After watching this video, you will be able to

- Define the terms intellectual property, copyright, and citation.
- Identify your own rights as creators of information.
- State that using another's words is plagiarism if credit is not given to the original author.
- State the reasons why we must cite.
- And recognize the seriousness of plagiarism and academic dishonesty offenses as listed in the NJIT Academic Integrity Code.

The world intellectual property organization states that Intellectual Property refers to creations of the mind which can be Invention (Patents), trademarks, literature, work, symbols, names, etc.

When you research a topic you may use information from articles, books, or the web to support your ideas but you MUST credit the original authors of these sources by citing them.

To cite means you state where you found the information so that you can others can find the exact items again.

In this way we build upon the ideas and knowledge of other people.
Who is an author?  
Who is a creator?

- Anyone can be an author on the internet.
- Give credit even when the author does not state they have © copyright or have a publisher (such as a book/journal/magazine).
- Creators have rights.

Anyone can be an author. Having Authority is no longer a pre-requisite for content provision, but that still means you have to give credit to authors who do not state they have copyright or don’t have a publisher such as a book/journal/magazine.

All creators have rights!

You are a creator. Understand your rights and those of others. Do you have pics on your Facebook?

How you would feel if you found your picture stolen and used for advertising.

Or if you wrote a note and it was stolen by a ‘friend’ submitted to her professor and the professor thought it was great and the student won money.

Understand your rights as creators. If you must share on facebook, consider a creative commons license on your Facebook. Mine states you can use my images if you attribute me but you can’t make money and you can’t make derivatives.

Pay attention to Privacy Settings.

Pay attention to your privacy setting. Here is a great example – learn from his mistake. This young man calls out from work and made it look like a family emergency, but the next day his boss saw on this picture tagged on Facebook.

You can control what gets posted, who can see what, and who can search for you on Facebook and on google.
**What Is Copyright?**

“Copyright is a legal device that provides the creator of a work of art or literature, or a work that conveys information or ideas, the right to control how the work is used.”


Copyright insures that the person who created something—whether a book or a piece of music—is reimbursed for his intellectual work. If there were no copyright protection, there would be no economic incentive to create these works.

A copyright is a set of legal rights that an author has over his work for a limited period of time. Copyright covers everything from using images or sound files from the Web to photocopying.

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**Public Domain**

Most information is protected by copyright. The exception is work in the “public domain,” which can be reproduced or used by anyone. Examples are government publications, works where the author has waived copyright (freeware), and older works where the copyright has expired.

You don’t have to get permission to use it but you still must cite it. The only thing you don’t have to cite is information known as common knowledge—something that everyone knows like who the president is.

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**Fair Use**

the ability to use sources without seeking permission from the copyright holder.

Fair use allows use of a copyrighted work without seeking permission from the author. This is a law. We look at these four factors to determine if a use is fair or not.

1) purpose/character of the use – this is where we fit in, educational use.

2) the nature of the copyrighted work

3) the portion of the work used

4) the effect of the use on the market.
Fair Use

Allows you to

• Quote passages from a book or a journal article as long as it is credited/cited
• Reproduce short segments of songs and movies as long as it is cited/credited to the author.
• use an entire work depending on the circumstances.

Examples

• Professor giving you a copy of an article
• Photocopying selections of materials for your own use
• Library Electronic Reserves

Citing Sources as Social Practice

Citing is common & expected in scholarly work

It’s the same thing we do on facebook or in IM’s with sending links but in professional and academic work, we call it citing.

Intext Citations and Works Cited Page

So how do you cite this?
If you are citing information in your paper that means you include an in-text citation and the full citation at the end of the paper.

Do not list citations in your work cited if you did not cite them in your paper
Misuse of Sources

Unintentional plagiarism

• Wrongly paraphrasing
• Paraphrasing without citing
• Copying & Pasting

When in doubt, just ask a librarian, professor, writing tutor.
Make sure you credit ideas of authors, quote properly & paraphrase.

My professors wants to meet with me about the paper I turned in.

WHY?

I don’t know. I researched and got some articles to support my ideas just like she asked.
Eddie, you don’t have any citations anywhere> did you use information from those articles?

Yeah, a ton and quotes, too. So?
Anytime you use someone else’s words or ideas you have to cite your sources. If you don’t you’re plagiarizing and you will be sent to the Dean of Students office.
I’m what? I didn’t know! I’ll have to meet with the dean too?

When our current VP Biden was running for President back in 1987, this issue surfaced. He claimed to not know what he was doing was wrong, but the article states that he copied a very large chunk of text and left only one footnote. This has forever haunted him.

Biden was almost kicked out of law school but he pleaded and the dean instead chose to let him receive an F in the course.

