

Scholarly Communication for Graduate Students

A Five Minute Quiz!

Try the following true or false quiz to debunk myths about academic publishing and access to scholarship. (Fold in half to test yourself).

Q1. All graduate students at UVa hold the copyright to scholarly works they produce while at UVa.

Q2. To copyright your work, you need to put a © symbol on your work, and also register with the U.S. Copyright Office.

Q3. The Library can help me find information on whether I need to seek permission to use a particular image, chart, or quotation in my scholarly work.

Q4. Libra, the University's institutional repository, is only for depositing electronic theses and dissertations.

Q5. Open access is only for tenured professors. If I plan to publish my dissertation later, I should keep it embargoed (full text hidden) until I have a publishing contract.

-----[Fold here]-----

A1. *True.* Students hold copyright to their dissertations and theses. They also hold copyright to articles and chapters they submit to outside publishers *unless they sign that copyright away to the publisher in an author agreement.* Read before signing, and ask advisors and the library for advice! Use an author's addendum if needed.

A2. *False.* As of 1989, any work set into "a medium perceptible to human senses" is copyrighted as soon as it is created. Copyright "just happens" and it protects creative expression—yours, and that of the authors whose works you are referencing and citing, even if there is no notice on the work (Smith, Macklin, and Gilliland, 2014).

A3. *True.* Start with the Library's Copyright Essentials for Graduate Students site, <https://pages.shanti.virginia.edu/libra/copyright-essentials/> and ask libra@virginia.edu for clarification if needed.

A4. *False.* While all schools of the University except Darden and Law have opted to require graduate theses and dissertations to be submitted electronically via Libra, many other scholarly works can be deposited and openly accessed through Libra, too. Deposit datasets, articles published in traditional and open access journals, reports, and other scholarship you wish to make accessible to the University community and the world.

A5. *False.* Most scholarly publishers do not consider electronically deposited theses and dissertations to be "prior publication" (McMillan, et al, 2011). Some publishers look for frequently downloaded open access theses and dissertations in order to solicit books and articles from their authors. Consider making your thesis or dissertation openly available as soon as you can so that others can benefit from your scholarship. Open content gets more citations, more visibility, and has more impact (Gargouri, et al, 2010).

Resources

UVa's Institutional Repository: libra.virginia.edu

UVa Library's Copyright Essentials for Graduate Students page:
<https://pages.shanti.virginia.edu/libra/copyright-essentials/>

UVa Library's Copyright and Scholarly Communication page:
<http://copyright.library.virginia.edu/news/>

Scholar's Copyright Addendum Engine: <http://scholars.sciencecommons.org/>

Gargouri, Yassine et al. 2010. "Self-Selected or Mandated, Open Access Increases Citation Impact for Higher Quality Research." *PloS one* 5(10): e13636. DOI: [10.1371/journal.pone.0013636](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0013636). Available: <http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0013636>.

McMillan, Gail, et al. 2011. An Investigation of ETDs as Prior Publications: Findings from the 2011 NDLTD Publishers' Survey. *Proceedings of the 14th International Symposium on ETDs*. Cape Town, South Africa.
http://dl.cs.uct.ac.za/conferences/etd2011/papers/etd2011_mcmillan.pdf

Smith, Kevin, Lisa A. Macklin, and Anne Gilliland. "Copyright for Educators & Librarians MOOC, Video Lecture 1.5 'How Copyright Happens.'" 2014. Web. 14 Aug. 2014.

Follow @UVaOA on Twitter

Libra help: libra@virginia.edu

UVa's Institutional Repository Librarian:

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