Catholic Library Association: K-8 Librarians and Technology Coordinators Cyberethics, Cybersafety, and Cybersecurity (C3): Implications for the Classroom **Teacher** (Part 3)

University of Maryland

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- You can locate the original papers or sources on the Internet using a variety of techniques
  - Search for the title of paper
  - Search for the title using quotation marks "" If the student hasn't had the foresight to change the title, you may find it listed on a term paper site.
  - Identify a unique string of words in the paper





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- Check for original reference identification clues.
  - Follow up with a web search for a personal homepage and the website(s) of the organization(s) with which the referenced author is affiliated.
- Look at original text sources listed in the bibliography.



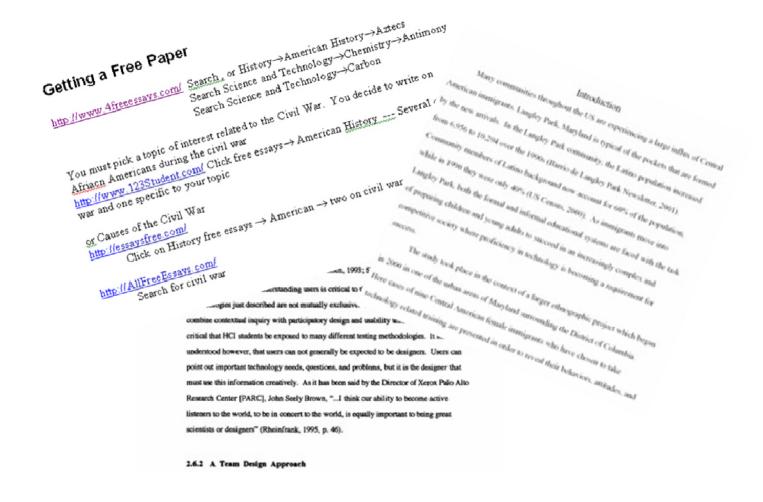


- Use a variety of search engines
  - Yahoo
  - Google
  - AskJeeves
  - DogPile
  - NorthernLight
  - Hotbot
  - Infoseek
- Search for the phrase using quotes " " and + (Boolean).
  - For example: +austen +"fair share of monsters" turns up only one paper
- Utilize a plagiarism detection site



## **Try This: Exercise 1**







## Other Web Sources



- On-line newspapers, journals and magazines
- Academic web sites like NIH, ISTE, NASA, DoEd and universities post technical papers.
- Conference proceedings
- Student work (papers, essays, examines and projects) are added to personal web pages, teacher sites and/or school websites
- Try searching for: "term paper", "research assistance", "model papers', "research papers", or "technical papers" will retrieve both term paper sites and web pages with papers on them.



## Paper Mills in 2005



- Term Paper Mills have been available on the Internet since 1996 (Margaret Fain and Peggy Bates, 2001)
- They are global. Many provide pirate papers from abroad.
  - The Student Essay Bank in the U.K.
  - CheatWeb in Germany
  - A recent search of Yahoo! revealed at least 37 sites in Asia that provided free or low cost papers for students.



## Paper Mills in 2005



- Referred to as paper mills because these sites are in the business of providing pre-written research papers.
- Most sites contain disclaimers telling potential buyers not to submit these papers for a grade, but students can and do turn in these papers as their own.
  - All graphics, text information, designs, logos, & banners on the website are copyrighted © 2001 by 007termpapers.com. All term papers, essays, theses, dissertations, and research papers sold via 007termpapers.com are the property of the corporation and its contracted writers. Our work is designed only to assist students in the preparation of their own work and is never to be used as a substitute. Students who use our service are responsible not only for writing their own papers, but also for citing 007termpapers.com as a source when doing so. Instructions for proper citation of our company are available upon request by writing to citations@007termpapers.com



## **Digital Paper Mills**





AllFreeEssays.com









## What do you get?

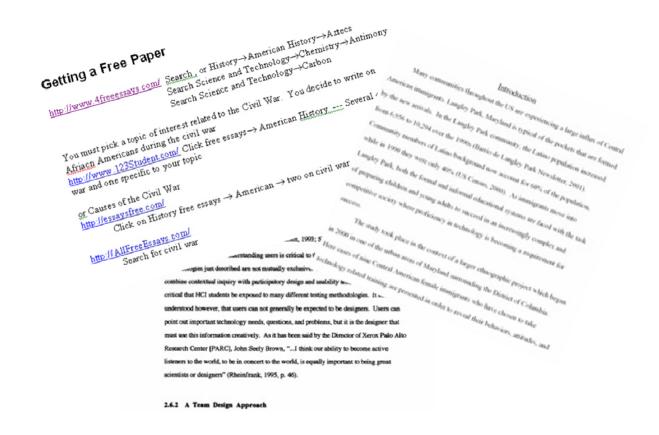


- Free papers-click on the site and download the paper.
- Free papers but registration required-ask for personal information
- "Exchange Sites" you must submit a paper to get a "free" paper.
- Many have a membership fee that allows unlimited access.
- Most charge per page. Bill your credit card.
- Delivery usually by email.
- For extra charge you can have them "special order"- usually 4 days
- They run sales and summer blowout specials



