

Chapter 1 : How to Give Copyright Credit for Images | calendrierdelascience.com

Include a credit line. If you have obtained permission to use the photograph, you should indicate this in the caption. Write a line after the full citation in your caption indicating who owns the photograph and that you have their permission to use it.

October 9, at 2: I just started writing a couple of years ago. I am working on a couple of things. I am currently using a pen name. I am quite and shy but have been told I have a knack for writing erotica and would love to continue using. I was looking into blogging but most of what I read states you need an author photo. How do you go about that when you want to stay unknown? Also, how does it work, if you get a book deal and have to do signings? June 12, at Showing your writing to others is a scary thing. If you want feedback on your work, you could ask a trusted friend or family member to give you an honest critique. We also advise joining a writing group. You can find more information about that here: June 10, at I have an uncommon name, but I am a bit afraid of the judgement I may receive from those who know me about my poems they are a bit silly at times, a bit personal at times, and a bit sad at times. Thus, I am thinking of using a pen name if I ever publish my poems. However before going forth, I wanted to post some on a social media page ie. Twitter, Instagram to get feedback and grow. I am thinking of using the pen name I would use if I published my poems. Do you think that would be a good idea? As well, is there a way to ensure that nobody copies the work that I post online according to Canadian Law? Thank you very much for your time and assistance. April 19, at 9: You can continue using the pen name you wish to write under. The US Copyright Office states: An author of a copyrighted work can use a pseudonym or pen name. A work is pseudonymous if the author is identified on copies or phonorecords of the work by a fictitious name. Nick names and other diminutive forms of legal names are not considered fictitious. Copyright does not protect pseudonyms or other names. April 18, at 4: I have recently opened a page on a popular social media site, and have published a few poems there under a pseudonym. I know that, in theory, I am the owner of the material I write. Can I just continue as before and stick with the new penname of the recently opened page? Or am I leaving myself wide open to possible future copyright infringement? Should I copyright the actual pseudonym? Thanks for you help and advice. We recommend doing an internet search for journals that publish erotica and submitting to them. I have written an erotica short story and trying my first attempt at publication. How do you suggest I go about finding a publisher for my genre? December 1, at 3: November 30, at 1: At some point during the 10 book period we do plan to finally use our actual names. Are there any potential problems of switching back to our real names at any point in the future or is it better to keep the pen name and maybe just add a clarification on the real names within the book? August 30, at Plus, they probably try to give you additional ideas of what you could write about. It might be an opportunity for you to broaden your practice and marketing your book by giving it away within your office, say if a current patient sends you a referral and various other ways of marketing. CharLena August 9, at 4: Any suggestions would be appreciated. July 3, at 1:

Chapter 2 : Self Published Author | 8 Mistakes that Will Absolutely Kill Your Book!

The image credit should be put next to the picture, either right underneath it or on the right/left side, depending on what position looks best in your blog post. If you find the original source of the image on the photographer's website, you should use the following format of your image credit.

Come right out and say all the positive things about yourself and your writing credentials that an agent would say if she were representing you. They always write about themselves in the third person. So, instead of saying, "I published an article in such and such magazine" you say "[Fill in your name here] published an article in such and such magazine. List your national publications, if any. Tell about newspaper stories that have covered your work. Mention your education, if relevant. Doctors, professors, psychologists, dentists, and other professionals should always mention their education, especially when writing about their field. Add any other relevant information about yourself. Publishers like hearing this. What if you have no previous publishing credits? Just focus on whatever positive credentials you do have. If any newspapers or magazines have expressed an interest in your story, mention that. Edgar Rice Burroughs was a master publicist. Inside advice from a publishing veteran. The most important thing you can do to further your writing career is to write a solid book proposal. How to Query a Literary Agent You must do this correctly. You may actually enjoy this. Finding a literary agent can be fun when you use my approach. Crafty A style that uses all the tricks of the trade. Can it be true? The height of craft!

Chapter 3 : Giving credit where credit is due: How to attribute images used on the web - Resource Media

How to Write Photo Credits. Unless you want to be accused of plagiarism, you need to properly credit the photographer any time you use their work. Include the person's name, as well as other information, as dictated by the style guide to which you adhere.