Misusing sources may result in unintentional plagiarism due to:
Wrongly paraphrasing
Paraphrasing without citing
Copying & Pasting

When in doubt, just ask a librarian, professor, writing tutor.
Make sure you credit ideas of authors, quote properly, paraphrase.

25 August 2009.

Mr. Biden insisted, however, that he had done nothing "malevolent," that he had simply misunderstood the need to cite sources carefully.
Mr. Biden drew large chunks of heavy legal prose directly from (one article), including such sentences as: "The trend of judicial opinion in various jurisdictions has been that the breach of an implied warranty of fitness is actionable without privity, because it is a tortious wrong upon which suit may be brought by a non-contracting party."

Just One Footnote

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Now we have an example of how to properly paraphrase.

Original Passage: Still the telephone was only a convenience, permitting Americans to do more casually and with less effort what they had already been doing before.

Now we'll look at how three students used this passage in their papers.

Abbie writes:
The Telephone was a convenience enabling Americans to do more casually and with less effort what they had already been doing before.  

This is plagiarism in its worst form. Abbie does not indicate that the words and ideas belong to Boorstin, leaving her readers to believe the words are hers. She has stolen the words and ideas and attempted to cover the theft by changing or omitting an occasional word.

Daniel J. Boorstin argues that the telephone was only a convenience, permitting Americans to do more casually and with less effort what they had already been doing before.

Even though Brian acknowledges his source, this is plagiarism.

- He has copied the original almost word for word,
- He has not supplied quotation marks to indicate the extent of his borrowing.
Daniel J. Boorstin has noted that most Americans considered the telephone as simply "a convenience," an instrument that allowed them "to do more casually and with less effort what they had already been doing before." ² 

Chad has done a good job.
- He identified his source at the beginning of the paragraph, letting readers know who is being quoted.
- He provided a footnote directing them to the exact source of the statement.
- He paraphrased some of Boorstin’s words and quoted others, but makes it clear to the reader which words are his and which belong to Boorstin.

Tips to avoid misuse of sources include:
- Using your own ideas
- Using others to support your ideas
- Include citation information when you are taking notes
- Use quotes when directly quoting!

The following slides include the University Code on Academic Integrity. Please take a look at it in its entirety. You can pause each slide to each it more carefully. Or you can find the link to the website.

Please note these offenses do not only include plagiarism but also including cheating on exams, taking an exam for another student, unauthorized obtaining of material before an exam.

Again you are facing severe consequences. Be careful. Be honest academically; it will save your career.
University Code on Academic Integrity

Part 1: Student Violations

I. Article 1 - Introduction

A. Section 1. Purpose

New Jersey Institute of Technology is an institution dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge through teaching and research. The university expects that its graduates will assume positions of leadership within their professions and communities. Within this context, the university strives to develop and maintain a high level of ethics and honesty among all members of its community. Imperative to this goal is the commitment to truth and academic integrity. This commitment is confirmed in this NJIT University Code on Academic Integrity.

The essential quality of this Code is that each student shall demonstrate honestly and integrity in the completion of all assignments and in the participation of the learning process. Moreover, the University Code on Academic Integrity promotes the level of integrity required within the university and professional communities and assumes students that their work is being judged fairly with the work of others. This Code defines those behaviors which violate the principles of academic integrity, describes a range of appropriate sanctions for offenses, and identifies a method for promoting the principle of academic integrity on campus.

B. Section 2. Definitions

1. Terms defined in the Professional Conduct Code also apply to the University Code on Academic Integrity.
2. The term cheating means deceiving or attempting to deceive by misrepresenting that one has learned information pertinent to an academic exercise.
3. The term fabrication means using or attempting to use invented or false information in an academic exercise.
4. The term plagiarism means using or attempting to use written, oral or graphic work which was authored or prepared by another and submitting it as one's own.

II. Article 2 - Violations Against the University Code on Academic Integrity

A. Section 1. Violations of Academic Integrity and Range of Sanctions

1. Violations of academic integrity are grouped into four general categories, based upon the degree of seriousness of the offenses. Descriptions of the violations and the range of sanctions within these categories are provided below. In addition to these sanctions, those stated in the Professional Conduct Code may be applied concurrently.
2. A student, after an offense of academic integrity (at the same level of incident) shall be treated at the level above (in seriousness) the original (or previous) offense.
3. The disciplinary actions imposed by the Committee on Professional Conduct will not appear on the student's transcript, except in cases of suspension or expulsion. In the case of suspension, the transcript notation will be removed when the student is eligible to return to the university.
4. The university reserves the right to adjudicate alleged violations either during the academic term when the incident occurs, or after that term, and may revoke a degree which was awarded before the violation was adjudicated.