## **Try This: Exercise 2**







## **Problems?**



- What are students really getting?
  - No guarantee of quality or currency.
  - Papers that are dated and not reflective of current events and trends.
  - Substandard writing and research.
- See William McHenry's "Reflections on the Internet Paper Mills" for a more detailed discussion of prices and quality. (http://georgetown.edu/honor/papermill.html)



## **Plagiarism Detection Sites**



- Besides searching the web, there are Plagiarism detection sites available
- Evaluate each service before using them.
  - Take advantage of free trials and read the fine print.
  - When evaluating services, take a look at Andy Denhart's article from Salon, "The Web's plagiarism police" which covers some of the pitfalls of using plagiarism verification sites. (http://www.salon.com/tech/feature/1999/06/14/plagiarism/print.html)



## **Detection Sites**











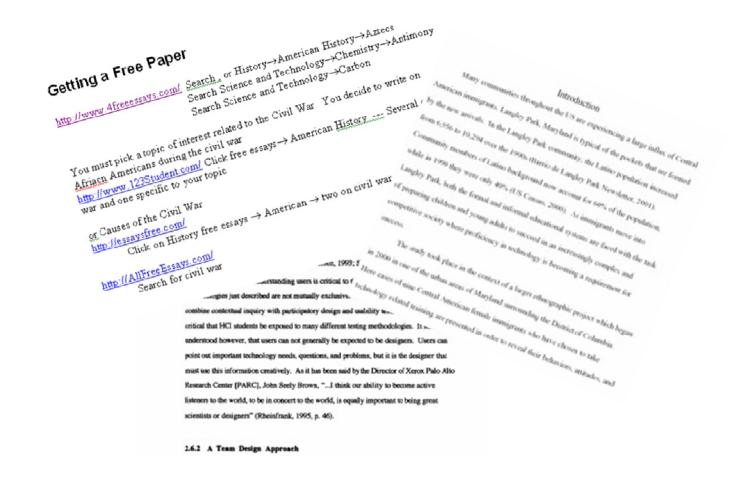






## Try This: Exercise 3







## Conclusion



- Technology has enabled new forms of plagiarism
- Technology has also provided means for educators to more easily detect plagiarism
- Plagiarism is minimized by knowledge
  - Ethical issues
  - Ease of detection



## Questions









## **CV** Activities



- MSDE 5 Year
   Technology Plan
- Educational Chairperson for the PG and MD Technology Council
- MD Business Roundtable
- Consortium for MD
   Teacher Technology
   Profile Instrument
- TSSA standards workgroup

- National Ed Tech Policy Monograph SITE/ISTE/AECT
- DoED Grant Evaluator
- Sigte
- National Security Task
   Force Education
- 3 year appointment ISTE/NCATE technology Program Review Panel



#### **Student Expectations and Procedures:**



- Students are expected to obtain and actively use a computer account with access to the Internet and WebCT discussion site (the University provides such accounts free to enrolled students.) Students are expected to use anti-virus software and backup all work. Since the course will sometimes meet on-line it is of importance that you assure that your computer access can easily support the WebCT environment. WebCT Student Manual - <a href="http://www.courses.umd.edu/studentmanual/">http://www.courses.umd.edu/studentmanual/</a>
- If you have a documented disability and wish to discuss academic accommodations
  please contact me as soon as possible.
- The citation style employed should be accurate, acceptable, and recognizable (MLA, Chicago or APA) practice. The <u>American Psychological Association</u> (APA: <a href="http://www.apa.org">http://www.apa.org</a>) style of citation is preferred. For quick basics, visit:
  - Columbia University Press -<a href="http://www.columbia.edu/cu/cup/cgos/idx\_basic.html">http://www.columbia.edu/cu/cup/cgos/idx\_basic.html</a>
- The University of Maryland has developed a policy describing appropriate academic conduct. Turning in assignments that use substantial portions of the work of others without attribution is considered plagiarizing and is specifically prohibited. Please review information regarding the <u>Honor Code</u> and other academic integrity policies at: <a href="http://www.jpo.umd.edu/conduct/conduct.html">http://www.jpo.umd.edu/conduct/conduct.html</a>.





