style Essentials [Douglas Degelman, Professor of Psychology, Vanguard University of Southern California]
- APA Style Tips
- [APA Style.org, American Psychological Association]
- CiteFast [citest.com]
- KnightCite [The Hixten Library, Calvin College]
- [Search the TTUHSC Libraries Catalog]
- Son of Citation Machine
- [The Landmark Project]
- Zotero [zotero.org]