Why Ethics Matters
VW scandal: carmaker admits 11m vehicles are involved

- Diesel engine software was **designed** to produce fake results on emissions tests.
- 11 Million cars affected
- Stock value of VW drops by 37 Billion Dollars (CND)
- 18 Billion US Dollars in possible fines from US Government

Michael Horn
- “Our company was dishonest…”
- “We have totally screwed up.”
- “This kind of behaviour is totally inconsistent with our qualities [values].”

Globe and Mail newspaper  [http://goo.gl/h4guls](http://goo.gl/h4guls)
Possible causes

- Turning **on** the emissions control systems **reduces** fuel efficiency of Diesel engines
- But, the selling point for Diesel cars is fuel economy!
- Solution ?
  - Turn **on** emission controls when the car is being **tested**!
  - Turn **off** emission controls when the car is being **driven**!
Lawyer’s lawsuit highlights Ottawa’s court clashes over Charter rights

SEAN FINE
JUSTICE WRITER — The Globe and Mail
Published Sunday, Sep. 20, 2015 9:55PM EDT
Last updated Sunday, Sep. 20, 2015 10:00PM EDT

Edgar Schmidt was once a lawyer earning $155,000 a year for the federal Justice Department, examining proposed laws for consistency with the Charter of Rights. But he felt uneasy about the way he was told to do his job, believing that officials in his own department – and the Justice Minister himself – were involving him in breaking the law. So he sued his employer.
Academic Integrity, Writing and Referencing
Outline

**Academic Integrity**
- What is it?
- Why it matters
- Examples
- How to avoid plagiarism
- Other kinds of intellectual fraud

**Referencing**
- Why do it?
- When to do it
- How to do it
- Examples
- Tools
“Virtuous Qualities” in a Human Being

Aristotle

- Honesty (truthful)
- Courage (fearless)
- Friendliness (kindness)
- Generosity (not selfish)
- Justice (incorruptible)

Why?

- Because (for Aristotle) developing these virtues is the source of happiness
Athletic Integrity

• “A person with integrity does what they say they will do in accordance with their values, beliefs and principles.”

• “A person of integrity can be trusted because he or she never veers from inner values, even when it might be expeditious to do so.”

• “A key to integrity, therefore, is consistency of actions that are viewed as honest and truthful to inner values.”

http://www.ausport.gov.au/supporting/integrity_in_sport/about/what_is_sport_integrity
Former Cyclist Lance Armstrong

- 1996 - had stage 3 cancer @ age 25. It spread to his lungs and brain - no hope of recovery
- 1999 – 2005 he won the « Tour de France » (3,500 km in 23 days) 7 consecutive times
- Later investigation showed that he had used performance-enhancing drugs including EPO for that entire period
- All his titles were taken away
- He eventually confessed

Max Warburton, an industry analyst called VW the “Lance Armstrong of automakers” (see Guardian article referenced above)
World Anti-Doping Agency

• EPO
  • “Erythropoietin (EPO) hormone that is produced naturally by the human body to stimulate red blood cell production.”
  • “An increase in red blood cells improves the amount of oxygen that the blood can carry to the body’s muscles.”

• Side Effects of EPO
  • serious health risks
    • heart disease
    • stroke, and
    • cerebral or pulmonary embolism.

https://www.wada-ama.org/en/questions-answers/epo-detection
Justifications by Doping Athletes

Fairness Argument

- “Everybody else does it”

Libertarian Argument

- “The harm I do to myself is my business”

But, in 2013 only ~ 3% “Adverse Analytical Findings” by World Anti-Doping Agency

Therefore, *most* athletes play by the rules
“Honesty, probity, and moral integrity are of the utmost importance in interpersonal relations, and are thus the founding principles of a just and harmonious society whose members respect one another. Educational systems recognize that to educate is to promote the cardinal virtues: students must acquire not only the skills and knowledge specific to their discipline and a rich personal culture relevant in society, but also the moral behaviour that allows them to be worthy citizens.”
“Honesty” and “Harmonious Society”

- What is a “harmonious society”?
  - One in which everybody agrees with everyone?
- Does honesty lead to a harmonious society?
  - Why?
  - Why not?
What is Plagiarism?

• Making someone believe that someone else’s ideas are your ideas.

