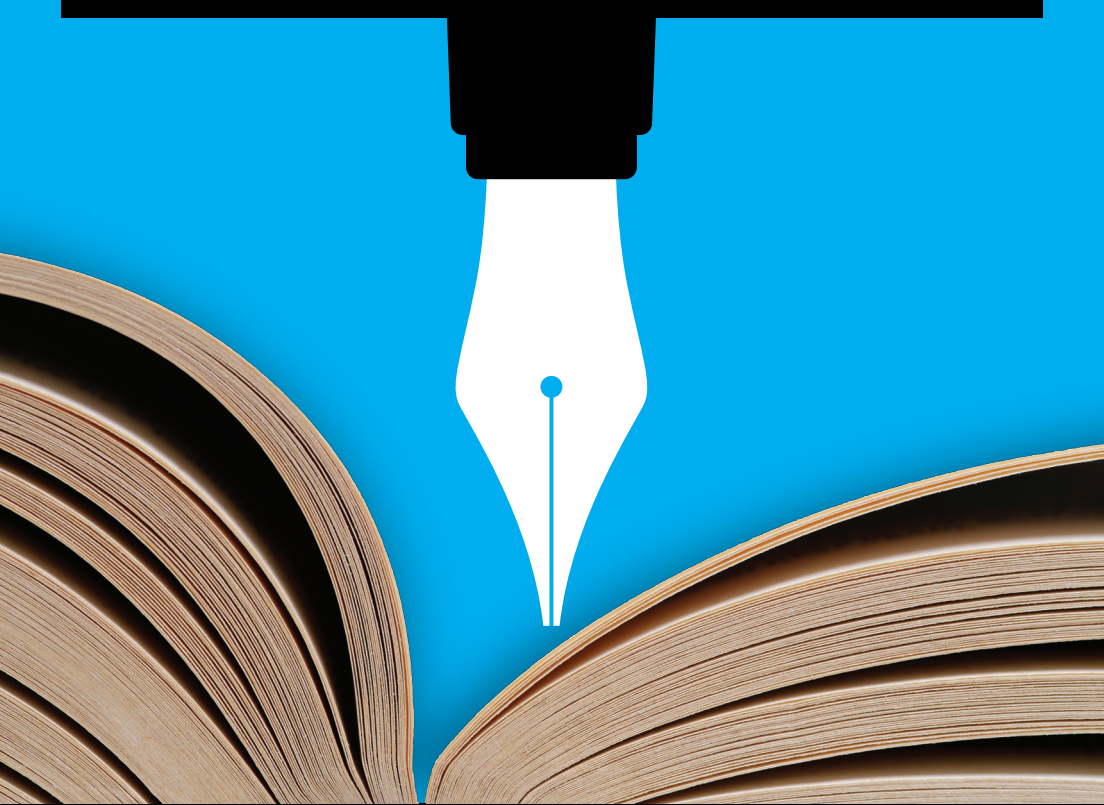


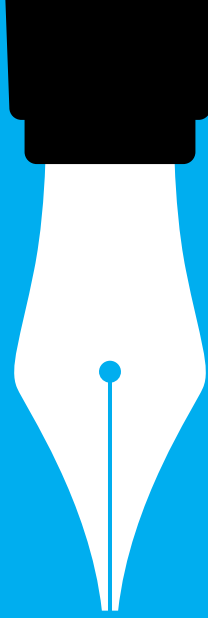
FOURTH EDITION

What You Need to Know About

PLAGIARISM



A New Jersey State Bar Foundation publication



The New Jersey State Bar Foundation thanks Steven M. Richman for providing the legal information for the original version of ***What You Need to Know About Plagiarism.***

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What You Need to Know About

PLAGIARISM

What is plagiarism?

Generally speaking, plagiarism is the taking of someone else's ideas or means of expression and passing them off as your own work. In some cases, educational institutions define plagiarism in faculty or student handbooks.

Is plagiarism a crime?

There is a fair amount of misunderstanding about this. For an act to be criminal and punishable by law, legislation would need to be passed by either a state legislature or the U.S. Congress. Some sources refer to plagiarism as an "academic crime," but that should not be confused with state or federal law. If a state were to pass a criminal law that described behavior understood to be plagiarism, that behavior would be a crime under that particular state's statute. As a matter of federal law, while there is no national crime of plagiarism, there is criminal liability for certain copyright infringement. (See "What You Need to Know About Copyright" on page 8)

Is plagiarism fraud?

