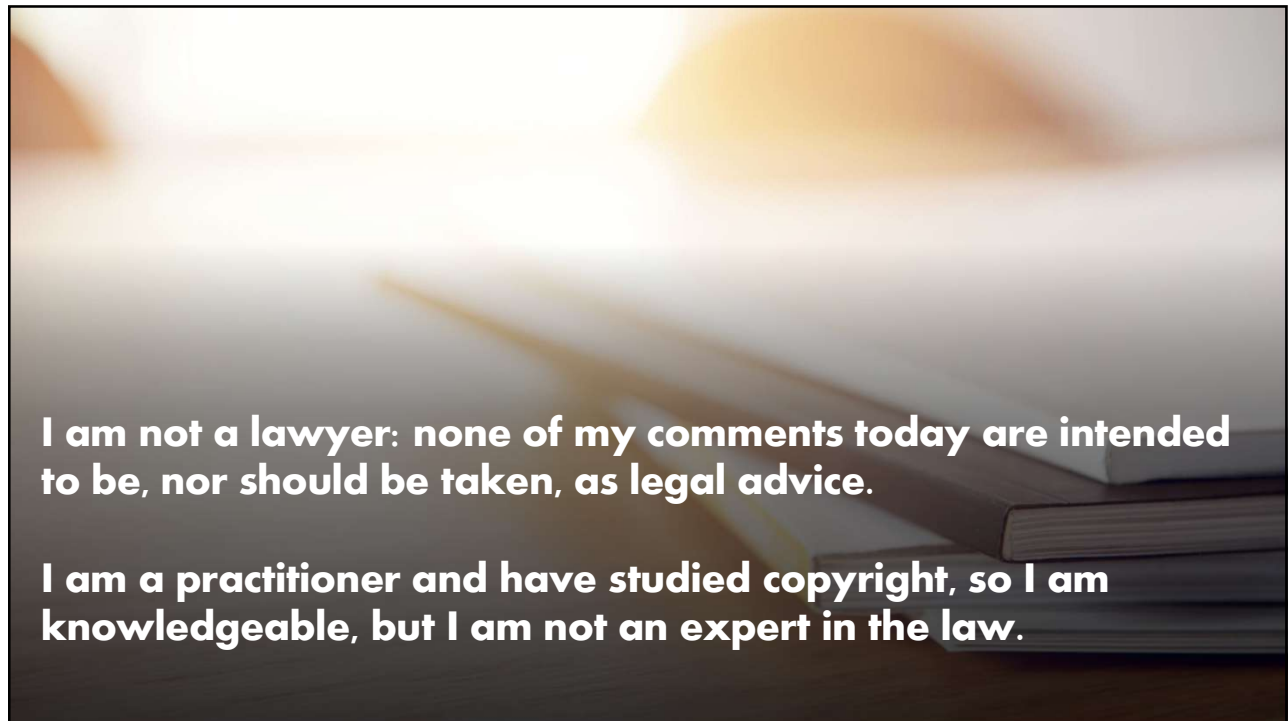




1



2

Agenda

- + What is copyright?
- + Why do we need copyright?
- + Copyright vs Licenses
- + Using someone else's work
- + Asking permission
- + Copyright for your work
- + Myth busting
- + Questions

3

What is copyright?

Dictionary.com: "the exclusive right to make copies, license, and otherwise exploit a literary, musical, or artistic work, whether printed, audio, video, etc."

Copyright.gov: Copyright, a form of intellectual property law, protects original works of authorship including literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, such as poetry, novels, movies, songs, computer software, and architecture."

In the United States, 17 U.S.C. copyright law is the federal law that gives you ownership over your creative material.

