The Citation Project
Preventing plagiarism, teaching writing

**What is The Citation Project?**

The Citation Project is a multi-institution research project responding to educators' concerns about plagiarism and the teaching of writing. Although much has been written on this topic and many have expressed concerns, little empirical data is available to describe what students are actually doing with their sources. At present, therefore, educators must make policy decisions and pedagogy based on anecdote, personal observation, media reports, and the claims of corporations that sell "solutions."

The Citation Project begins the process of providing descriptive data. Our team systematically studies student papers that were produced in college writing courses and that draw on sources. Our purpose is to describe how student writers use their sources. With this information, educators will be able to make informed decisions about best practices for formulating plagiarism policies and for teaching rhetorically effective and ethically responsible methods of writing from sources.

For information about how to participate in the project, please email us at moorehoward@gmail.com or sjanieso@drew.edu

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02/28/11 - Indiana Statesman "Plagiarism on campus" by Jake Porter
Lyman, R. Lee, and Steve Wolverton


1) This article focused on game sinks and war zones or no man's lands and their relation to population's variations of animals during the late prehistoric period in North America. They suggest that the ungulate populations in eastern and central Montana were abundant due to these so-called war zones, which decreased hunting pressures in areas of tribal conflict. Prehistoric populations dramatically increased animal populations because of these war zones and so the authors suggest that the variations in ungulate populations are then the result of them. Also they are careful to note the relevance of this kind of information to future movements of Zooarcheology as it is applied to environmental conservation as well as historical accounts of the influence of human activity on ecosystems.

2) Boundaries of buffer zones and game sinks are subjective when based solely on historic journals with out substantiating collaboration. Further examination of previously published documentation about the voyages of Lewis and Clark and the taxon abundance or scarcity they encountered would suggest new area boundaries would need to be defined. Detailed analysis of game-killed-day ratios over the entire route traversed demonstrates variability over few years suggesting population densities are flexible with animal mobility. The influence from human interaction on animal territory and congregation should not be the only criteria for determining abundance or scarcity of present or past animal species.

3) Lyman and Wolverton researched the theories for the scarcity of wild game in the "game sink" of west-central Montana and central Washington. This article seems to have been written to refute the findings of Martin and Szuter (1997) who made conclusions about the "game sink" and the "war zones" of wild game abundance based on data from the journals of Lewis and Clark. Martin and Szuter concluded that the game sink was the direct result of human predation. Lyman and Wolverton feel that hunting by humans could be a partial cause of the game sink, but that climate change was a more important consideration. Many other causes for the scarcity of game are mentioned. Also, the abundance of game in the war zones is disputed due to more careful examination of the record keeping practices of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The authors warn that data from early journals needs to be examined carefully and evaluated in combination with other methods of research before coming to solidary conclusions about the role of human predation on early game abundances.

4) Lyman spends much of the article rebutting the war zone and game sink phenomena brought to light by Martin and Szuter. He looks at the indiscretions of journals written by Lewis, Clark and others in the military, covering the same period of time. He claims data on game killed, dates, locations and abundance of game don't match up or are inconclusive. Lyman uses Martin and Szuter's own data on game sinks to invalidate their claims. Utilizing the data of abundance of ungulates and their abundance and decline along with evidence of human population, Lyman points out that game sinks occurred due to human predation. He validates the use of archaeological data as important, but suggests using a vast number of other research tools to reach any conclusions.

5) The records of Lewis and Clark suggest that there were large numbers of bison and other large ungulates in certain areas, but very few in others. Martin and Szuter explain this phenomenon by hypothesizing that human predation suppressed the number of these mammals, while the areas with many bison were buffer zones of tribes at war. Taking a closer look at these records, it is not
suggest that the numbers fluctuated. Although human predation may have contributed to a decrease in ungulates, other factors need to be taken into account, and may have been more important.