• Definition given by Plagiarism.org:
  • to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own
  • to use (another's production) without crediting the source
  • to commit literary theft
  • to present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source
What is Plagiarism at U Ottawa?

- Plagiarism is **taking another person’s words, ideas or statistics and passing them off as your own**.
- The **complete or partial translation** of a text written by someone else also constitutes plagiarism if you do not acknowledge your source.

[University of Ottawa PDF on Plagiarism]
Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg

- Law degree (1999)
- Ph.D. in Political Science (2007) – U. of Bayreuth (age 36)
  - Constitution and Constitutional Treaty. Stages of Constitutional Development in the USA and EU - (393 pages)
- Most popular politician in Germany - 2009
- German Minister of Defense (2009 – 2011)
German defence minister resigns in PhD plagiarism row
Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg had been stripped of doctorate by University of Bayreuth

Helen Pidd in Berlin
The Guardian, Tuesday 1 March 2011 11.41 GMT

Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg as the fearless man of action on a German navy frigate in the Mediterranean. Photograph: Fabrizio Bensch/EPA
Gutenplag Plagiarism Project

• 1218 instance of plagiarism from
  • 135 sources on
  • 371 of 393 pages (94.4 %) on
  • 10421 plagiarized lines (63.8 %)

Page by page analysis of Guttenberg’s plagiarism in his Ph.D. Thesis

http://de.guttenplag.wikia.com/wiki/GuttenPlag_Wiki/English
Montana Senator’s Degree Revoked Over Plagiarism Charges

Alex Rogers @arogDC | Oct. 10, 2014

http://time.com/3491095/john-walsh-plagiarism/

John Walsh is not seeking reelection

The Army War College revoked Montana Democratic Sen. John Walsh’s master’s degree Friday, almost three months after a report indicated he had plagiarized portions of a paper while enrolled as a student.

Sen. John Walsh (D-Mont.) speaks on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. on March 27, 2014
What are the differences between Plagiarism and Copyright Infringement?

• Copyright infringement is violating the right of the copyright owner to make copies of the *work* (book, movie, article)
• Plagiarism is claiming that you are the author of words / ideas when you are not

• Copyright infringement is illegal
• Plagiarism violates principles of Academic Integrity
• You can violate copyright without plagiarizing
• You can plagiarize without violating copyright
• You can both plagiarize and violate copyright
Types of Plagiarism in Research (1)

http://www.ithenticate.com/resources/infographics/types-of-plagiarism-research
### Types of Plagiarism (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cloning</th>
<th>Hybrid</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clone</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hybrid</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own</td>
<td>Combines perfectly cited sources with copied passages without citation</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CTRL-C</th>
<th>Mashup</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CTRL-C</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mashup</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations</td>
<td>Mixes copied material from multiple sources</td>
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<tr>
<th>Find - Replace</th>
<th>404 Error</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Find - Replace</strong></td>
<td><strong>404 Error</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source</td>
<td>Includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources</td>
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<tr>
<th>Remix</th>
<th>Aggregator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remix</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aggregator</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraphrases from multiple sources, made to fit together</td>
<td>Includes proper citation to sources but the paper contains almost no original work</td>
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<tr>
<th>Recycle</th>
<th>Re-tweet</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recycle</strong></td>
<td><strong>Re-tweet</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrows generously from the writer's previous work without citation</td>
<td>Includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording and/or structure</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Worst example “Clone”
Other Plagiarism Examples - Ideas

Idea:

- A scientific theory can never be proven to be true – it can only ever be falsified by experimental observation.

This is not your idea – it’s an idea by Karl Popper. So, you should at least say

- “According to Karl Popper a scientific theory…” and provide *some* reference – either to Popper or to some secondary literature about Popper.
Example idea: Karl Popper

Logic of Scientific Discovery

“no matter how many instances of white swans we may have observed, this does not justify the conclusion that all swans are white.” (Popper, 1959)

Example - Quotes

If, in an essay, you write

I contend that no matter how many instances of white swans we may have observed, this does not justify the conclusion that all swans are white.

Then, you are taking words and ideas by Karl Popper and not attributing them to him. By implication, you are asserting that these are your words and your ideas.
What You Must Do Instead

As Karl Popper succinctly wrote in his book the Logic of Scientific Discovery

“no matter how many instances of white swans we may have observed, this does not justify the conclusion that all swans are white.” (Popper, 1959)

References

Word Substitutions – Don’t Do It

If, in an essay, you write

No matter how many instances of blue herons we may have observed, this does not justify the conclusion that all herons are blue.