Plagiarism could be considered a form of "fraud" because you are misrepresenting someone else's ideas or work product as your own, with the intention that others rely on it. Whether it is actionable and can subject you to liability depends upon the rules and regulations of your academic institution or the laws of the state in which the act occurs. It may also be deemed "misappropriation," which too may be actionable.

Is plagiarism cheating?

The online version of Merriam-Webster Dictionary lists one definition of "cheat" as "to practice fraud or trickery." Since you are acting dishonestly or fraudulently when you plagiarize, it may be considered cheating. Whether it subjects you to punishment in an academic context depends on your school's rules and regulations. Some academic institutions deem it a "breach of contract" based on an expressed or implied contract between student and school.

Is it considered plagiarism if someone takes parts of an old research paper turned in last year and uses it for a current assignment?

Some teachers will look upon plagiarism in its broad sense as representing that you have done work that you really have not done and may view you as plagiarizing yourself to the extent you try to pass off a paper in one class as new and original, when you previously submitted it in another class. Some may not view this technically as plagiarism since you are using your own

work product and not copying another's. However, if you do not reference that it is a prior paper, then some may consider it a different form of cheating. Even if you are expanding on a prior paper, it is best to cite your own prior work rather than simply recycle it as a "new" paper. If you are using certain information from your prior paper in an entirely new way it may not need to be referenced, but it is probably better to err on the side of caution and cite it.

How can someone avoid plagiarism when doing research? How can information be rewritten without using some of the original writer's words?

Many academic institutions offer advice on their websites on how to avoid plagiarism. Your teachers may have their own ideas as well. In general terms, you should: (1) take careful notes and citations; (2) put quotation marks around any direct quotations; (3) identify specific citation information when you paraphrase; and (4) indicate in your notes where you have injected original thoughts or comments. These recommendations also apply to the use of artificial intelligence (AI). (For more on using AI, see What You Need to Know About Artificial Intelligence (AI) on page 10).

Because plagiarism may occur even when it is unintentional, you need to be thorough not only in your note taking but also in how you reference your sources. Direct quotations, paraphrases, references to another's ideas or theories, and use of another's charts or graphs, for example, must be acknowledged. Common facts do not have to be cited, such as the fact that Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865. There is probably no one definitive statement as to what is common knowledge; if in doubt, consult your teacher. Even when you use attribution, if you overdo it, and have very little of your own work, it may be considered inappropriate, if not actually plagiarism.

What is the distinction between summarizing and paraphrasing?

When you summarize, you are condensing the main points or ideas from someone else. When you paraphrase, you are restating the way someone else expressed something in your own words.

If information is summarized or paraphrased, must the source still be cited?

Yes, unless you are summarizing or paraphrasing common facts.

Is an author's permission needed to use long passages from his or her book or article in a report?

The Copyright Act permits you to use appropriately cited material from someone else's work as "fair use," if the use is for "purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching...scholarship, or research..." However, whether you need permission from an author is not simply a function of the length of a particular passage; it depends upon the "purpose and character of the use," the "nature" of the other work, the amount and substantiality of the passages used in relation to the other work as a whole, and the effect of the use on the market or value of the other work. Different journals and academic institutions themselves may have rules of thumb as to how substantial the passage must be in order to require permission. When in doubt, consult your teacher.

What source material needs to be cited in a report to avoid a charge of plagiarism?

Teachers may have varied requirements, which may differ depending on the formality of the writing project. For example, a term paper may require a formal Bibliography and citations. Generally, a formal citation will include the author, Title of the source (whether a book, article, journal), date of publication and page number where applicable.

For more information on formal citations, there are reference works, such as *The MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, (MLA)*, *The Chicago Manual of Style, (CMS)*, or *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations, (Turabian)* that may help. These resources will tell you what information you'll need for your bibliography and your footnotes or endnotes, as well as how citations are used internally, in bibliographies, and in different subject areas.

If a writing project is informal, such as an essay or a shorter paper where there are less sources, an informal citation may be enough. An informal citation can be included within the text. The most important thing to remember is that you want to credit the author for their work and allow the reader to look up the source if they choose.

