martyrdom... [and] a rigidity in all their beliefs.” He feels that these qualities made them inflexibly asocial, unable to adapt to what he calls, “the ordinary accommodations of this world.” While stressing the introversion of the Quaker worldview, though, he underestimates the extraordinary communal energy that it produced. The qualities he describes produced a highly functional – though admittedly self-contained and isolate – social subculture, dependent largely upon itself, which has persisted throughout American history.

Explanation: The writer has quoted some of Boorstin’s prose directly and has paraphrased other ideas and cited this use.

The Faculty and the Honor System

Faculty members are expected to understand and support the W&L Honor System, and to refer appropriate cases to the Executive Committee. If they suspect an academic honor violation, or see something questionable, they may wish to speak to the student and ask for an explanation. If they become convinced that an honest error occurred that is best handled as an opportunity to instruct the student in proper citation methods, they may decide not to refer the case. It is not a requirement for the faculty member to first speak with a student, however. They may also refer a case directly if they are uncertain of the violation; or they may refer a case if they suspect the student may have knowingly violated standards of academic integrity, or cut corners in a way s/he should not have. Faculty members do not take these matters lightly. Referring a case is a serious and time-consuming process for them. But they share the student body’s deep commitment to academic integrity as a matter of professional obligation as well as their commitment to the W&L system.

It is very important to make a clear distinction between any determination that faculty members as experienced professionals make about written work and what “verdict” the EC may render if they hear a case. A faculty member may decide that a paper does not meet the expectations for scholarly integrity based on his or her professional judgment. The EC is judging whether or not the student is responsible for a breach of the community trust. Those two judgments often coincide but they do not necessarily. Discussions of plagiarism will enter those two sets of decisions, but possibly in different ways. In other words, if the EC finds a student “not guilty” (perhaps on the basis of information or testimony a faculty member may not know), that “verdict” does not negate a faculty member’s judgment whether a paper demonstrates appropriate or inappropriate reliance on the work of others.

This key distinction has an important implication for grading. The prerogative to grade the assignment(s) in question belongs to the faculty member. At W&L, the Board of Trustees has vested the power to discipline students for honor violations in the student body itself; that is not the faculty’s role. However, the prerogative of a faculty member to grade the assignment(s) in question is not preempted by a “not guilty” verdict by the EC.

Plagiarism

Created by the Executive Committee in Conjunction with the Academic Deans of the University

This pamphlet seeks to offer students a sampling of plagiarism case studies, but does not represent all forms of plagiarism. It is the responsibility of each student to understand how to cite materials properly and seek help in situations where they are unsure.

For more information see the plagiarism tabs at ec.wlu.edu and library.wlu.edu.

Keep this pamphlet for ready reference throughout your career at W&L. It will be useful as you begin to write longer, research-based papers.
Plagiarism describes the use of another’s words or ideas without proper acknowledgment. Plagiarism takes many forms, including the unacknowledged copying of phrases or texts, or the use of ideas without indicating the source. Facts not considered to be common knowledge must also be properly acknowledged. Plagiarism has been called a combination of lying, cheating, and stealing.

Some facts that are considered common knowledge do not need to be cited, but you will not be penalized for acknowledging where you verified a fact.

I still don’t understand; what should I do?

- Obey this safe rule of thumb: when in doubt, cite.
- Talk to your professor about what sources are allowed, what citation style s/he prefers, and any questions you might have about citation.
- Visit http://go.wlu.edu/plagiarism for resources about citing properly and avoiding plagiarism.

2. Example of Plagiarism of Boorstin’s Ideas:

Although the Quakers possessed various important virtues, principally courage and energy, a strong adherence to their creed posed two barriers to their leaving a lasting impact on American cultural history. A tendency toward individual sacrifice and martyrdom prevented them from forming communities, while their inflexible spirituality made them intolerant of the ways of others.

Explanation: The student generally manages to avoid Boorstin’s phrasing and language and to reorder the sentences and clauses. But, the student fails to acknowledge that the pair of causes of the limited cultural effect of Quakerism is derived from Boorstin’s analysis. The idea is plagiarized even though the language is not parallel. The writer needs to indicate the source, either through a footnote or an in-text citation.

3. Example of Proper Use and Acknowledgment:

Daniel Boorstin claims that the Quakers had little permanent effect on American culture and identifies two related “flaws” of self-centeredness in their outlook: “an urge toward