This is still Popper’s idea – but about blue herons, rather than white swans. You have taken Popper’s idea and his words and simply made a few word substitutions.
If, in an essay, you write

No matter how many times we observe two events occurring together, we cannot validly conclude that they will *always* occur together.

This is still an idea by Popper. You may have enhanced it a little bit (generalized it) and you have used your own word – but you still must attribute the idea to Popper. You *can* say

Karl Popper argued in the Logic of Scientific Discovery (Popper, 1959) that no matter how many times we observe two events occurring together, we cannot validly conclude that they will *always* occur together.
York University Quiz

Multiple choice question:
“If you are not sure whether a particular course of action might result in academic misconduct the best thing to do is:

• 1. Go ahead with it as you are likely to be excused because you did not know what to do in the situation.

• 2. Talk to your professor, teaching assistant or a librarian to find out how to be sure to avoid academic misconduct.

• 3. Go ahead with it because no one will notice because professors are very busy and have many papers to mark.”

http://www.yorku.ca/tutorial/yquiz/acad09_nologin/quiz/acad09_nologin.quiz
Avoiding Plagiarism

- Avoiding plagiarism requires learning (at least) two skills:
  - a) using source material correctly and
  - b) referencing that material correctly.

See the U. Ottawa Academic integrity toolkit:

https://goo.gl/WJBdBu
Sanctions for Plagiarism @ Ottawa U.

- A **failing grade** for the work concerned or in the class concerned;
- A **loss of credits for the year** or an additional requirement of 3 to 30 credits;
- **Suspension or expulsion** from your faculty; or revocation of your degree.
Reasons to avoid plagiarism

- It is **imprudent** for your present and future career.
  - Even if you get away with it in this or another course, it may catch up with you and
    
    \[
    \text{probability(being caught)} \times \text{probability(devastating-effect-on-career)} \gg \\
    \text{cost of asking for help or}\n    \text{cost of lower grade}
    \]

- You won’t learn any useful skills

- An unethically earned “A” won’t be as satisfying as an honestly earned “B”

- It will make your professors and the Deans unhappy
Other Kinds of Academic Fraud

- Fabrication of data (making it up)
- Falsifying data (selecting only the data that supports your conclusions)
- Sabotage
- Publishing the same work twice
- Self-plagiarizing
- Faking Peer-Reviews
Resources

- [http://www.plagiarism.org/](http://www.plagiarism.org/)

U of Ottawa Quiz – please do it!

- [http://web5.uottawa.ca/mcs-smc/academicintegrity/academic-integrity-quiz.php](http://web5.uottawa.ca/mcs-smc/academicintegrity/academic-integrity-quiz.php)
Citing and Referencing

Why do it?
Why does it matter?
To whom does it matter?
How to do it (well)
Reasons for Citing Works

- To show your reader / reviewer / peer that you know about relevant sources

- To give credit to other researchers and acknowledge their ideas

- To enable others to find the resources that you used.
Citation Ontology CiTO

The first 21 of the 91 CiTO citation types:

- agrees with
- cites
- cites as authority
- cites as data source
- cites as evidence
- cites as metadata document
- cites as potential solution
- cites as recommended reading
- cites as related
- cites as source document
- cites for information
- compiles
- confirms
- contains assertion from
- corrects
- credits
- critiques
- derides
- describes
- disagrees with
- discusses

http://purl.org/spar/cito/

Example of semantically annotated article using CiTO:

http://imageweb.zoo.ox.ac.uk/pub/2008/plospaper/latest/#refs
What is Citation Analysis?