It is always best to check with your teacher as to what types of citations they want in a particular project.

If another person helps to write a paper, is that cheating?

Your paper must be your own work product. Most agree that if you write a 20-page paper and ask a parent or another person to read it and they say, "It was interesting, but I suggest you rewrite these paragraphs since they are not clear, and you have some spelling errors," this would not be cheating.

However, to the extent another person actually writes part of the paper for you, or gives more than the kind of suggestion a teacher might, you are probably crossing the line. Because of the vagueness of the term "help," there is no hard and fast rule, other than the work must be your own.

What does it mean when someone says to "use your own voice?"

You should try to interpret things in your own words and bring your own independent thinking to the subject.

Does writing about personal experiences or thoughts ever require citations?

Generally not, unless you are referring to an earlier published or submitted work of your own.

Can you plagiarize facts?

Generally, you cannot plagiarize commonly known facts or items of common knowledge, but if the fact itself is someone else's work product, then failure to cite it appropriately could be considered plagiarism. The Yale Poorvu Center for Teaching and Learning at Yale University defines common knowledge as "knowledge that most educated people know or can find out easily in an encyclopedia or dictionary."

What if something is considered common knowledge and is found in several sources? Must each source be cited to avoid a plagiarism charge?

You should have a bibliography that refers to all the books and other resources you consulted. One school of thought is that if identical information is found in five different sources, then it is common knowledge and does not need to be cited. If the common fact or knowledge, however, is expressed in a particularly different way and you express it that way, you should cite the source of that expression. Again, if in doubt, consult your teacher.

What is the public domain?

The public domain refers to works that are no longer copyrighted as a matter of law and that are open to use by anyone. For example, all works published in the United States before 1929 are in the public domain as a result of expiration of copyright.

Is citing material in the public domain necessary?

Yes. While you are not subject to copyright infringement issues, if you do not appropriately cite the source, you are plagiarizing. Consider, in an extreme example, if you are given a creative writing assignment and you turn in Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* (published in 1859), passing it off as your own. You would not be liable for copyright infringement in that instance, but you would be plagiarizing, because you have passed off someone else's work as your own.

How do you know if you have "substantially rewritten" information you obtained through research?

This is very fact sensitive. There has to be some level of common sense and good judgment. One way to approach this is to ask yourself whether the average, objective reader would think that you have simply copied the passage. If, for some reason, the issue reached the courts, various technical tests would be used to determine if there was any type of infringement. If you have any doubts, try to rework your writing and/or consult your teacher.

Is copying material from the Internet considered plagiarism?

Copying material from the Internet and passing it off as your own and not appropriately explaining it is plagiarism. The same rules apply in determining whether you have engaged in copyright infringement. The words appearing on a website are someone else's product and should be treated the same as a hard copy source. There is no difference between copying from the Internet and copying out of a book. The only thing that matters is whether you are passing off someone else's work as your own, and the same tests will apply. The fact that it is easier because you can cut-and-paste does not change the principle.

What is the appropriate use of Internet material?

The same rules apply as for hard copy sources. It's another published source. Consult the style manuals noted above for the particular citation format.

Is it illegal to purchase an entire term paper from the Internet?

If you purchase a term paper and pass it off as your own product, then it is plagiarism. If you wish, however, to purchase the legitimate work product of another for your own reference, you may do so, assuming that work itself is not infringing and the website or company selling the paper is legitimate. For example, you may be able to purchase a student's unpublished thesis that is in the library of a university and use it as another source. *Note: In some states it is illegal to sell term papers to students.*

Is copying information out of the encyclopedia considered plagiarism?

Encyclopedias are treated no differently than any other source. While a fact is a fact and you are entitled to use that fact, you cannot simply copy word for word an entry in an encyclopedia and pass it off as your own.

Is copying information from a sourcebook considered plagiarism?

There are two different issues here. If someone has prepared a table or chart of data, you should cite the source of that chart or data. On the other hand, if you are citing a particular fact that is a common fact, it would probably not be plagiarism. For example, if the sourcebook contains the annual rainfall over 10 years in the Brazilian rainforest, you should not just copy that chart and pass it off as your own. If you wanted to refer to the rainfall in one year, that, too, may not be a commonly known fact, and you should cite the source—not only for protection against plagiarism, but to identify the source for other interested persons. If the sourcebook places information in a particular or creative form, that, too, should be acknowledged. On the other hand, if the sourcebook lists the presidents of the United States and their terms of office, that information in and of itself is commonly known and may be utilized without concern. Again, when in doubt, consult your teacher or your school's plagiarism policies.