However, it can be difficult to consistently come up with good quality original images. If you need quality images, you have a few options. Instagram, for example, is a brilliant source with many fantastic images at your disposal. Photographer James Douglas shares a detailed and very accurate best practices article on the subject of crediting artists for their work both on social media and elsewhere. Please read his blog post for still finer points of giving credit to artists for their work. So, what are the procedures to give proper photo credit on social media? There are no strict rules, but some of the commonly accepted procedures related to Instagram are as follows: Instagram photos on Twitter Did you find a cool picture on Instagram that you want to share with your Twitter followers? Trying to stay within the character limit you have a few options for giving credit. If you are only using a few characters for your tweet, you can use "Pic: IGer username" which is something that I use frequently. One more option is to use a camera icon with the Instagram username. This can save still more precious characters and allow you more room to be creative. The most important things to note here are including where the picture came from Instagram and the username. If a follower wants to check out more of their work, they should be easy to find. Instagram Photos on Facebook Sharing Instagram pictures on Facebook allows for more space to give photo credit. Like Twitter, you want to mention where the picture came from. I like to use "Pic: Instagrammer username" or "Pic: You must make sure you include " Repost from username" to give the original source credit. All Photos on All Social Platforms Tweet this If you choose to share an image you found on the social media on one of your platforms, similar procedures should be followed. For more in depth information about giving proper credit, take a look at this great post over at HubSpot. It includes detailed information on crediting sources for all types of content, written and visual. Make sure to do your research and when in doubt about an image you can ask the permission of the owner and always give credit! This post was slightly edited on December 31, to include updated information.

Chapter 4 : Standard Application Help: Author | U.S. Copyright Office

The photo credit line is the photographer's equivalent of the byline for the author of a written work. Publications typically have a standard format for the wording or placement of bylines and photo credits specified in their style guide.

Illustrated by Billy James Ortega? Or do we credit the cover on an inside flap, as in: Cover Jacket or cover design by Billy James Ortega What is the protocol, I wonder. Reply Debbie Young May 15, at 3: Darlene Douthit March 24, at 7: Remember, add the illustrator. Reply Debbie Young June 8, at But I think it is still courteous and good practice to name the illustrator on the cover of your book, not least because it will help the illustrator find more clients and also build your own relationship, invaluable if you want to use that illustrator again in future. Look at it this way: Reply Cordeila Biddle August 26, at 8: Malcolm July 16, at 5: My bio is on the back. Should hers be there, too? Where else should she be mentioned in the book itself? I have the commercial rights to the images. Should she have some kind of copyright mentioned, e. HW April 7, at 2: Does the person who did the rough sketch get a cover design credit? Reply Antonio Vaughn February 22, at 6: The book is about 50 pages. I was mentioned inside the book. However I was not placed on the cover and I am not listed on amazon as the illustrator. Should my name be on the cover even though I only have 3 pictures inside? Should I be listed on Amazon also? Reply Debbie Young February 24, at 8: Adding your name to the Amazon listing should not cost anything and should be easy to do. You could always show your friend this post to make it easier to raise the subject. Reply Cindy Marsch December 14, at 3: I credit her all over the place, but I wonder about the terminology. Someone who does cover art only is not really an illustrator, right? Reply Debbie Young December 14, at 3: Good idea not to make it seem as if there will be lots of illustrations inside! Reply Jonathan Brazee December 14, at 2: I thought pretty much everyone did that as a matter of course. Not a smart move if they want that illustrator to carry on working for them! Reply Faiz December 14, at 2: It makes sense to recognize their contribution and acknowledge it wherever possible. However, that does also mean the illustrator should do the same thing for the author with their portfolio. Debbie Young December 14, at 3:

Chapter 5 : Best practices for attribution - Creative Commons

Credit: School Days, EyeWire Images, Be aware, sometimes the year is located on the CD or DVD! Important Note: for clipart or photos appearing in a banner or the cover of a print material, the credit is usually given NOT under the image but somewhere on the product.

