




Fair use, Public Domain, Creative Commons and Copyright

	<p>Fair use is a legal doctrine that promotes freedom of expression by permitting the unlicensed use of copyright-protected works in certain circumstances. Section 107 of the Copyright Act provides the statutory framework for determining whether something is a fair use and identifies certain types of uses—such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, and research—as examples of activities that may qualify as fair use.</p> <p>Source: https://www.copyright.gov/fair-use/more-info.html</p>
	<p>Public Domain/Dominio público: is a creative work that is not protected by copyright, which means it is free for you to use without permission. Works in the public domain are those whose intellectual property rights have expired, have been forfeited, or are inapplicable.</p> <p><i>“El autor renuncia a todos los derechos de autor en todo el mundo”</i> (Lebrón, 2020).</p> <p>Source: https://training.instructure.com/courses/1276118/pages/what-is-public-domain</p>
	<p>Creative Commons/Bienes creativos: permite al autor de una obra otorgar permiso al público en general para que pueda usar y compartir su trabajo creativo bajo los términos y condiciones de uso y elección entre la combinación de las 6 licencias. Flexibilizan el compartir información puede ser imágenes, videos, artículos, documentos, textos o fotos. Es una cultura libre de compartir a través del mundo vínculos colaborativos. Si eres autor debes utilizar la página de la organización (www.creativecommons.org) para que selecciones la licencia que deseas colocarle a tu obra, asegúrate utilizar la versión de protección internacional 4.0.</p> <p>Source: Lebrón, J. (2020). <i>Creative Commons: Objetos virtuales para el aprendizaje</i>. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lweTlx-MvG4&t=1089s</p>



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

Source: [US Copyright Office](#).

Copyright: todos los derechos reservados por ley. Se tiene que pedir permiso al autor de la obra para publicar, reproducir, distribuir, exhibir, adaptar, traducir, vender, interpretar la misma.

Source:

Lebrón, J. (2020). *Creative Commons: Objetos virtuales para el aprendizaje*.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lweTkx-MvG4&t=1089s>

Photocopies of copyright material:

The copyright law of the United States (title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material.

Under certain conditions specified in the law, **libraries** and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specific conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than **private study, scholarship, or research**." If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement. This institution reserves the right to refuse to accept a copying order if, in its judgment, fulfillment of the order would involve violation of copyright law.

Source:

201.14 Warnings of copyright for use by certain libraries and archives

<https://www.copyright.gov/title37/201/37cfr201-14.html>

Images have copyright too; to avoid plagiarism we recommend:

- 1) Use your own photos or creative images.
- 2) Download Free Stock Photos

If you use a TON of images, or you do not have the budget to pay for images, you can always download free stock photos. Here is a shortlist of some of my favorite free stock image sites:

StockSnap.io: StockSnap has hundreds of beautiful high-resolution photos that are free from copyright restrictions. They add new photos every week and can subscribe to have them sent to your inbox.

Unsplash: Unsplash is built by a community of over 41,000 photographers who aim to inspire. This site has over 200,000 images that companies including Slack, WordPress, Squarespace, and Apple have used.

Flickr: Flickr is probably the most popular resource for free stock images. They have a combination of professional photos and amateur photos, so you may have to do some digging to find what you want. While a lot of the pictures are fair game on Flickr, you have to confirm that you follow the rules of the [creative commons license](#) they have selected.

Stock.Xchnq: With a robust search engine, this is one of my preferred places to “shop” for free images. Stock.Xchnq is owned by iStock, so the first row of images are often paid images – but the pictures that follow are entirely free!


Pixabay: If you’re after high-quality images, Pixabay is where it’s at. Also, you don’t have to create an account to download a picture. Just click “download,” and you’re set to go.

3) Purchase the images in Internet.

Source:

Prager, D. (2019). *A Guide to Online Images Copyright and Fair Use Laws*<https://www.rivaliq.com/blog/guide-copyright-fair-use-laws-online-images/>

Presented by Mrs. Carmen Amelia Acevedo

Fair use 
June 2020