6) Data and suggest that abundances of ungulates were varied within Martin and Szuter's war zone and game sink and that the border between these areas is neither abrupt nor obvious. Second, we suggest that the livestock industry was not completely successful until supplemental winter feeding was initiated. Third, we present archaeological evidence suggesting that ungulate abundances in the game sink did not change in the manner or at the rate presumed by Martin and Szuter's model. Finally, we briefly review traditional ex. Figure 1. Martin and Szuter's (1998b) model of a war zone.

7) In 1999, Martin and Szuter released an article in which they describe the development of "war zones" based on excessive hunting and warfare. Lyman and Wolverton test Martin and Szuter's theory by reinterpreting Lewis and Clark's data, examining whether livestock industry was successful in this region prior to supplemental feeding, and examining archaeological evidence that suggests Martin and Szuter's theory is invalid. Among other criticisms presented is the fact that Martin and Szuter failed to adequately recognize the trends in quantified data by plotting it on a map. Archaeological data actually indicates that so-called "game sinks" were present before human interference due to natural environmental variation. The authors conclude that although Lewis and Clark's journals provide valuable data, this data can not be studied without a consideration of other outside factors and data.

9) Reasons for the large amount of game present in central and eastern Montana when western Montana and points westward had lower game abundances are suggested. One potential reason is that war zones, or buffer zones between warring tribes, existed in the area; while horses and other domesticated livestock did well in the area, domesticated livestock and wild bison and deer are not the same creatures. Environment might also account for the game differences.

10) A reassessment of Martin and Szuter's results with regard to the "war zone" theory, which questions the information taken from Lewis and Clark's travelogues, because certain gaps in data entry are present. For example, the tally from the journey used to count the number of animals killed, sometimes less that expected, spent time in areas like Idaho and western-central Montana. Furthermore, some of the data used to prove that game was abundant in "buffer zones" was taken from the time when the party was already east of the war zone. The idea that cattle and bison are ecologically similar (meaning that they can survive in the same type of habitat) is disputed. Data show that livestock many times had difficulty surviving the harsh winters, and until artificial feed was introduced, they were not very successful. Climate changes could have had just as much influence on the quantity of bison and other game. Testing archaeology on record shows that fluctuations in the number of ungulates throughout the Holocene are associated with climate
of the aridity incurred from the Altithermal. By 4500 B.P., population increases are noted, which coincide with cooler temperatures and higher moisture content.

11) Authors Lyman and Wolverton analyze Martin and Szuter's article and discuss probable flaws with the data presented by Martin and Szuter. Lyman and Wolverton offer corrected representations of data reflecting game-killed-per-day ratios from Lewis and Clark's journal entries. The authors of this article do not agree with Martin and Szuter, who claim that human predation is the leading cause for dispersed populations of big game in Northwest America; they believe that environmental/climatic changes affected animal populations as much as human hunting and diseases introduced by the Europeans.

12) Evaluation of Martin and Szuter's "war zone and game sink" hypothesis in three ways. Examination of Lewis and Clark's data suggests that the border areas between war zone and game sink was not abrupt or obvious. The suggestion is made that the livestock industry was not completely successful until winter feeding was initiated. Archaeological evidence is presented that implies that undulant abundances did not change in the manner or time presumed by Martin and Szuter's model. Van Vuren suggests that low bison abundances occurred from low carrying capacity and periodic local extinctions followed by slow rates of recolonization. The journals of Lewis and Clark are helpful and contribute to efforts for biological conservation but must be used with caution.

livestock industry in eastern Washington and argue that, because domestic ungulates survived there in abundance during the late nineteenth century, wild ungulates would have survived there in abundance were it not for hunting. We evaluate Martin and Szuter's "war zone and game sink" hypothesis in three ways. First, we reexamine Lewis and Clark's data and suggest that abundances of ungulates were varied within Martin and Szuter's war zone and game sink and that the border between these areas is neither abrupt nor obvious. Second, we suggest that the livestock industry was not completely successful until supplemental winter feeding was initiated. Third, we present archaeological evidence suggesting that ungulate abundances in the game sink did not change in the manner or at the time presumed by Martin and Szuter's model. Finally, we briefly review traditional elk Figure 1. Martin and Szuter's (1999b) model of a war zone where game was abundant in Montana and a game sink where game was scarce in western Montana, central Idaho,
Fuchs, V. 1986. "Some Economic Aspects of Mortality in Developed Countries." The Health Economy: 181-93. This article discusses the correlations between mortality rates and economic factors.