Otherwise, you should leave it to the pros. I recently had an opportunity to sit down with my friend and colleague Hobie Hobart to talk about the importance of book covers. I think some of his answers will surprise you! How long does the average consumer spend viewing a book cover before they decide to buy or not buy the book? Bookstore browsers spend an average of 8 seconds looking at the front cover and 15 seconds studying the back cover before making a buying decision where your book goes straight to the cash register, not back on the shelf. Online bookstores such as Amazon reduce the decision time even further. In mere seconds, your cover sings or is ignored among the other small thumbnail covers in the search genre. Mobile devices display book covers and branding down to a small image about 58 pixels square! John Willig, president and literary agent of Literary Services Inc. What are the biggest mistakes you see in book cover design? You want your book designed good, fast and cheap. The reality is that you can have only two of these three. The fast-and-cheap combo is very popular right now but it produces substandard quality and cookie-cutter looks - not a winning combination if you want to sell a sizeable number of books or if you care how the book influences your brand. You get a limited number of templates to choose from for your book cover. These book production "factories" have no time in the schedule or room in the budget to slow down and pay attention to quality or your image, let alone other important factors which influence the power of your cover. The bottom line is when you pay dime store design prices, you need to expect dime store quality books. Is it ever a good idea to put your picture on a book cover? This is contingent on many factors so the initial answer is, it depends. Many authors think that putting their picture on the front cover will make them famous. This is not necessarily so. Unless you are well known in the media, bookstore buyers will not accept your book which pictures you on the front cover. However, if you are selling exclusively to a tight niche where you are well known, or your intention is to start branding yourself to a specific market, your photo on the front cover or the spine can be an advantage. What do bookstore book buyers look for in a book cover? Bookstore book buyers want concise, quick information. They are very attuned to various aspects of their clientele and can instantly tell if that group would be interested in a particular book. The front cover or spine, if displayed spine out must lure them in with an attractive, compelling visual, and then a sizzling spot-on title which will hold their interest. The front cover works in a very subliminal way. Once the front cover draws the bookstore browser in, it is expected that the back cover will provide clear reasons why this book is right for them. Anyone who has sat through a sales conference can attest to the widely held belief that you CAN tell a book by its cover. And booksellers are as enamored of dust jackets as sales reps. The jacket is prime real estate for promoting a book. Though there are many answers to this question, the most important would be that the cover must absolutely make a connection between your book and your chosen target market. The clear visual reference to a series or previous bestseller, the format of the book hardcover, softcover, large, small, the look of the inside page design, the width of the spine, the weight and feel of the cover stock. How did one of your self-published authors reach bestseller status over 1,, copies sold! Our client, Ruby Payne of aha Process! The colors were red, black and yellow with outdated silhouette artwork. She developed her marketing methods which were brilliant in an organic way, totally rooted in her desire to get the message out to as many people as possible. The book sold fairly consistently for many years. Then we redesigned the cover, maintaining the existing brand while lifting it from a down-home self-published look to the serious professional look of a major publishing house. Sales of the book soared with the dressed-up branding of the book and all relating marketing collateral. Although she had no desire to jump through the hoops necessary for placement in mainstream bookstores, Ruby was so good at getting her information out to those who wanted and needed it that eventually Barnes and Noble came to her and asked to carry her book because so many people around the country were requesting it. Today, this book IS in the bookstore and Barnes and Noble is her largest customer!

How can authors evaluate and know that their title and subtitle are clear, compelling and appropriate for their market? Evaluating a title and subtitle must be done on two levels. The highly-successful publishing agent, Jilian Manus, told it to me this way: Together the title and subtitle must quickly convey the features, benefits and advantages of your book, and that needs to be understood in 8 seconds or less. If the connection is not made by then, your chance of selling your book to that reader is probably gone forever. Start by selecting a professional designer who has solid experience in creating bestselling cover design that does its intended job. Second, if you feel a need to gather opinions about your proposed cover design, do so only from a qualified focus group composed of prospective readers in your market segment who are interested in this specific topic. In reality, their opinions are pretty much useless. Third, when surveying your focus group, do not ask "What do you think about my cover design? You are not soliciting opinions about design. You only want to know if the cover compels them to buy.

Chapter 6 : How to Find the Author Of a Website: 14 Steps (with Pictures)

Sometimes a book series starts out with one author but, for one reason or another, the original author is unable or unwilling to contribute to subsequent books. The authors of the rest of the series publish subsequent titles under the name of the original author.