How can it be proven that someone did not plagiarize?

The proof is going to be a comparison of the source or sources to what you wrote. You would seek to prove that either you documented the source and that you've given credit, or that you did not need to because you were referring to common facts, or that you have appropriately utilized your own language and thoughts. In essence, you would need to prove that you did not do any of the things that have been discussed in this publication.

What are the consequences of plagiarism?

It depends on the individual school's policies. Apart from personal embarrassment and damage to your reputation, you may be subject to discipline including suspension, expulsion or delay in obtaining your degree; or receive a failing or reduced grade on the paper or in the course.

What does "ignorance of the law is not a defense" mean?

This means that even if you have inadvertently plagiarized, you may have a problem. Schools have made clear in their rules and regulations, and on their websites, what is and is not permitted, so it is probably not going to help you to say you did not know, particularly if you had the opportunity to find

out. While it is an oversimplification to say in all instances that ignorance of the law is not a defense, it generally means that you cannot rely on ignorance when you have a responsibility to find out what your obligations are. In some instances where intent is required, ignorance may be a mitigating element.

What if you accidentally plagiarized a passage because you couldn't remember if you copied it from somewhere or rewrote it in your own words? Are you still liable for plagiarism?

Yes, you can be liable for accidental or inadvertent plagiarism. While it might be a mitigating factor—in other words the school may take into account the fact that your plagiarism was accidental—depending upon the school's rules, you might be subject to disciplinary procedures.

Who is hurt by plagiarism?

You are hurt by plagiarism because you are not learning proper research habits or disciplining yourself in proper research and writing techniques, and you are not fully thinking through your arguments. The integrity of the academic institution is hurt if this kind of behavior is tolerated. Other students are hurt because they are competing against someone who is taking unfair advantage and cheating.

If someone is accused of plagiarism, must the accuser prove that the person plagiarized, or must the accused prove that the work did not include plagiarized content?

In an academic context, the institution needs to show that you plagiarized. If someone accuses you of copyright infringement, they have the burden of proof. However, once they prove ownership and substantial copying, you have the burden of proving a defense, such as fair use.

Is it better to try to turn a paper in on time even if you have to plagiarize, rather than get an "F" on an assignment?

No, because there is no guarantee you will get the "F" if you discuss the situation with your teacher. And you could receive an "F" anyway for plagiarizing. If it is a true emergency, most teachers will work with you. If you have simply waited until the last minute, however, then you have brought the problem on yourself. You cannot justify plagiarism to cure your own lack of planning.

If caught, should the plagiarist be publicly identified, or should the matter be handled privately?

An honor code may provide for a type of private intervention by one student to another as a means of ensuring compliance, and the school's disciplinary proceedings may have confidentiality requirements. Sometimes dealing with a situation privately does more good than publicly embarrassing someone. On the other hand, the particular institution may have different policies on how public or private a particular incident becomes. Certainly, in a civil lawsuit for copyright infringement, the allegations are generally public.

What is an honor code?

An honor code is a set of commitments you make to respect certain principles, whether you're at a company or in an academic environment. In some circumstances it might take on contractual status, which if breached can trigger consequences in accordance with a school's rules and regulations.

Is plagiarism a violation of the honor code?

Most honor codes make plagiarism a violation, but each school's code has to be consulted for the particulars. The penalty for plagiarism under an honor code is for an individual school to decide. An honor code may provide sequential and increased penalties for subsequent offenses. Offenses can include getting a zero or the equivalent of receiving a failing grade on the particular assignment, withdrawal of school privileges, and suspension or delay in receiving a degree, and may depend upon whether the institution is a public or private school.