Citation analysis refers to the collection of methods for measuring the importance of scholars, journals and institutions by counting citations in a graph of references in the published literature.
Applications for Citation Counting

- To help in tenure and promotion decisions
- To attract authors to publish in a journal
- To make collections / acquisition decisions in libraries
The World University Rankings 2013-14

University of Ottawa

**WORLD RANK**
2013-14  

**Overall score**  
45.3

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teaching</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International outlook</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry income</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citations</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ottawa, Canada  
Region: North America

[http://goo.gl/ECMjXD](http://goo.gl/ECMjXD)
Three Kinds of Citation Metrics

- **Article-level metrics**
  - For each article, count how many times it was cited

- **Author-level metrics**
  - For each author, count the number of times that authors articles were cited

- **Journal-level metrics**
  - For each journal, count how many times articles published by that journal were cited
**Author-level Metric: h-index**

**h-index** (Jorge Hirsch (PNAS, 2005)) (cited 3907 times)

- the number of papers N by an author which have been cited at least N times.
Some Criticisms of the $h$-index

- The $h$-index does not account for the **number** of authors or the **order** of the authors of a paper.
- Cannot use the $h$-index to compare authors in **different fields**
- **Young researchers** with as yet short careers are at a built-in **disadvantage** over older researchers
- Constrained by the total number of publications
  - 10 papers w/ 100 citations each = 10 papers w/ 10 citation each

Example (Google Scholar Citations)

Google Scholar

- Citation indices
  - All: 699
  - Since 2010: 126
  - h-index: 10
  - i10-index: 7

- Add co-authors
  - Robert L. West
  - Daniel Lemire
  - Peter Turney
  - Xiaodan Zhu
  - Frédéric Benhamou
  - Maarten van Emden
  - Matthew Rutledge-Taylor

- Prolog programming in depth
  - MA Covington, D Nute, A Vellino
  - 1997

- Constraint Arithmetic on Real Intervals.
  - WJ Older, A Vellino
  - WCLP, 175-195
  - 1991

- Extending prolog with constraint arithmetic on real intervals
  - W Older, A Vellino
  - Proc. The Eight Biennial Conference of the Canadian Society for ...
  - 1990

- Predicting chemical reactivity by computer
  - SW Karlickoff, VK McDaniel, C Malton, AN Vellino, DE Nute, LA Carreira
  - Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry 10 (11), 1405-1416
  - 1991

- Prolog Programming in Depth, 1996
  - MA Covington, D Nute, A Vellino
  - 1996

- The complexity of automated reasoning.
  - A Vellino
  - University of Toronto
  - 1991

- Measuring academic influence: Not all citations are equal
  - X Zhu, P Turney, D Lemire, A Vellino
  - Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology 66 (2 ...
  - 2015

http://scholar.google.com/citations
Use Tools to Manage References
Science Journal Pulls 60 Papers in Peer-Review Fraud

By HENRY FOUNTAIN  JULY 10, 2014

A scientific journal has retracted 60 papers linked to a researcher in Taiwan, accusing him of “perverting the peer-review process” by creating fraudulent online accounts to judge the papers favorably and help get them published.

Sage Publications, publisher of The Journal of Vibration and Control, in which the papers appeared over the last four years, said the researcher, Chen-Yuan Chen, had established a “peer-review and citation ring” consisting of fake scientists as well as real ones whose identities he had assumed. It said that in at least one case, Mr. Chen, who also uses the first name Peter, reviewed his own paper using one of the aliases.

You can cheat with Citations!

RESEARCH IN FOCUS: SCIENCE vs. FRAUDULENCE

IKE ANTKARE,
ONE OF THE GREAT STARS
IN THE SCIENTIFIC
FIRMAMENT

**SClgen - An Automatic CS Paper Generator**

[Ike Antkare h-index = 94](http://pdos.csail.mit.edu/scigen/)

Einstein h-index = 84

**Analyzing 802.11B Using Psychoacoustic Epistemologies**

**Abstract**

Scholars agree that symbiotic communication are an interesting new topic in the field of noisy steganography, and statisticians concur. Though this at first glance seems counterintuitive, it has ample historical precedence. After years of practical research into Byzantine fault tolerance, we disprove the exploration of SCSI disks. In this position paper we concentrate our efforts on verifying that the Turing machine can be made classical, adaptive, and “smart”.
Publishers withdraw more than 120 gibberish papers

Conference proceedings removed from subscription databases after scientist reveals that they were computer-generated.

Richard Van Noorden

24 February 2014  |  Updated: 25 February 2014

The publishers Springer and IEEE are removing more than 120 papers from their subscription services after a French researcher discovered that the works were computer-generated nonsense.

