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Copyright, Plagiarism and the Honor Code

I Copying books, articles, notes, pictures, photos, graphics, trademarks, etc.

Remember: **Whoever produced the material OWNS it,
even when there is no copyright or other symbol in sight.**

For copying privileges, such as "fair use, see the **Copyright Act of 1976:**

Copyright Act of 1972 (Pub. L. No. 94-553, 90 Stat. 2541; Oct. 19, 1976), as amended.
Codified in Title 17 of the *United States Code*.

For more information about copyright law, see:

Paul Goldstein, *Goldstein on Copyright* (2005), 4 vols., KF2994 .G653
Melville B. Nimmer, *Nimmer on Copyright*, 10 vols., KF2991.5 .N5

To learn the basics of copyright law, see:

CALL, several lessons on copyright.
U.S. Patent & Trademark Office (PTO), <http://www.uspto.gov>

II Plagiarism – the Honor Code Violation

Using the words, ideas, thoughts, designs, etc. of another, without giving credit to the author or copyright holder,

- (1) **May violate intellectual property laws, and**
- (2) **Is an honor code violation in schools and universities.**

Examples: (a) **Paraphrasing ideas and thoughts.**
 (b) **Copying three or more words.**

III To Avoid Plagiarism:

Always cite the author, for both ideas, thoughts and exact words.

Cite the source for each statement of law.

Cite the source for each statement of fact.

Resources:

Richard Delgado, *How to Write a Law Review Article*, 20 *U.S.F. L. Rev.* 445 (1986)

Elizabeth Fajans & Mary R. Falk, *Seminar Papers, Law Review Notes and Law Review Competition Papers* (3d ed. 2005), Res. KF250 .F35

Matthew C. Mirow, *Plagiarism: A Workshop for Law Students*,
www.lwionline.org/publications/plagiarism/lawschool.pdf

Eugene Volokh, *Academic Legal Writing: Law Review Articles, Student Notes, Seminar Papers and Getting on Law Review* (2d ed. 2005), KF250 .V6