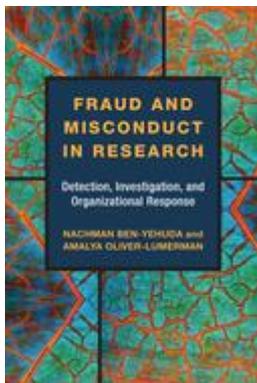


This document contains independently verifiable evidence from the publication record that the original findings in Mike Sutton's (2014) book 'Nullius in Verba: Darwin's greatest secret' have been interpreted as being so significant the author's write that Darwin's name may now have to be added to a list of plagiarising science fraudsters.

Scholarly text containing academic citation of 'Nullius in Verba: Darwin's greatest secret' and references made to the response to these findings – particularly on Wikipedia

Book Title: **Fraud and Misconduct in Research** Book Subtitle: **Detection, Investigation, and Organizational Response** Book Author(s): Nachman Ben-Yehuda and Amalya Oliver-Lumerman
Published by: University of Michigan Press. (2017) (Here: https://www.press.umich.edu/9717920/fraud_and_misconduct_in_research)



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'Plagiarism may present a particularly difficult challenge because sometimes establishing deliberate plagiarism is not simple. Issues concerning the nature of giving proper credit, being influenced by ideas vs. "stealing" ideas, simultaneous discoveries, or interpretations may create a gray area where the intent to plagiarize is difficult to establish. While today there is computer text-matching software that can—under certain conditions— identify similar texts and thus raise the suspicion of plagiarism, human examination is always required to actually decide if plagiarism is involved (see also Biagioli 2012). If quotation marks or proper references are provided then matching texts may not necessarily constitute a case of plagiarism. Nevertheless, with so much of the scientific research floating in cyberspace, such text-matching programs can have an important role in identifying plagiarism. Yet even with this technology, establishing bona fide cases of plagiarism may not be simple. One recent illustration involves Mike Sutton, a criminologist, who relied on text-mining software to claim in an e-book he published in 2014 (Nullius in Verba: Darwin's Greatest Secret) that Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace plagiarized the theory of natural selection from Scottish naturalist Patrick Matthew. This claim—as could be expected—created much turmoil and remained controversial.³'

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'French astronomer Pierre-Simon, Marquis de Laplace was suspected of stealing ideas "outrageously, right and left, whenever he could," and German mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz was also suspected of similar acts. Italian physicist and astronomer Galileo Galilei was

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said to "shamelessly" have stolen ideas from German astronomer Johannes Kepler and others. Likewise, Graeco-Egyptian mathematician and astronomer Claudius Ptolemy, as well as Dalton, Lavoisier, and Pascal, may have all been involved, and possibly guilty of, some form of deceit in their work. **80'**

'George Becker (1984) accused Merton of misinterpreting and ignoring sources (to the point of faulty use of evidence), thus calling into question Merton's conclusions regarding the relationship between German pietism and the rise of science over the past four centuries. **81'**

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3. For a concise review [see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mike_Sutton_\(criminologist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mike_Sutton_(criminologist))

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80. Given Sutton's previously mentioned work, [Darwin may have to be added to this list'](#)

81. See also Merton's 1984 rebuttal