A FEW FACTS & RESOURCES ON PLAGIARISM

- According to a 2018 survey of 43,000 high school students, conducted by the Josephson Institute Center for Youth Ethics in Los Angeles, one out of three students admitted that they used the internet to plagiarize an assignment. (Source: plagiarism.org)
- Between 2001 and 2008, a Rutgers University professor conducted a survey of 24,000 students at 70 high schools. The survey revealed that 64% of students admitted to cheating on a test, 58% admitted to plagiarism and 95% said they participated in some form of cheating, whether it was on a test, plagiarism or copying homework. (Source: plagiarism.org)
- The same Rutgers University professor conducted another survey of more than 63,700 U.S. undergraduate students. Taken over the course of three years (2002–2005) the survey revealed that 36% of undergraduates admit to “paraphrasing/copying a few sentences from an Internet source without footnoting it” and 38% admit to “paraphrasing/copying a few sentences from a written source without footnoting it.” (Source: plagiarism.org)

For more information on plagiarism and copyright, check out the websites for the U.S. Copyright Office (copyright.gov) and the Electronic Frontier Foundation (eff.org).

What You Need to Know About

COPYRIGHT

What is copyright?

Copyright is federal law. There is no uniform state copyright law. A copyright protects expression in some tangible form (i.e., literary works such as novels and short stories, dramatic works such as plays or musicals, music lyrics, etc.). It is important to understand that copyright does not protect an idea, but the expression. Copyright also does not protect titles of works. A copyright affords the owner what is called a “bundle of rights,” which means that you have the exclusive right to reproduce the work or prepare derivative works, distribute the work and perform it publicly. For example, if somebody wants to take your short story and develop it into a play, that play becomes a derivative work of your short story. You have the right to license your work and permit others to use it. As another example, you have the right to be paid if your work is used in a compilation. If you are interested in learning more about copyright, go to copyright.gov.

How does one obtain a copyright?

You have copyright protection as soon as you make the expression in a tangible format. While use of a copyright notice is not required, it is recommended to use it as it affords certain other legal benefits in the event you need to sue someone for infringement. And while registration is not necessary to obtain copyright protection, it is necessary if you want to sue a third party for copyright infringement. The registration provides certain other legal benefits if filed within three months of publication, including the right to claim statutory damages and attorney’s fees in a successful infringement lawsuit. You can obtain access to the registration portal online and should consult copyright.gov for specific information as to what needs to be submitted and what the relevant filing fees are.

What is copyright infringement?

Generally speaking, copyright infringement occurs when someone copies a copyrighted work without permission and either passes it off as their own or uses substantial portions of the work without permission and without fair use. To prove copyright infringement, you need to prove you are the owner of the work and that the work is entitled to copyright protection. This means that your work has the requisite level of originality. If you register and obtain your certificate of copyright within five years of publication of the work, then that is “prima facie” or “at first appearance” evidence of the validity of the copyright and the information in the certificate. The second thing you need to prove is that there has been copying. Courts try to determine whether there was access to your work and whether there is

“substantial similarity.” In other words, there has to be enough similarity between your work and the accused infringer’s work or product. It’s important to understand that in order to find copyright infringement you have to prove the person had access to your work and copied it. It is not infringement if someone completely on their own came up with the same expression, although obviously the chances of two people writing nearly identical papers, using the same words, is unlikely—and courts know that. Even if you did not mean to infringe, if you had access and your material is substantially similar, infringement may be found. Intent is not necessary for a court to find copyright infringement.

Is copyright infringement a civil or criminal issue?

Infringement of copyright may be remedied by a civil lawsuit for money damages (which may be due to loss of stature or lost profits), statutory damages, attorneys fees, injunctive relief, impoundment or seizure of the infringing goods, and, in some cases, even involving the same acts, by criminal prosecution. There are also criminal penalties for fraudulent acts regarding placement or removal of a copyright notice, counterfeit goods and making false representations of material facts in a copyright application. “Piracy” is not so much a legal definition as a colloquial way of referring to activities that include copyright infringement.

What is fair use?

The doctrine of fair use is provided by statute and allows you, in various circumstances, to use certain limited and appropriately acknowledged portions of copyrighted work under certain specified circumstances. This was discussed to some extent above. As an example, if you’re doing a book review and you want to quote a certain limited passage of the book to make a point in the context of your book review, that would generally be fair use, since it is being used in a critical and scholarly way. There are a variety of types of fair use, but not all courts in the U.S. share the same views as far as applicable tests.

What You Need to Know About

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

Is using artificial intelligence (AI) plagiarism?

