Course Overview & Citing Sources

CHEM 23201
Fall 2019

The packet includes the following:
1. Getting to know you (fill this out)
2. Syllabus
3. Copyright Practice
4. Decision Tree
5. Assignment #1
6. Article for Assignment #1

What is most difficult part about library research?

84%
Getting Started

ADJECTIVES STUDENTS USE TO DESCRIBE HOW THEY FEEL ABOUT LIBRARY RESEARCH ASSIGNMENTS

Fear,
Angst,
Tired,
Dread,
Excited,
Anxious,
Annoyed,
Stressed,
Disgusted,
Confused,
& Overwhelmed.

One word for multiple concepts

How do you tackle this problem?

What is the procedure for doing a lateral flow test and what are the materials needed?

Quote

“It takes 5 years to read the new scientific material produced every 24 hours.”

- Bill Burger (Vice President of Marketing, Copyright Clearance Center). Presented at the Special Libraries Association annual conference, Denver, CO, June, 2007.
How do you tackle this problem?

What is the procedure for doing a lateral flow test and what are the materials needed?

How about this?

• What is it? What does it do?
• Find commercial suppliers for this –
• Find the NMR spectra for this –
• Find reactants to synthesize this –
• What are the physical and chemical properties?

Which resource(s) do you use?

WEB OF KNOWLEDGE™ | DISCOVERY STARTS HERE

Syllabus – Course Goals

1) Practice using an information research strategy.
   - In-class practices & assignments

2) Gain familiarity with major sources of chemical information with hands on use.
   - In-class practices & assignments

3) Practice in presenting chemical information to peers and evaluating presentations.
   - Presentation, abstract, and bibliography

Overview for today

• Introductions
• Copyright Practice
  • Academic Integrity (podcasts & articles)
    • Plagiarism, Copyright, Fair Use
    • Start with Slide 16
    • Be prepared to discuss Week 3 (Sept 5 & 7)
• Practice writing citations
• Assignment 1
• Citations, the library catalog, & CASSI

Introductions

• Name
• Major
• Hometown
• High School mascot
• Best place to eat on campus
• Undergraduate Research? (yes or no)
  • If yes, then in what lab?
• What are you famous for?
  • e.g., membership in a club, activity that is unique, skill that you are working on, etc.
Copyright Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is it</th>
<th>If yes, then who holds copyright?</th>
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Podcasts & Articles

Due: Week 3 (Sep 4 or Sep 6)

- chemistry.library.nd.edu
  - CHEM 23201 icon
    - Session 1
  - Three podcasts
    - Plagiarism – 4:50 (last 40 seconds blank)
      - Slides 16-20
    - Copyright – 9:20
      - Slides 21-30
    - Fair Use – 9:38
      - Slides 33-37
  - Two articles

Academic Code of Honor

- Personal Academic Behavior
  - “Nor may students without proper citation submit work which has been copied, wholly or partially, from a book, article, essay, newspaper, the internet or any other written or printed or media source whether or not the material in question is copyrighted.”
    - (Section IV. B. 2.)

Academic Code of Honor

- “Ideas from books and essays may be incorporated in students’ work as starting points, governing issues, illustrations, and the like, but in each case the source must be cited.” (Section IV. B. 3.)

- “Any on-line materials students use to gather information for a paper are also governed by rules about plagiarism, so students need to cite electronic sources as well as printed and other sources.” (Section IV. B. 4.)
Plagiarism

• Plagiarize
  • “To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one’s own ... without crediting the sources.” Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary
  • “Any time you borrow from a source and do not give proper credit, you have committed plagiarism and violated U.S. copyright laws.” Plagiarism FAQ at http://www.turnitin.com (viewed Oct 2003)

Copyright penalties

• Misdemeanor
  • Up to 1 year in jail
  • Up to $100,000 in fines

• Felony
  • Up to 10 years in jail
  • Up to $250,000 in fines

History of Copyright

• British Statute of Anne - 1710
  • 21 years from publication date

• US Constitution - 1787
  • (Article 1 Section 8; Powers of Congress)
  • “To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;”

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Summary

• Words and Ideas must be cited

• Graphics, Photos, Paraphrases, Facts found in Chemical Handbooks, etc. must be cited.

• If you didn’t “create” it then you must cite it.
Copyright – What is it?

• A form of protection provided to the authors of “original works of authorship”
  • literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, architectural, computer programs, etc.

• Published and unpublished works are protected

• Protection begins when the work is created in a fixed form of expression

What can be protected?

• Examples of a “fixed form of expression”:
  • Paper
  • Film
  • Hard Disk
  • Canvas
  • Videotape
  • Audiotape

Exclusive Rights

• Copyright owner has the exclusive right to
  • Reproduce the work
  • Prepare derivative works
  • Distribute copies
  • Perform the work publicly
  • Display the work publicly

Who can claim copyright?