Over the past two years, computer scientist Cyril Labbé of Joseph Fourier University in Grenoble, France, has catalogued computer-generated papers that made it into more than 30 published conference proceedings between 2008 and 2013.

http://www.nature.com/news/publishers-withdraw-more-than-120-gibberish-papers-1.14763
Tips on writing your paper
Researching your paper

• Rule # 1 – Don’t trust Google (unless you really know what you’re doing)
  • Why? Because
    • Google doesn’t know that you are researching a question for an essay
    • Not everything is indexed on Google
    • Resources you find on Google aren’t necessarily reliable

• Rule # 2 – Stand on the shoulders of giants: Use the Library
  • Home: http://www.biblio.uottawa.ca/html/?lang=en
  • Go to “Research help” – “Guides” – “Law”…….
Be careful when using the web!

• NOT all resources on the web are equally trustworthy.
• Look at
  • Where the information is coming from.
    • University? / Yahoo Answers? / Encyclopedia?
  • Who the author is.
    • Graduate Student? / Professor? / Anonymous? / Institution?
  • Whether the information is the same coming from somewhere else.
Punctuation Matters!

A panda walks into a café. He orders a sandwich, eats it, then draws a gun and proceeds to fire it at the other patrons.

"Why?" asks the confused, surviving waiter amidst the carnage, as the panda makes towards the exit. The panda produces a badly punctuated wildlife manual and tosses it over his shoulder.
"Well, I'm a panda," he says. "Look it up."

The waiter turns to the relevant entry in the manual and, sure enough, finds an explanation. "Panda. Large black-and-white bear-like mammal, native to China. Eats, shoots and leaves."

Compare with:

Eats shoots and leaves.

Verb to shoot (a gun) Verb to leave (a place)

Verb

Noun

(Bamboo shoots) Noun (Bamboo leaves)
The Point is: Quotation Marks *matter*

a) Copyright\(^1\)

1 “A legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works” (WIPO, 2014a).

b) According to WIPO (2014a) Copyright is “a legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works”.

c) Copyright is “[A] legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works” (WIPO 2014).
DO **NOT** do this

a) **Copyright**

1 A legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works (WIPO, 2014a).

b) According to WIPO (2014a) Copyright is a legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works.

c) Copyright is a legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works (WIPO 2014).

Why? Because you are not using your own words to express these ideas. You are attributing the idea, but not the expression of the idea. You need to do BOTH.
ESPECIALLY, do not do this:

Intellectual property rights can be divided into two broad categories: copyrights and industrial property rights. Copyrights protect rights of authors of literary and artistic works, of performers, of producers of phonograms as well as of broadcasting to prevent others from copying their work. Industrial property rights include the rights to trademarks and the rights to inventions, industrial designs and trade secrets. (World Intellectual Property Organization)

Why? Because the scope of what you are attributing is not clear. If these are your own words, then ....
According to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO 2014), intellectual property rights can be divided into two broad categories: copyrights and industrial property rights. Copyrights protect rights of authors of literary and artistic works, whereas industrial property rights include the rights to trademarks and the rights to inventions, industrial designs and trade secrets.

But ONLY IF the green, italicized words are your words.
Suppose the Original Paragraph is:

- “Countries generally have laws to protect intellectual property for two main reasons. One is to give statutory expression to the moral and economic rights of creators in their creations and to the rights of the public in accessing those creations. The second is to promote creativity, and the dissemination and application of its results, and to encourage fair trade, which would contribute to economic and social development.”

(WIPO 2014)
You could say…

In their pamphlet *Understanding Industrial Property* the World Intellectual Property Organization say…

“Countries generally have laws [quote the whole passage]….”

(WIPO 2014, p4)

However, they provide no justification for the claim that such rights *actually* promote creativity. In fact there are reasons to believe that the enforcement of such rights *hinder* creativity…

Because you want to say – “look – these people say this – these are their own words” (either because you approve them or don’t approve them).
Or you could say

“In their pamphlet *Understanding Industrial Property* the World Intellectual Property Organization say say…

“Countries generally have laws ….” (WIPO 2014, p4)

This is the same reason that authors were initially given the right to protect the copying of their work by the Statute of Anne in 1710: to promote the “Encouragement of Learning” (8 Ann. c. 21)”. 
Examples of Citing Correctly
Citing in-line (inside your writing)

The Canadian Supreme Court takes a technology-neutral approach to copyright law. For example in its 2012 ruling on *Entertainment Software Association v Society of Composers, Authors and Music Publishers of Canada* it noted that there is “no practical difference between buying a durable copy of the work in a store, receiving a copy in the mail, or downloading an identical copy using the Internet.”¹

…..