It can be if you take the output from an artificial intelligence (AI) tool and pass it off as your own work. If your teacher asks you to do an assignment without AI and you use it and turn it in as your own work that can constitute plagiarism.

Is copying material obtained from an AI tool considered plagiarism?

Copying material output from an AI tool and passing it off as your own can be plagiarism. If you did not author the work and turn it in as your own work product, it can be considered plagiarism regardless of where you obtained the material. However, if you use an AI tool as a starting point and you sufficiently amend, edit and/or revise the material, it may not be considered plagiarism. When in doubt, ask your teacher.

Can I use AI without worrying about copyright laws?

AI can be a powerful tool to create content, however using AI tools does not eliminate the need to consider copyright laws or plagiarism rules. AI-generated content may infringe on copyright if the content is substantially similar to the copyrighted work. Copying text directly from AI-output may lead to both copyright and plagiarism issues. It is always best to be cautious when using AI tools and apply the same principles discussed above regarding copying from the Internet and books. While the U.S. Copyright Office has found that AI-generated output, without more, is not copyrightable, the capabilities of AI tools, and the law, are continuously changing. To learn more about AI and copyright, go to copyright.gov/ai/. It is also important to note that one cannot claim copyright for content obtained from an AI tool.

Can a teacher tell if a term paper came from the Internet or was created by AI? If so, how?

In many cases, teachers can tell. First, there are software programs that teachers may use to analyze your paper, such as Turnitin and GPTZero. Another way the teacher can tell is if the writing or quality of work is uncharacteristic of the particular student; for example, if the vocabulary reflects words that the teacher has never heard the student use or the writing style is inconsistent with prior work. In other instances, the teacher may be familiar with the idea or theory being passed off as the student's original work.

Can someone be suspended or expelled for purchasing a term paper off the Internet or generating a paper using AI and passing it off as their own?

If your school's disciplinary code indicates that one of the penalties for plagiarism could be suspension, then it doesn't matter from what source you got the paper. What matters is whether you have plagiarized and violated the school's rules.

Plagiarizing someone else's work and passing it off as your own can be a suspendable offense, depending upon your school's rules. Other penalties may apply depending upon the teacher's rules or policies, particularly in a high school setting.

Is using AI to help write a term paper considered cheating?

If you use AI to write entire sections of a term paper, then it will likely be considered cheating. However, using AI to help brainstorm ideas may be acceptable in some cases. Many schools publish policies on the use of AI, so it is important to ask your teacher before using AI for any schoolwork.

Can AI-generated text be trusted for academic work?

The short answer is, maybe. Some AI tools are "closed models," meaning that the data the tool is trained on is controlled, as opposed to "open models" which learn from data from multiple sources (sometimes unknown). Text generated by closed models from reliable companies is generally more trustworthy than text generated by open model systems. In either case, it is always important to double check the output of any AI tool and confirm the citations. When the AI tool cites a source, you should always double check that the source exists and confirm it states what the AI tool has said.

Do I have to cite AI like a source?

Yes. The same rules apply as for hard copy and Internet sources. Never pass off work which you did not create as your own. If AI leads you to another source, make sure to also cite that source (and confirm it is accurate).

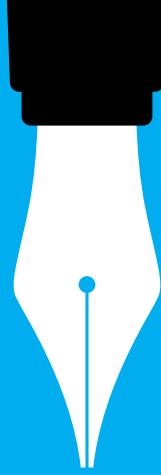
FAMOUS EXAMPLES AND ACCUSATIONS OF PLAGIARISM

Sometimes committing an act of plagiarism is deliberate, but occasionally, if a writer is not thorough, it can be unintentional. The famous examples below cited from *New World Encyclopedia* contain intentional and unintentional acts of plagiarism.

- In 1892, a young Helen Keller was accused of plagiarizing "The Frost King," a short story that strongly resembled Margaret T. Canby's story, "The Frost Fairies." She was brought before a tribunal of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, where she was acquitted by a single vote. According to the biography *Her Hands Were a Bridge to the World*, by Walter Kendrick, Keller "remained paranoid about plagiarism ever after."
- The 1922 film *Nosferatu* was an unauthorized adaptation of Bram Stoker's novel *Dracula*. Stoker's widow sued the producers of *Nosferatu* and had many of the film's copies destroyed (although some remain).