Generally, the author of a work is the person or persons who created the work. The only exception occurs when a work is created as a work made for hire. Who should be named as the author of the work being registered? You should identify the author by providing the full name of the person who created the work unless the work is anonymous or pseudonymous. If more than one person created the work provide the full name of each person who created the work. For more information on copyrightable authorship click here. A work made for hire is either a work created by an employee within the scope of his or her employment. Who is the author of a work made for hire? The author of a work made for hire is the employer or party that ordered or commissioned the work. You should identify the author of a work made for hire by naming the employer of the person s who created the work or the party that ordered or commissioned the work. Do not name the person or persons who actually created a work made for hire. John Smith is an employee of Talcum Powders, Inc. Margaret Riley is a filmmaker. Janet Jones is a screenwriter. How should you answer the question: If given, the year of birth will appear in the public record. Year of Death You should provide a year of death if the work you want to register was created by an individual author who is deceased at the time you file the application. The copyright law requires this information, because the length of the copyright term may be based on the year that the author died. Anonymous Work What is an anonymous work? The title page of a book reads: How should you identify the author of an anonymous work? For additional information see the Compendium of U. Copyright Office Practices, chapter , section Can an organization be the author of an anonymous work? An organization cannot be the author of an anonymous work. How should you identify the author of a pseudonymous work? For additional information see Compendium of U. Can an organization be the author of a pseudonymous work? An organization cannot be the author of a pseudonymous work. The boxes that appear correspond to the type of work you selected at the beginning of the application. It may also be used to describe textual material that accompanies a pictorial, graphic or sculptural work, such as comic strips, greeting cards, maps, commercial prints or labels, or the rules for a game. Computer Program refers to computer code, that is, a set of statements or instructions to be used in a computer in order to bring about a certain result. Photograph s includes photographic illustrations, prints, and slides. Artwork refers to two-dimensional artwork, including illustrative matter such as drawings, or other non-photographic pictorial representations. This term may also be used to register non-animated drawings that create the illusion of three-dimensions through the use of shading and perspective often called 3-D drawings or 3-D artwork. Jewelry design includes two-dimensional or three-dimensional designs applied to rings, pendants, earrings, necklaces, and the like. Sculpture includes fine art sculptures, toys, dolls, scale models, and sculptural designs applied to useful articles. Maps are cartographic representations of an area, such as state and county maps, atlases, marine charts, relief maps, and globes. Architectural work consists of the design of a building, including the overall form as well as the arrangement and composition of spaces and elements of the design. Technical drawings are diagrams illustrating scientific or technical information in linear form, such as architectural blueprints or mechanical drawings. Lyrics refers to the words of a song or other musical composition. A script is the text of a story that is intended to be performed for an audience. A stage script is a script that is intended to be used in a theatrical performance, such as a stage play, musical play, or other dramatic work. A screenplay is a script that is intended to be used in a motion picture. A teleplay is a script that is intended to be used in a television broadcast. A treatment is a written description of a dramatic work, motion picture, television show, or similar types of works. A treatment is generally longer and more detailed than a synopsis. A synopsis is a brief written summary usually one or two pages of the major plot points and description of the characters in a dramatic work, a motion picture, a television show, or similar types of works. If you want to register a song and a particular recording of that song, read these instructions. What is the

difference between a song and a recording of that song? A song and a particular recording of that song are separate works. The song itself is. Can you register a song and a recording of that song with the same application? A song and the sound recording of it may be registered on one application only if all the author s contributed to both works, or the copyright claimant owns all rights in both works through a written transfer of ownership. If you want to register both the musical work and the sound recording i. If the musical work and the sound recording were created by different author s or if the copyright in the musical work and the recording are owned by different parties, you must file two separate applications: Sound Recordings Authorship What is a sound recording? A sound recording is a series of musical, spoken, or other sounds fixed in a tangible medium of expression, such as a digital audio file or a compact disc. Together, the performance and production are considered a single, integrated work. What do you want to register? Motion Pictures Authorship What do you want to register? Production refers to the contribution of an individual or entity that plays a direct, creative role in planning, organizing, and controlling the various stages of the creation of a motion picture. Direction refers to the creative contribution of the individual or entity that supervises and directs the entire cast and crew for a motion picture or an audiovisual work, including all technical and artistic aspects of the work. Collective Work Authorship and Component Work s authored or fully owned by Collective Work Author You may register the issue as a whole and the component works appearing within the issue such as articles, photographs, artwork, etc.

Chapter 7 : How to Write the "About the Author" Section of Your Book Proposal

In the caption section where you are asked to give description about the picture; you can type in the Facebook Name of the person to whom you wanna give the credits and eventually tag that person. Make sure you type in "P.C. (Picture Credits)" before the person's name.