• Person who created the work, or
• Employer - in cases of works made for hire
  • if the work created by an employee was within the scope of his/her employment

• Possessing something work doesn’t give the possessor the privileges of copyright
• Only creator has privileges of copyright

Duration of copyright

• Works created and published or registered before 1978
  • Prior to 1923
    • 28 years + renewal option of 28 years (56 years total)
  • 1923-1977
    • 28 years + renewal option of 67 years (95 years total)

• Works created after January 1, 1978
  • Individual
    • Author’s life plus 70 years
  • Employer - works made for hire
    • 95 years from publication or 120 years from creation, whichever is shorter

What can’t be protected?

• Works not fixed in a tangible form of expression
  • (speech or choreography that has not been written down or recorded)

• Works consisting of common property or no original authorship
  • (calendars, rulers, periodic tables, etc.)

• Ideas, concepts, procedures, processes, discoveries, principles, etc.
  • (You can get a patent for these)

• Titles, names, short phrases
  • (You can get a trademark for these)

• U.S. Government publications
Copyright Practice

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What is Fair Use?

- A limitation on the exclusive rights of the copyright holder
- Four “tests” for determining Fair Use
  1. Purpose & character of the use
  2. Nature of copyrighted work
  3. Amount used in relation to the whole
  4. Effect on potential marketability of the work

Fair Use

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Less Likely</th>
<th>More Likely</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Commercial</td>
<td>Purpose of use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Unpublished</td>
<td>Nature of Copyrighted Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fictional</td>
<td>Published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Artistic</td>
<td>Factual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 95% of original</td>
<td>Amount Used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Heart &amp; Soul</td>
<td>5% of original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Negative</td>
<td>Effect on Marketability</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Positive</td>
<td></td>
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Uses that might be Fair Use

- Criticism & comment
- News reporting
- Research & scholarship
- Nonprofit educational uses
- Parody
- Library & Archive uses

Fair Use Thoughts

- Giving the author credit doesn’t exempt you from violating Fair Use and copyright.
- Fair Use is not a right for copyright infringement but a defense for violating copyright.
- Other Defenses include:
  - Nonprofit educational uses
  - Library & Archive uses
Reasons to cite sources

• Avoid plagiarizing
• Abide by the Honor Code
• Give others confidence in your work
• Others may share your interests
• Give credit where credit is due
• Point out originality of your ideas

Citation Practice

• Get into groups of two
  • One person reads the decision tree questions
  • Other person looks at source to answer questions
  • Write a correctly formatted citation
    • Underline instead of **bold**
    • “Quotes” instead of *italics*
  • Then switch – reader becomes answerer
  • Write the citation on the blackboard
  • The location of a Post-It Note identifies the article you are to cite.

Assignment #1

• 6 unique sources
  • J Phys Chem vs J Phys Chem A
• 1 must be print (minimum)
• Web: Print the first page of article (PDF only)
• Print: Copy the first page of article/chapter
• Number each copy
  • apply the same number to the bibliography and to your list of abbreviated names, full names, locations & call numbers

Assignment #1

• Either version of CASSI
  • Print version of CASSI in Chemistry Library
  • Online version – [http://cassi.cas.org/](http://cassi.cas.org/)
• Batch your work
• Select a presentation date & topic
  • See me after class today
  • See me during the week
  • Email me your 1st & 2nd choices
• Library Research experience

Summary

• Course overview
• Citation practice
• Assignment #1
  • Due next week
  • Use CASSI
  • Use unabbreviated journal title when searching catalog
  • Ask me!
• Before you leave
  • Hand-in the Getting to know you sheet.
  • Select a compound

Select a Compound – today
Using ND Catalog

- Chemistry.library.nd.edu
  - Click on the magnifying glass icon
- Search content from the colorful fields
- Searching content from any other fields will lead to frustration and missed information.

Book citation – 2 fields to search

- Author 1; Author 2; Author 3; et al. *Book Title*
  Edition Number (if any); Publisher: Place of publication, Year; Volume Number (if any), Chapter Number (if any), pagination (if any).

  - Example:

Series citation – 3 fields to search

- Author 1; Author 2; Author 3; etc. Chapter Title. In *Book Title*, Edition Number (if any); Editor 1, Editor 2, etc., Eds.; *Series Information* (if any); Publisher: Place of publication, Year; Volume Number (if any), Chapter Number (if any), pagination.

  - Example:

Article citation – 1 field to search

- Author 1; Author 2; Author 3; et al. *Title of Article*. *Journal Abbreviation* Year, Volume, Initial page of article.

  - Example:

Online CASSI

- [http://cassi.cas.org](http://cassi.cas.org)
  - Search Option: Title or Abbreviation
  - Check Exact Match
  - Add a period after each abbreviated word
  - Chem. Mater.

  - If zero results then uncheck Exact Match
  - Be sure the abbreviations match

Print CASSI

- Entries sorted by abbreviation and the abbreviation is in bold, e.g.,
  - *Chemistry Letters*
  - *Chemical Marketing Reporter* (1972-1996)
  - *Chemistry of Marine Sediments* 1977
  - *Chemistry of Materials*
  - *Chemistry of Mercury 1977*
  - *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering*
  - *Chemische Nachrichten*