

Plagiatorstvo ni problem samo v moderni dobi, saj zgodovinski viri navajajo, da je bilo poznano že v antiki. Danes je bolj razširjeno in ga najdemo v delih od dijaka do vrhunskega znanstvenika in politika. Pojavlja se v številnih oblikah: od prisvajanja tujih misli v nekaj stavkih do kopiranja celotnih tujih del brez navajanja dosegljivih virov.

Plagiat je kraja intelektualne lastnine in dokaz, da avtor ne dosega praga kakovosti, izvirnosti in ustvarjalnosti, ki ga akademske institucije, ki financirajo znanstvene in kulturne dejavnosti, predpisujejo kot merilo za dosego kake akademske stopnje ali usposobljenosti za opravljanje kakega pomembnega dela.

Tudi revija *Materiali in tehnologije* ni imuna na plagiate. Na enega, prvega v več kot 45 letih izhajanja, nas je opozoril bralec iz ZDA, ki je predložil dokaz, da je članek: Vladimir Grozdanić, Modeling of hot tears in continuously cast steel, *Mater. Tehnol.*, 45 (2011) 4, 311–315, kopija prispevka J. M. Drezeta, M. Gremauda, R. Grafa, M. Gaumanna, A New Hot Tearing Criterion for Steel, predstavljenega na 4. ECCC, Birmingham, 14–16 oktobra 2002. To opozorilo ima več pomenov: je znak, da mora uredništvo večjo pozornost namenjati kakovosti in odgovornosti dela recenzentov rokopisov, je priložnost, da potencialne plagiatorje opozorimo na nečastne posledice njihovega dela, ki so lahko v škodo njihovi akademski in znanstveni karieri. Po drugi strani pa je za uredništvo tudi dokaz, da ima revija širok krog bralcev.

Za najhujše primere plagiatorstva se priporoča obveščanje avtorjeve institucije. Uredniški odbor MIT je obvestil avtorja in avtorjevo institucijo, da bi jim omogočil, da posredujejo svoje dokaze za zanikanje obtožbe plagiatorstva. Odgovora obeh, ki bi ovrgli opozorilo na plagiat, nismo prejeli.

Zato uredništvo revije MIT preklicuje označbo znanstveni članek za rokopis: Vladimir Grozdanić, Modeling of hot tears in continuously cast steel, tiskano v *Mater. Tehnol.*, 45 (2011) 4, 311–315, in s tem prepoveduje avtorjem pravico, da bi članek navajali kot lastno referenco.

Za nastanek plagiata so odgovorni samo avtorji tiskane dela. Pri odkrivanju pojava plagiatorstva imajo ključno vlogo recenzenti, obravnavani primer pa je dokaz, da se lahko v odkrivanju vključijo tudi bralci. Na voljo so računalniški programi, ki omogočajo primerjavo besedil in tako omogočajo odkrivanje in dokazovanje plagiatorstva. Po drugi strani pa je zaradi množice objavljenih člankov in drugih pisanih virov odkrivanje plagiatorstva tudi oteženo.

Na tem mestu se uredniški odbor opravičuje avtorjem originalnega dela, J. M. Drezetu, M. Gremaudu, R. Grafu in M. Gaumannu.

Glavni in odgovorni urednik
doc. dr. Matjaž Torkar

Plagiarism is not just a problem of the modern era; from historical sources it is clear that it was known in antiquity. Today, plagiarism is more widespread and is present in the works of school pupils as well as top scientists and politicians. It appears in numerous forms, from using some sentences from foreign works, to the copying of entire works, and without any citation of the accessible sources.

Plagiarists steal intellectual property, and it is evidence that the author does not achieve the quality threshold, originality and creativity demanded by the academic institutions financing the scientific and cultural activities for the achievement of an academic degree or skill for carrying out important work.

The journal *Materials and Technology* is not immune to plagiarism. In the case of one article, the first in more than 45 years of the journal, we were warned by a reader from the USA that the article: Vladimir Grozdanić, Modeling of hot tears in continuously cast steel, *Mater. Tehnol.*, 45 (2011) 4, 311–315, is a copy of J. M. Drezet, M. Gremaud, R. Graf, M. Gaumann, A New Hot Tearing Criterion for Steel, presented at the 4th ECCC, Birmingham, UK, 14–16 Oct. 2002.

This warning has several meanings: it is a sign that editors need to focus on quality and take responsibility for the work of reviewers, and it is an opportunity to warn potential plagiarists about the implications for their work, which could be harmful for their academic or scientific careers. On the other hand, the warning is proof that we have a wide range of readers of the journal.

For the worst cases of plagiarism we need to report to the author's institution. In the above-mentioned case the Editorial Board of MIT informed the author and author's institution, giving them the opportunity to present their evidence and deny the accusation of plagiarism. There was no such reply from them.

For this reason the Editorial Board has cancelled the scientific article Vladimir Grozdanić, Modeling of hot tears in continuously cast steel, published in *Mater. Tehnol.*, 45 (2011) 4, 311–315 and prohibits the right of the author to cite this article as his own reference.

The emergence of plagiarism is the responsibility of the author of the published work. The detection of plagiarism is mainly the role of the reviewers, but the present case is evidence that readers can also detect plagiarism. There is a lot of computer software that will compare texts and so enable the detection of plagiarism. On the other hand, the detection of plagiarism is hindered by the enormous number of published papers and other written sources.

The editorial board would like to apologize to the all authors of the original paper, J. M. Drezet, M. Gremaud, R. Graf and M. Gaumann.

Editor-in-Chief
A/Prof. Dr. Matjaž Torkar