## Backing Up Files - Strategies



- Large Systems (i.e. Campus) should perform backups
  - Weekly complete
  - Daily things that have changed
- If you save things to your local computer (or at home) you are on your own
  - -Types of Personal Backups
    - System Back up everything hard to do since software applications are big
    - User Files
      - Back up all your working files (i.e. My Documents)
      - The tricky part is where some applications "hide" their files
        - »Where is your mail saved?
        - »Where is your Addressbook/Contacts?
        - »Where are your Bookmarks/Favorites
        - »You have set up preferences that you will lose i.e. network drives
      - Assume you will have to reinstall OS/software





## Backing Up Files - Media



#### Large Systems

- Tape
  - May use "jukebox"
- RAID Arrays
  - Use multiple disks to store redundant info
    - If you lose one disk, you don't lose your info

#### Home Use

- Important files can go to floppy
- Save to Media
  - Floppy 1.4 MB
  - Thumbdrive 64/128/256/512 MB and up
  - CD 703 MB
  - DVD 4.7 GB
  - Tapes Many GB
- Can also save to other computer





## Backing Up Files - Example



- Computer with DVD writer (I have an external DVD so I can hook it directly to different computers)
  - Open software application i.e Roxio
     CD/DVD Creator
    - Choose files to be saved
    - Burn DVD
- Buy back up software





## **Patches**



**Patches** are fixes to computer programs. In most cases, we are talking about operating systems, but they can apply to other software as well (usually called *updates*). Patches are generally applied to the OS to fix things that compromise the security of your system.

- Large systems have IT department dedicated to applying patches
  - Must be careful patches may break software
  - Only apply if directed by IT department
- Personal system
  - Windows
    - Under start menu go to Windows Update
    - Wait and then click on Scan Now
    - Generally Critical Updates and Patches are needed and are selected automatically
    - Be careful about other patches
    - Click on Review and Install Patches, and then Install





## Viruses



- Viruses are software programs that take over part of your computer
  - They can be destructive crash your computer
  - Or "harmless" use your computer (and Contacts list) to spam other people
- You *MUST* have Anti-virus software (you have your vaccines don't you?)
  - Free Software from UMD
    - McAfee VirusScan Enterprise Edition
  - OIT Virus Notification





## COMAR and 508 Regulations



## <u>COMAR</u> (Code of MD Regulations)

- New regulation in Code of Maryland Regulations on accessibility of technologybased instructional products (COMAR 13A.05.02.13H)
- 13A.05.02.03 Definitions B
   (5) Technology-based instructional products means instructional software, online resources, and computer-based equipment

## Principles of Accessible Design

- Allow for customization based on user preference
- Provide equivalent access to auditory and visual content based on user preference
- Provide compatibility with assistive technologies and complete keyboard access
- Provide contextual and orientation information
- Follow specifications, standards, and/ or guidelines

Rothberg, M. (August 7, 2001). Accessibility: Making Education Technology Accessible to

Students with Disabilities. <a href="http://www.siia.net/divisions/education/8-7-01/contents.asp">http://www.siia.net/divisions/education/8-7-01/contents.asp</a>







# Copyright/Intellectual Property and Privacy Issues in the Digital Environment Amy Ginther, Project NEThics

College of Education Faculty
May 27, 2004



# Ethical and Legal Implications of Web Development



- Importance of respecting intellectual property, protecting the incentive to create
- Organizational liability
- Familiarity with your organization's acceptable use policy (<a href="www.umd.edu/aug">www.umd.edu/aug</a>); other policies



### Copyrights

Registered marks

- -U.S. Constitution authorized Congress to enact copyright legislation
- -Personal and institutional liability for infringement





## **Definition:** Copyright Basics

The bundle of exclusive rights granted to the authors/creators of original works of expression that are fixed into a tangible medium

### **Exclusive Rights:**

Right to reproduce

Right to make derivative works

Right to distribute

Right to publicly display and perform

Right to perform sound recordings publicly by means of digital audio transmissions



## What Is Copyrightable?



Original works of creative expression

Whether or not they include a copyright notice

Whether or not they are registered with US

Copyright Office

## What Is Not Copyrightable?

Works created by USG employees in their work
Works the author has expressly placed in the public
domain without limitations

Facts, Forms, Ideas



## **More Basics**



#### **Registration with US Copyright Office:**

Not required since 1978. Pre-requisite to filing lawsuit in federal court under the copyright act.

#### **Notice:**

Not required since 1978, But useful for communicating intentions;

e.g., © 2004 Project NEThics, University of Maryland. Permission to use is granted for non-profit, educational purposes as long as you attribute its source.