Examples of Citing Correctly
Citing Longer Passages (not in-line)

Describing these two roles as “scarcely comparable”, the Copyright Board noted that\textsuperscript{165}

\begin{quote}
[T]he teacher-student relationship is not the same as that between the Great Library and lawyers. The Great Library is simply an extension of a lawyer’s will. A teacher does not merely act on behalf of a student, given that, to a large extent, it is the teacher who instructs the student what to do with the material copied.\textsuperscript{166}
\end{quote}

In constructing the comparison between teachers and staff at the Great

Paraphrasing is OK, *if* you properly reference the work you paraphrased

• Example

  In his book *The copyright pentalogy* Michael Geist argues that the concept of “fair dealing” in Canadian copyright law is now much closer to the concept of “fair use” in US copyright law (Geist 2013). However, I disagree with his assessment. Geist ignores the fact that…..

What this means is:

• I have, in one sentence, written my summary of the essential idea that is found in quite a long essay, namely, (Geist 2013). Here is where you should go (i.e. here is the reference) to find out more about his idea. My idea about what Geist says is ….
HOWEVER – it is NOT OK just to change words around

Suppose the original text is:

- “there is no practical difference between buying a durable copy of the work in a store, receiving a copy in the mail, or downloading an identical copy using the Internet.” [ESA]

- And you write this slightly reworded sentence:
  “…. buying something or having it mailed to you or downloading it from the internet are not fundamentally different.”

If you don’t say anything else, the reader will assume that this is your idea. It is not – it was an opinion expressed by the Supreme Court of Canada!
You must – at least – say

- In [ESA] the Supreme court of Canada said that buying something or having it mailed to you or downloading it from the internet are not fundamentally different.

But it is better to say:

- In its 5-4 split decision in *Entertainment Software Association v Society of Composers, Authors and Music Publishers of Canada*, Supreme court of Canada said there is “no practical difference between buying a durable copy of the work in a store, receiving a copy in the mail, or downloading an identical copy using the Internet.” (ESA 2012)

And put the (ESA 2012) reference to the SCC decision in the bibliography.
Styles for Referencing

APA

Body of text
Pinker (1999) notes that memory loss, including memory for words, is an obvious and early symptom of Alzheimer's disease.

References

Chicago

Body of text
According to Pinker, memory loss, including memory for words, is an obvious and early symptom of Alzheimer's disease.¹

Footnote

http://www.cite.auckland.ac.nz/index.php?p=which_referencing_style
‘In terms of “justification,” modern Anglo-American systems of intellectual property are typically modeled as incentive-based and utilitarian (Oppenheim 1951; Machlup 1962; Boonin 1989; Hettinger 1989; Mackaay 1990; Coskery 1993; Palmer 1997; Moore 2001, 2003). On this view, a necessary condition for promoting the creation of valuable intellectual works is granting limited rights of ownership to authors and inventors.’

http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/intellectual-property/
What the Encyclopedia references mean....

- “I, the author of the article have read the following works” (Oppenheim 1951; Machlup 1962; Boonin 1989; Hettinger 1989; Mackaay 1990; Coskery 1993; Palmer 1997; Moore 2001, 2003) “and you can go and read them if you want to verify the following assertion”

  modern Anglo-American systems of intellectual property are typically modeled as incentive-based and utilitarian

- The next sentence expands on the view that all these authors hold in common:

  On this view, a necessary condition for promoting the creation of valuable intellectual works is granting limited rights of ownership to authors and inventors.

Unless you are a writing a literature review for the Ph.D. program, you will not likely be making references in that way.
Next Week

- Week 3 [29 September, 2015]: **Consequentialist Theories of Ethics**

- Reading and viewing for this week:
  - Thiroux Chapter 2: Consequentialist Theories of Morality
  - Michael Sandel Harvard Lecture: Introduction to Ethics (0:0 – 16:10)
    
  http://www.juiceharvard.org/2011/03/episode-01/
  
  - Michael Sandel Harvard Lecture: Introduction to Utilitarianism
    
  http://www.juiceharvard.org/2011/02/episode-two/
    
  (minor correction: in the course outline it says 0:0 – 16:10 – this applies only to lecture 1)

Supplementary reading:

Mill, J.S. *Utilitarianism*

http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/11224