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- + As of 1/1/1978 copyright term is “Life + 70 years” of the author/creator.
 - <https://librarycopyright.net/resources/digitalslider/index.html>
- + Copyright does not have to be registered with the government to be valid
 - You created it, you own it
- + How is a copyright different from a patent or a trademark?
 - Copyright protects original works of authorship
 - Patent protects inventions or discoveries
 - Trademark protects words, phrases, symbols, or designs identifying the source of the goods or services of one party and distinguishing them from those of others.
 - <https://www.copyright.gov/help/faq/faq-general.html>

5

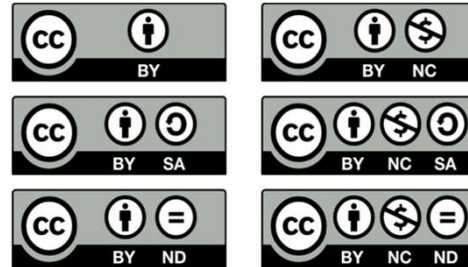
Why do we need copyright?

- + Copyright protects the creator’s rights to own their work
 - Control - decide how the work is used and by whom
 - Monetization - the right to use their work for income
 - Creativity - control how someone else uses their work

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Copyright vs Licenses

- + Copyright is the law - no one can take it way from the owner.
 - + You can give it away, but no one can take it from you
- + Licenses - provide a method for the owner to give permission to use their work.
 - + Creative Commons is the most recognizable licensing option, but there are others.
- + Look for "all rights reserved" or © symbol



MikeBlogs, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Copyright:_all_rights_reserved.png

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Attribution



Share Alike



Non-commercial

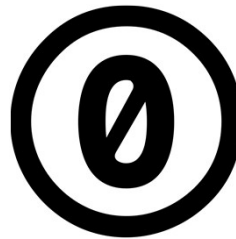


No derivatives




8

- + Public Domain = Free to use without permission
 - + Anything before 1925
 - + 70 years after death for individual creators
 - + 120 years for corporate creators
 - + Other factors to consider
 - + <https://librarycopyright.net/resources/digitalslider/index.html>



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Using someone else's copyrighted work

- + Look for a license
 -  2020 Michael Brewer & The ALA Office for Information Technology Policy
- + Look for public domain
 - "Public Domain: FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover (NARA)" by pingnews.com is marked with **CC PDM 1.0**
- + Use search options
 - + <https://search.creativecommons.org/search/image?q=sky>
 - + <https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/hledej.php?hleda=sky>
- + Citation - cite your sources correctly
 - + Citation does not override licensing
- + **Do your due diligence** - you don't want someone to steal your work, so don't steal anyone else's!!

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Asking permission

- + If you are unsure - ASK
- + Look for links to license details
- + Publisher websites
 - + <https://www.wiley.com/en-us/permissions>
- + Email the author
 - + Be sure you are asking the rights holder

License details
Creator: JASPER JACOBS | Credit: BELGA MAG/AFP via Getty Images
Want to know where this information comes from? [Learn more](#)

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Copyright for your work

- + It's your work, you own the copyright unless you give it away!
 - + READ your author contracts!!!
 - + Seek advice if you don't understand what you are signing
- + You don't have to sign away your copyright just to get published!
 - + <https://sparcopen.org/our-work/author-rights/brochure-html/>
 - + Ask your publisher about using an author addendum to your contract
 - + <https://sparcopen.org/our-work/author-rights/#addendum>
 - + <https://labs.creativecommons.org/scholars/#form>
- + Use a license to give permission without contact
 - + You can only do this if you remain the rights holder!

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Myth busting

- + I can use 10% without asking permission.
- + Facts are not copyrightable - so I can use what I want as long as it's a fact.
- + I signed over my copyright, so I can't share my work
- + I don't see a copyright notice (©), so it's not protected.
- + Everything on the internet is public domain and free to use.
- + It's OK to use, copy, or publish other peoples work if I don't make any money from it.
- + Creative Commons overwrites copyright.
- + I paid for it, so I can use it however I want.
- + I can use copyrighted material as long as I give the author full credit.

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Questions?

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