(5) Fair Use

Though our work may be our own, scholarship and the use of scholarly material is often a hot topic for debate, especially in academia and academic libraries. Because copyright protects original works for a significant amount of time, there are limitations on the amount of work we are allowed to use without copyright permission. Fair use means working with scholarly material for criticism and analysis where the societal benefits outweigh the rights of the copyright holder. It often means that scholarly articles or portions of books, especially those that are part of an academic library's holdings, may be used for educational purposes, as long as they are not copied in their entirety…

(5) Fair Use, cont'd

In most academic writing, we are examining the work of other scholars or professionals to become part of a scholarly or professional conversation. We look to this work to inform our own arguments, support or own ideas, or critique a perspective in light of our own. In these cases, paraphrasing or quoting brief passages of material would be within the boundaries of fair use. <u>Fair use guidelines, however, remain purposefully vague</u>, and most violations of copyright and fair use infringement are decided on a case-by-case basis in a court of law.

Plagiarism

Self-plagiarism

Question: "If <u>one "borrows" one's own ideas from one's own publication(s)</u> without attribution, is the deception still academic fraud?

Note: Plagiarism implies "taking over the ideas, methods, or written words of another, without acknowledgment and with the intention that they be taken as the work of the deceiver." [1]

Yes, it is, because it is an intentional attempt to deceive a reader by implying that **<u>new</u>** information is being presented. Intentional deception is fraud; one of the two definitions of fraud in the Oxford English Dictionary is "a person or thing intended to deceive others, typically by unjustifiably claiming or being credited with accomplishments or qualities"[2]"

1. American Association of University Professors (September/October, 1989), from http://ori.hhs.gov/education/products/plagiarism/3.shtml.
2. Oxford Dictionaries. Defintion of Fraud. http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/fraud?q=fraud.

Recycling Is Not Always Good: The Dangers of Self-Plagiarism

Self-plagiarism is problematic for a number of reasons as it:

(i) overworks an already overloaded peer-review and editorial system.

(ii) generates a poor reputation for one's self and one's group.

(iii) may result in copyright infringement.

(iv) may and likely will ended up getting caught, and, in the most serious cases, manuscripts will be retracted and featured on the https://retractionwatch.com/

ONE MORE CONCEPT useful for one of the Tutorial Project

AUTHORSHIP & IDEA OWNERSHIP

<u>Background</u>

"There are no universal conventions that determine which scholarly contributions qualify individuals as authors or that unambiguously convey authorship precedence. As a consequence, formal attribution of authorship can obfuscate the contributions of those involved in collaborative research and writing endeavors. Publication credit can be misunderstood, and can be misapportioned by traditional impact measures. Because the allocation of credit for research and discovery has such a huge impact on careers and funding, there are increasing concerns about these issues. Contribution opacity also hinders appropriate accountability and responsibility for the integrity of the work being reported. For all these reasons, there is growing interest amongst researchers, funding agencies, academic institutions, editors, publishers and others in increasing the transparency of research contributions, and in more granular tacking of attribution and associated credit."

Report on the International Workshop on Contributorship and Scholarly Attribution, May 16, 2012. Harvard University and the Wellcome Trust.
http://projects.iq.harvard.edu/files/attribution_workshop/files/iwcsa_report_final_18sept12.pdf

In summary

In this day and age, research collaboration is the typical mode of work involving two or more individuals and or organisations. The more individuals involved, the more complex the attribution of authorship and idea ownership. Ownership of ideas and subsequent crediting of authorship in publications is complicated in view of the value and importance of intellectual property rights, (for fame and fortune, or infamy and misfortune..!)

Authorship involves the crediting of names on a research paper involved in the process of the scientific work carried out and the process of drafting the publication. This aspect of academic research is fraught with ethical implications and a clear set of guidelines is necessary to ensure research integrity.

AUTHORSHIP & IDEA OWNERSHIP

Guidelines from the ICMJE website at www.icmje.org published

Authorship credit should be based only on

1) substantial contributions to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;

2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and

3) final approval of the version to be published

4) Conditions 1, 2, and 3 must all be met. Acquisition of funding, the collection of data, or general supervision of the research group, by themselves, do not justify authorship.

AUTHORSHIP & IDEA OWNERSHIP

The following guidelines could apply to both authorship and contributorship:

(i) Have a clear authorship/contributorship policy.

(ii) Discuss and document individual contributor roles and provisional authorship early on, ideally at the start of the project before work begins.

(iii) Review contributions as the work progresses, revise roles and authorship accordingly until journal submission.

(iv) Keep a descriptive authorship contribution list.

(v) Document the reasons for author/contributor additions and deletions, and get agreement for changes from all individuals.

(vi) Make sure all authors/contributors see and approve the final manuscript.