He had to work as an attorney to support his career as an author till his books started selling well. Know more about the life and works of Louis Sachar through these 10 interesting facts. Sachar and his wife Ruth Raybin Sachar. His father was a salesman while his mother was a real estate broker. Louis had a close relationship with his elder brother Andy Sachar. Louis looked up to Andy and later cited him as the greatest influence on his life. He even gave credit to his brother for his decision to become a writer. Sachar liked school and was a good student. It was in High School that he truly realized his love for reading. After graduating high school, Sachar attended Antioch College for a semester. However due to the sudden death of his father, he returned to California to live with his mother and enrolled in the University of California at Berkeley. After struggling with Russian for over a year, Louis dropped out of the class. He moved to Norwalk, Connecticut where he worked in a sweater warehouse during the day and worked on his first book at night. During his first week of law school, his book *Sideways Stories from Wayside School* was accepted for publication. However Sachar has said he drew little from personal experience. By , his books were selling well enough to allow him to stop practicing law and start writing full-time. It won many awards including the U. Several of his works appear in libraries and school reading lists throughout the United States. Louis Sacher has received many prestigious awards and honors for his writing. They fell in love and initially lived together in a small one-bedroom apartment in San Francisco. In , Louis and Carla got married and on January 19, , their daughter Sherre was born. In , Sachar and his family moved to Austin, Texas, where he continues to live with Carla, Sherre, and their two dogs, Tippy and Lucky. According to him, he had most fun writing his first book as at that time writing was just a hobby for him. He has said that the only reader he wants to please through his work is himself.

Chapter 8 : Giving Photo Credit on Social Media

Description. The Author Image plugin for WordPress lets you easily add author images on your site. It creates a widget that you can insert in a sidebar or any other widget area allowed by your theme.

Mar 9th, Last update Noble Blogger Guidelines: Your website is not likely to survive if it does not have striking graphics. However, your effort to dress up a page will not end as soon as you find a proper picture, because now, you need to cite it correctly. Many bloggers are really struggling with correctly citing the source of their graphics. Copyright laws are strict, and one small omission may result in a spoilt reputation or even a lawsuit. In order to avoid that, you must stop being an online Robin Hood and improve your blogging processes. So, you need to use safe images in your blog post. I will explain everything with the help of the following guidelines, provided by a Noble Blogger. You have found an image online. Start by checking its copyright status. The first tool to use is TinEye , which comes into play when you need to find out the origins of the image and the availability of versions with higher resolution. TinEye will tell you who owns the image, where it comes from and who can use it. You can either upload the image or use its URL. If the picture is under copyright, you can ask permission to use it. Make sure the permission is written. If you want to find pictures that are free of copyright, there are several options. In many cases, you will need to include a link to the source and a small nod to the source. Pixabay offers images you can use without any links or attributions. Choose the best fit for your blog needs. There are paid picture services too. You can use keywords to make your search faster. Name the person who owns the picture. Do it right under each picture you use. It is a good idea to use full name and check if you spelled it right. I simply emailed Melody Miller , a talented designer inspired by vintage fashion, and Irene Suchocki , an amazing fine art photographer who is in love with London, Paris and New York, and they both helped me out.

Chapter 9 : How to Write Photo Credits | Pen and the Pad

Last time I gave examples of long and short copyright pages that you can use in your book. Today I have two types of information you might want to add to your copyright page: disclaimers and credits. Let's look at disclaimers first. The copyright page is the place publishers put disclaimers. Here.