- Alex Haley settled a lawsuit with Harold Courlander for \$650,000 in 1978 for a passage in Haley’s novel *Roots* that imitated his novel *The African*.
- James A. Mackay, a Scottish historian, was forced to withdraw all copies of his biography of Alexander Graham Bell from circulation in 1998 because he plagiarized the last major work on the subject, from 1973. Also accused of plagiarizing material on biographies of Mary Queen of Scots, Andrew Carnegie and Sir William Wallace, Mackay was forced to withdraw his next work on John Paul Jones in 1999 for the same reason.
- Historian Stephen Ambrose has been criticized for incorporating passages from the works of other authors into many of his books. He was first accused in 2002 by two writers for copying portions about World War II bomber pilots from Thomas Childers’s *The Wings of Morning* in his book *The Wild Blue*. After admitting to the errors, *The New York Times* found further unattributed passages, and “Mr. Ambrose again acknowledged his errors and promised to correct them in later editions.”
- Jayson Blair, then a reporter for *The New York Times*, plagiarized many articles and faked quotes in stories, including the Jessica Lynch and Beltway sniper attack cases. He and several editors from the newspaper resigned in June 2003.
- New Jersey high school student Blair Hornstine had her admission to Harvard University revoked in July 2003 after it was determined that she passed off speeches and writings by famous figures, including former President Bill Clinton, as her own in articles she wrote as a student journalist for a local newspaper.
- Science fiction author Harlan Ellison sued and won a case against James Cameron, claiming that his film *The Terminator* plagiarized the two episodes he wrote for the television show *The Outer Limits*—“Soldier” and “Demon with a Glass Hand.”
- Numerous passages of Robert Mason’s 1983 Vietnam War memoir *Chickenhawk* were copied, almost word-for-word, by Charles Sasser and Ron Alexander in their 2001 book, *Taking Fire*.
- Dan Brown, author of *The Da Vinci Code*, was accused of plagiarism in two separate lawsuits. He was accused of “appropriating the architecture” of the 1978 novel *Holy Blood, Holy Grail* by Michael Baigent and Richard Leigh. A British judge dismissed the copyright infringement claim in April 2006. The publicity brought *Holy Blood, Holy Grail* back to the bestseller list. Additionally, Brown was accused by novelist Lewis Perdue for plagiarizing his novels *The Da Vinci Legacy* (1983) and *Daughter of God* (2000). A U.S. judge dismissed that case in August 2005.

Source: *New World Encyclopedia*



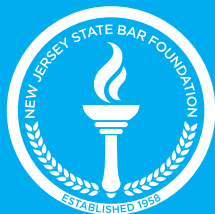
ABOUT THE NEW JERSEY STATE BAR FOUNDATION

The New Jersey State Bar Foundation, founded in 1958, is the educational and philanthropic arm of the New Jersey State Bar Association. The Foundation believes that **informed citizens are better citizens** and is committed to providing free legal education programming for educators and the public. Programs provided by the Foundation include mock trial competitions for students in grades 3 to 12 and training sessions for educators on the topics of anti-bullying, anti-bias, conflict resolution, peer mediation, social emotional character development, and much more.

Publications geared for the public include *Domestic Violence: The Law and You*, *Law Points for Senior Citizens*, *Consumer's Guide to New Jersey Law*, *Avoiding Notario Fraud in New Jersey*, *Your Guide to Municipal Court*, *A Basic Guide to Personal Bankruptcy* and *Disability Law: A Legal Primer*. Some publications are available in Spanish, and all are available in alternative formats for the visually impaired.

School-based publications available through the Bar Foundation include *The Bill of Rights Up Close*, *Beyond the Bill of Rights*, *Constitutionally Speaking*, as well as our subscription-based publications—*The Legal Eagle*, a legal newspaper for kids, and *Respect*, a diversity and inclusion newsletter. Visit publications.njsbf.org to order or download.

For more information on programs and publications, visit the New Jersey State Bar Foundation online at njsbf.org. Please follow the Bar Foundation on social media and invite your friends to like and follow us as well. @NJStateBarFdn can be found on Facebook and Instagram. The New Jersey State Bar Foundation can also be found on LinkedIn and YouTube.



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