



- **Copyright = a form of protection provided by the government to the authors of original works**
  - Includes scholarly, literary, artistic, dramatic, musical, graphical, and audiovisual works
  - For both published and unpublished works—from the time the work is set in a tangible form.
  - Grants the copyright owner the exclusive rights to reproduce and distribute the work, make derivative works based upon it, perform or display it, and to authorize these actions by others.
  - Using a protected work without permission of the copyright holder is an infringement of copyright
  - Ownership or possession of a work does not give you copyright
  - Including attribution (putting the author's name on it) does not relieve you from copyright infringement, unless the author expressly allows that
  - How to seek permission:  
<http://www.copyright.com/Services/copyrighoncampus/compliance/index.html>
- **Plagiarism = a form of academic dishonesty that occurs when someone uses the words, expressions, ideas, opinions, or findings of another without giving credit to the original source**
  - Unethical; may result in disciplinary or legal action
  - Even if using a work is not a violation of copyright law, it may still be an act of plagiarism if the work has not been properly acknowledged and cited
  - What to cite: <http://library.duke.edu/research/plagiarism/cite/index.html>
  - How to cite: <http://library.duke.edu/research/plagiarism/cite/how.html>
  - Style guide: *Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: Writing and Editing for Biomedical Publication* (<http://www.icmje.org/>) and NLM's *Citing Medicine* (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/bv.fcgi?call=bv.View..ShowTOC&rid=citmed.TOC&depth=2>).
- **Scholarly Publishing**
  - Traditionally in academic publishing, publishers require authors to transfer all copyrights as a condition of publication. This grants vast market power to the publisher, and generally limits the ability of authors to widely disseminate their work on personal websites, institutional archives, etc.
  - Copyright policy at UMMS:  
[http://www.umassmed.edu/uploadedFiles/otm2/Policies\\_and\\_Procedures/Intellectual\\_Property\\_UMW.pdf](http://www.umassmed.edu/uploadedFiles/otm2/Policies_and_Procedures/Intellectual_Property_UMW.pdf)
  - Copyright law allows authors to retain some rights, often referred to as “author rights” (<http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/addendum.shtml>). As the copyright holders, it falls to authors as individuals to manage copyright of their scholarly works in ways that foster their academic and scientific goals. The UMass Office of General Counsel is in the process of creating a form of author addenda, which will be distributed as soon as it is available.
  - Publishing in peer-reviewed “open access” journals (e.g. PLoS, BioMed Central) makes your research freely available.
  - Make sure publication or copyright transfer agreements allow the submission of final peer-reviewed journal manuscripts that arise from NIH funds to the digital archive PubMed Central ([http://library.umassmed.edu/nih\\_mandate.cfm](http://library.umassmed.edu/nih_mandate.cfm)).
  - Students own copyright to their dissertations.
  - UMMS' digital archive of scholarly publications is called eScholarship@UMMS (<http://escholarship.umassmed.edu>) and includes GSBS dissertations and journal articles co-authored by students.

#### Sources:

Duke University Libraries  
Campus Guide to Copyright Compliance  
Copyright Clearance Center  
University of California Office of Scholarly Publication  
Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition

#### For further assistance:

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Lamar Soutter Library, [lisa.palmer@umassmed.edu](mailto:lisa.palmer@umassmed.edu),  
508-856-4368  
- Sally Gore, Acting Head, Research and Scholarly  
Communication Services, Lamar Soutter Library,  
[sally.gore@umassmed.edu](mailto:sally.gore@umassmed.edu), 508-856-1966