An example of marginalized credits from *The Price Is Right*. On American television, the time the viewers spent watching the closing credit roll was often considered an opportunity to promote other shows on the network. Typically, this was accomplished by lowering the volume of or muting the closing music while a continuity announcer on voice-over pitched another program – each continuity announcer would often remind the viewer to "stay tuned" for the following show. To help avoid cacophony with the theme song, most American television series produced since had few, if any, vocals in the closing music. As technology advanced, however, networks decided to replace the voice-overs with full-blown visual promos. At that time, the credits were displayed on the right side of the screen, using a typeface on all shows that differs from the one used in the actual closing credits of each individual program hence the common nickname "generic credits", with "promo-tainment" vintage scenes, trivia questions, etc. Shortly after its adoption, the network shifted from "promo-tainment" to just airing promos for other NBC programming. By the early s, the use of "generic credits" began to spread to cable; most channels owned by the MTV Networks unit of Viacom including MTV, VH1, Nickelodeon and Comedy Central, Lifetime and Lifetime Movie Network though in June, it was abandoned on their movies and scripted drama series, in favor of showing the original studio credits on the lower half of the screen, BBC America and on certain syndicated programs and films ABC Family began using this type of format. Since, premium television service Showtime also uses generic closing credits on its original series, and is the only premium channel to use this format. Some of the aforementioned cable channels, particularly the Nickelodeon channels except Nick Jr. CBS later adapted this practice, replacing tag sequences for its sitcoms with promos beginning late. Sometimes a promo would run shorter of the normal time it would take to run the credits at normal speed. These credits, however, air without the dark-colored bar that airs during their other prime-time programs, except for promotional consideration tags that appear near the end of the credits. Most daytime soap operas used closing credits for many years. Most of the shows aired during the week e. However, given the large number of people involved with the production of each serial, a full cast and crew credit crawl could last three minutes or longer. In comparison, daytime soaps rerun on SOAPnet until the channel shut down in continued to use full-screen credits. Around Christmas time, ABC soaps formerly aired holiday-themed credits, which do not feature network promotions; *One Life to Live*, in particular, scrolled the credits over a shot of a lighted Christmas tree this practice ended around CBS soaps also air holiday-themed credits that also do not feature network promotions; most of their airings are "classic" airings from previous years, and the credits usually include a fully decorated Christmas tree, a fire burning in the fireplace in the background, etc. Daytime game shows worked in much the same vein as soap operas. A shorter version might list one or two people involved with the production, along with such plugs as for prizes and wardrobe providers. By the mids, *The Price Is Right* was the lone daytime game show remaining, and it would eventually switch to marginalized credits, starting in the fall of. Sometimes on that show, the camera zoomed into the game board before the credits began. On the original daytime *Wheel of Fortune* in the s and s as well as the first few seasons of the nighttime *Wheel*, the credits always began with a list of sponsors over a shot of the *Wheel*. Some cable channels have used credits to blur the lines between the end of one show and the beginning of the following program. Similarly on networks like E! Often, the network-to-local transition between the end of the network primetime schedule and late local news on broadcast networks will feature the network show credits on the bottom of the screen, while the local news teaser sequence, station identification, news opening, and then the top story will take place. Once the credits end, the local news broadcast zooms in to fill the screen, creating a seamless hand-off. Until CBS opted not to continue maintaining rights to the *Hallmark Hall of Fame* series in, the original credits were aired; the ending promo would be shown first, then the original closing credits. When the *Hallmark Hall of Fame* moved to

ABC in starting with the telecast of *Have a Little Faith* , with the advent of ABC using generic credits on some television specials, the network began using marginalized closing credits being played concurrently with the ending promo; as a result, original closing credits are no longer seen on original airings, and must be first seen on the DVD release or the Hallmark Channel rebroadcast. Many animated shows still maintain and air the full version of the credits. In some cases, the show credits return to full-screen in time for the production company logos at the end of the credit sequence; though a few channels such as TNT and Cartoon Network do not shrink or expand the original closing credits from full-screen and back at any point during the credit sequence and a promo is shown along with the production company credits throughout. TeenNick dating back to its existence as The N also showed the closing credits full-screen on most shows that have a tag scene, though those that did not have a tag and a small few that did used the double-box format, though since July , a generic credit sequence has been used on most programs, causing the elimination of tag scenes on a few programs. Premium channels Showtime and Starz , as well as most basic cable channels, such as AMC and FX , have also squeezed down the standard production credits of some or all of their movies to the bottom half of the screen usually starting about 15â€”25 seconds into the credits and ending anywhere from 30 seconds to three minutes before the end of the credits with the film credits running at normal speed in order to show behind-the-scenes features or network promos; HBO , Cinemax , Encore since September , Epix and The Movie Channel do not do this with any of their films. Starz and Encore are the only premium channels that promote original series and upcoming films with an info box that appears during the ending credits on their programming. In the United Kingdom all channels have their own variations in which way closing credits are presented. The five main networks rarely promote other shows and show the full original credits supplied with the show. In the early s ITV adopted a practice similar to that of NBC , generic credits to the right hand side of the screen with a promo running on the left. Again similar to NBC. This leads to viewers switching channels as the networks waste time airing full closing credits with no incentive to stay tuned. In Spain closing credits are never aired on any channel instead going straight to commercial break, straight into the next show or if airing the next episode of the same show there is a seamless transfer to this. Ens credits are also never aired at the end of movies. After closing credits[edit] After the credits, it would just have the closing variant of the movie company which is a still version of it or a silent version or a short version. Sometimes, the MPAA screen would appear in the end. A black FBI Warning screen could appear in the end. Many Universal films produced at Universal Studios in Hollywood or Orlando would have a plug for the studios, inviting moviegoers to visit; in the film *Animal House* , this plug included a brief reminder to "ask for Babs", in reference to Delta House foe Babs Jansen , who, after the events in the film, was hired as a tour guide for Universal Studios in Hollywood. On all Disney animated movies starting with *Finding Dory* , its logo plays at its fullest with the Disney fanfare after the credits.