B. Section 2. Student Transcript: XF Sanction System

1. A student who fails a course due to academic integrity violations will be assigned a grade of "XF" in that course and placed on probation for a period to be determined by the sanctioning authority. The "XF" will be treated in the same way as an "F" for the purposes of Grade Point Average, course repeatability, and determination of academic standing.
2. Once the probationary period has passed, the student may petition the Dean of Students Office to remove the "XF" portion of the grade after completion of an ethics workshop. The student will have up to two years to attend the workshop and have the "XF" removed. After that time the "XF" will remain permanently.
3. Notification on the student's transcript shall read, "Failure due to academic dishonesty."
4. Students with the "XF" designation will be prohibited from officially representing the university, holding office in a student organization or representative body during their probationary period.
5. Receiving more than one "XF" grade will result in expulsion.
Section 3. Categories Based on Seriousness of the Offense

1. Level 1. These are the most serious violations for which sanctions range from suspension to expulsion from the university. Student organizations engaged in a violation(s) may face revocation of official recognition from the university. These violations of academic integrity generally, but don't necessarily have to, entail advanced planning, may include conspiring with others or involve a substantial part of credit awarded in the course (normally one third or more). Examples may include, but are not limited to:
   a. Premeditated, conspiratorial cheating on any examination.
   b. Taking an examination for another student.
   c. Unauthorized obtaining or transmitting of examination material before an examination.
   d. Plagiarizing, in full, written, oral or graphic work which was authored or prepared by another.

   Minimum Sanction: XF; Suspension; Maximum Sanction: Expulsion.

2. Level 2. These are serious violations for which sanctions range from failure in the course and disciplinary probation to suspension from the university. Student organizations may face temporary suspension from the university. These violations of academic integrity generally, but don't necessarily have to, entail advanced planning or involve a significant part of credit awarded in the course (normally one quarter to less than one-third). Examples may include, but are not limited to:
   a. Premeditated cheating on an examination.
   b. Plagiarizing, in part, written, oral or graphic work which was authored or prepared by another.
   c. Failing to acknowledge that the work submitted for credit is the work of a collaboration.
   d. Failing to submit work that is submitted to you by another student for his/her credit.
   e. Giving or receiving unfair aid in the completion of an assignment.

   Minimum Sanction: XF and disciplinary probation; Maximum Sanction: Suspension.

3. Level 3. These are significant violations for which sanctions range from failure in the specific work submitted and disciplinary probation to failure in the course and disciplinary probation (disciplinary probation is assigned by the Dean of Student Services). Examples may include:
   a. Cheating on an examination (not premeditated).
   b. Altering any work after it had been graded, and re-submitting it for further credit.
   c. Copying laboratory projects, falsely reporting, or tampering with laboratory data.
   d. Failing to acknowledge that the work submitted for credit is the work of a collaboration.
   e. Giving or receiving unfair aid in the completion of an assignment.
   f. Failing to report students violating the NJIT Honor Code.
   g. Using material prohibited from the examination, e.g. calculator when prohibited by instructor.

   Minimum Sanction: XF or disciplinary probation; Maximum Sanction: Failure in the course and disciplinary probation.

4. Level 4. These are significant violations for which sanctions range from disciplinary probation to failure in the specific work submitted and disciplinary probation (disciplinary probation is assigned by the Dean of Student Services). These violations of academic integrity may occur because of ignorance or inexperience on the part of the individual(s) committing the violation and involve a minor part of the credit awarded in the course. Examples include:
   a. Copying homework assignment(s) and submitting same for credit.
   b. Failing to properly acknowledge or document references on submitted work which represents a minor part of the credits to be awarded in the course.
   c. Impeding student access to reference material, i.e., keeping reference material.
   d. Failing to report students violating the NJIT Honor Code.
   e. Giving or receiving unfair aid in the completion of an assignment.

   Minimum Sanction: Disciplinary probation; Maximum Sanction: Failure in the specific work submitted and disciplinary probation.

5. Level 5. These are significant violations for which sanctions range from failure in the specific work submitted and disciplinary probation (disciplinary probation is assigned by the Dean of Student Services). These violations of academic integrity may occur because of ignorance or inexperience on the part of the individual(s) committing the violation and involve a minor part of the credit awarded in the course. Examples include:
   a. Copying homework assignment(s) and submitting same for credit.
   b. Failing to properly acknowledge or document references on submitted work which represents a minor part of the credits to be awarded in the course.
   c. Impeding student access to reference material, i.e., keeping reference material.
   d. Failing to report students violating the NJIT Honor Code.
   e. Giving or receiving unfair aid in the completion of an assignment.

   Minimum Sanction: Disciplinary probation; Maximum Sanction: Failure in the specific work submitted and disciplinary probation.