



Copyright in the Classroom

Additional information

ODU Library, Summer, 2004

The following books are available in the ODU library and have thorough explanations and practical examples:

Bruwelheide, Janis H. *Copyright Primer for Librarians and Educators*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1995. Reference: 025.523 B913c, 1995

Crews, Kenneth D. *Copyright Essentials for Librarians and Educators*. Chicago: American Library Association, 2000. Main: 346.7304 C8673c

Simpson, Carol Mann. *Copyright for Schools: a Practical Guide*. Worthington, OH: Linworth, 1997. Main: 346.7304 S613c, 1997

Talab, R. S. *Commonsense Copyright: a Guide for Educators and Librarians*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 1999. Main: 346.7304 T137, 1999

The following websites contain self-guided tutorials, more information on copyright laws and regulations, and information on how to contact copyright holders for permission:

United States Copyright Office, Library of Congress
<http://www.copyright.gov>

Copyright Crash Course, University of Texas
<http://www.utsystem.edu/ogc/IntellectualProperty/cprtindx.htm>

Copyright Clearance Center
<http://www.copyright.com>

Copyright Management Center, Indiana University - Purdue University: Indianapolis
<http://www.copyright.iupui.edu>

If you have questions, feel free to contact Laura Masonbrink, Access Services Librarian at:
masonbrL@ohiodominican.edu or 614-251-4637

Although she is not a lawyer and cannot impart legal advice, she can help provide resources and guidance to allow students and faculty to make their own informed decisions.



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Fair Use Guidelines

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In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is “fair use,” the factors to be considered include:

1. The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes
2. The nature of the copyrighted work: copying nonfiction is easier to justify as fair use than copying creative work; “consumables,” such as workbooks and standardized test booklets, should never be reproduced
3. The amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole: keep it down to one chapter from a book; one article from a journal; one short story, essay or poem from a collection; one chart, graph, cartoon, picture, or drawing from a larger work
4. The effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work: no more copies than there are students in the class; not to be used repeatedly over time

If in doubt, ask permission and give credit where it is due! The penalties if caught aren't pleasant: statutory fines range from \$200 to \$150,000.