Goldfarb, M. G., G. J. Bozzioli, and R. M. Coffey. 1996. "Trauma Systems and the Costs of Trauma Care." Health Services Research 31 (1): 71-95. This paper compares and evaluates the cost of providing trauma care by public trauma systems versus hospitals that are not part of a trauma system.


Moore, E. E. 1994. "Trauma Systems, Trauma Centers, and Trauma Surgeons: Opportunity in Managed Competition." Presidential address of the 54th Annual meeting of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma. This article is about the relationship between trauma systems, trauma centers and trauma surgeons.

Moore, G. C., and C. ReVelle. 1982. "The Hierarchical Service Location Problem." Management Science 28 (7): 775-80. This article discusses how well a service area is covered based on varying levels of need.


Steller sea lions, and they found considerable subdivision both between and within the stocks (1800). Within the western stock, rookeries in the Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and eastern Aleutian Islands (forming what the researchers call a "shelf" group) were distinct from rookeries in the central and western Aleutian Islands, which formed a second, "oceanic" group (O'Corry-Crowe et al. 1800). The researchers designated these distinct groups "shelf" and "oceanic" because the location of the divergence corresponds to an oceanographic divergence between continental shelf and ocean basin waters and to differences in sea lion foraging and population trends (O'Corry-Crowe et al. 1796).

It is thought that the origin of the two-stock population structure of the Steller sea lion originated with the isolation of populations in glacial refugia that occurred 50,000 to 180,000 years before present during the Pleistocene. Genetic analysis of a number of sea lions has indicated phylogenetic lineages associated with refugia south of the ice sheets in North America and Eurasia, suggesting that the genetic disparity upon which the two-stock population structure is based is the result of Pleistocene glacial geology (Harlin-Cognato et al. 955).

Glacial cycles during the Pleistocene caused the appearance and disappearance of rookery habitat, producing population expansion, contraction, and isolation which is now evident in the genetic variation and population division of Steller sea lions (Harlin-Cognato et al. 955). Specifically, rookeries in Eurasia and North America underwent various periods of geographic isolation and expansion, and there were several periods of restricted gene flow between the Eurasian and all other rookeries as well as isolation between rookeries in California and those in Alaska and Eurasia (Harlin-Cognato et al. 964). These historic patterns of isolation due to glacial geography correspond to the current east-west division of the species' population. In particular, divisions in the distribution of genetic variation among populations along the coast of Alaska and eastern Aleutian Islands are estimated to have declined approximately 5% per year from 1977-1985.

One of the larger reasons for decline from the 1960s to the early 1990s was harvesting of pups and killing of adults by commercials fisheries. 45,000 pups were harvested between 1963 and 1972. In particular the beginning of the 1970s was a tumultuous time for all manner of marine life, as even the various fish populations took a dramatic fall. It is theorized that a warming temperature shift may have caused these declines.

Another reason for decline is the predation of the killer whales on the sea lion population. The orca itself has also been affected by the shifting climate and has to go in search of alternative food sources. Also, the sea lions themselves have to travel further into open seas away from the protection of the rookeries, placing them in the territory of the orcas. Based on certain behavioral evidence, it appears that the Steller sea lions have a lack of predatory instincts and do not see the orcas or humans as a threat. Whether this is due to a historical lack of predation in and around the rookeries is unknown.

The decline of food sources appears to be reciprocally linked to climate change, as discussed previously with the decline in fish populations in the 1970s. One of the bigger issues with societal and political implications is the competition with fisheries. The fisher who has to compete with an animal for their own wages and subsistence methods may choose to kill pups and smaller adults in order to remove that competition. Also, the climate change is affecting the numbers of zooplankton in the oceans, changing the fish populations' food sources, which affects the sea lions' food source, effecting a bottom-up effect of food source depletion. Also, the lack of the sea lions' nutritional food