See: http://www.umd.edu/PRES/legal/policies/copyright.html





## When Do You Need Permission to Exercise Copyright in Another's Work?

You must have permission from the copyright holder to exercise h/h rights of copyright in a protected work UNLESS

- Copyright protection has expired: see "When Works Enter the Public Domain" <a href="http://www.unc.edu/~unclng/public-d.htm">http://www.unc.edu/~unclng/public-d.htm</a>
- Fair use exception applies: application of 4 factors
- Library use exception applies



## Fair Use Factors



- Purpose of the use
  - Commercial vs. non-profit educational uses the law explicitly supports use for teaching, research, and scholarship
- Amount of the work used
  - Amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole
- Characteristics or nature of the material being used Fair use is more difficult to establish when the work is being used is fictional or at the core of intended copyright protection
- Effect of the use on market value of original work

  Must take into account not only the harm to the original but

  also of harm to the market for derivative works



## Interactive Fair Use Tools and Checklists



Indiana University at Purdue:

http://copyright.iupui.edu/checklist.htm

University of Texas System:

http://www.utsystem.edu/ogc/IntellectualProperty/copypol2.htm

Catholic University of America:

http://counsel.cua.edu/copyright/resources/text.cfm

UM University College:

http://nova.umuc.edu/cgi-

bin/cgiwrap/primer/primerwrap.cgi/enter.php





## For Classroom Copying of Books and Periodicals

http://www.umd.edu/PRES/legal/policies/copy.html

• For Educational Multimedia

<a href="http://depts.washington.edu/uwcopy/information/guidelines/3.shtml">http://depts.washington.edu/uwcopy/information/guidelines/3.shtml</a>
<a href="http://www.libraries.psu.edu/mtss/fairuse/guidelines.html">http://www.libraries.psu.edu/mtss/fairuse/guidelines.html</a>

For Visual Media

http://www.vraweb.org/professionallinks.html (Visual Resources Assn)
http://counsel.cua.edu/Copyright/resources/digital/VRAg.cfm
(on digital images)

For Educational Uses of Music

http://www.utsystem.edu/OGC/IntellectualProperty/musguid.htm

• For Off-Air Recordings of Broadcast Programming for Educational Purposes

http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/MRC/Kastenmeier.html



## Permission



• Permission Forms

http://www.umd.edu/NEThics/law/copyright/permissions.html

http://www.umd.edu/PRES/legal/

http://www.ucop.edu/ucophome/uwnews/copyrep.html#append2

http://www.Edu-CyberPG.com/permission.html

http://groton.k12.ct.us/mts/permis.htm

Information you need to supply

Name and author or work (book, journal, article)

Precise description of what you want to use and why

ISBN number

Publication date and publisher

How long you want to use the work if more than one semester

Contacts: <a href="http://www.umd.edu/PRES/legal/policies/copyright.html">http://www.umd.edu/PRES/legal/policies/copyright.html</a>



## **FERPA**



- Student has rights to inspect and review education records; some control over disclosure; right to amend the record
- Directory information is NOT protected (can be disclosed unless written notice is filed), it includes:
  - Name
  - Address
  - Telephone
  - E-mail
  - Major field of study

## FERPA continued information:



- Policy and Procedures on the Disclosure of Student
   Education Records
   <u>www.inform.umd.edu/PRES/legal/policies/disclosure.htm</u>
   1
- 2. FERPA tutorial: <a href="http://www.usmd.edu/FERPA/">http://www.usmd.edu/FERPA/</a>
- 3. UM Parent and Family Affairs on FERPA:

  www.terpparent.umd.edu/informing/policies.html

  Student Honor Council:

  www.studenthonorcouncil.umd.edu/ferpa.html



# Other Legal and Policy Issues For Course Web Pages



- Hyperlinks
  - Surface vs. Deep Links
  - Framing
  - Seeking permission?(<a href="http://www.templetons.com/brad/linkright.html">http://www.templetons.com/brad/linkright.html</a>)
- Metatags
- Student Contributions to Course Web Sites
- Student Images on Web Sites
- Rights of Publicity
- Privacy statement: <u>http://www.inform.umd.edu/privacy/</u>

## Privacy Notice Requirement



You are collecting personal information, you should provide notice of the following:

- The purpose for which the personal information is collected;
- Any specific consequences for refusing to provide the information;
- Your right to inspect, amend, or correct personal records, if any;
- Whether the personal information is generally available for public inspection; and
- Whether the personal information is made available or transferred to or shared with any entity.





## **Contact Information**

#### FOR GENERAL COPYRIGHT INFORMATION

Office of Legal Affairs

Phone: x5-4945

or

Project NEThics(sm)

Office of Information Technology

http://www.umd.edu/NEThics

E-mail: NEThics@umail.umd.edu

Phone: 02**X**\sqrt{5}-8787