My IT-ETHIC Reader

In partial fulfillment of subject:ITETHICS
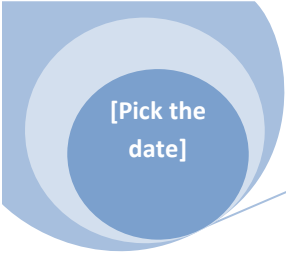
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Submitted to: Sir. Paul Pajo
4/15/2009

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Preface

Words aren't enough to express my gratitude and joy about this whole new experience. I have learned so many "cool" things. There are times that I had to go through different trials and challenges so that I can be motivated to go beyond my limitations.

Itethic is a really fun and truly a unique experience for me…

Dedications

I dedicate this to my loving family…

- *To my mother, Mrs. Loleni E. Jose*

- *To my siblings, Jonnel E. Jose, Jefferson E. Jose and Ma. Jessamine E. Jose*

- *To myself "na kahit sobrang antok na at halos walang tulog eh tira pa rin ng tira"…*

I'll never forget this experience..hahaha…

- *To Mr. Paul Pajo..thanks for the 2 terms you shared with us. Kahit na mahirap, ang dame ko po natutunan kahit na yung iba e nasasabaw pa din ako...Hahhaha...*

- *To my GOD!*

CYBERETHICS

Name of the Chapter: Ethics and Information Revolution

Quote: *For human beings to flourish they must be free to engage in creative and flexible actions and thereby maximize their full potential as intelligent, decision-making beings in charge of their own lives (Weiner)*

Learning Expectation:

I am hoping to further understand the importance of computer ethics as it applies to the modern world. The impact it made to the world as the predominant technology that has invaded the territory of mankind. In addition, to understand the use of computer in a more relevant way, that is, avoiding giving out information that might be harmful to you.

Review:

In most countries of the world, the "information revolution" has altered many aspects of life significantly: commerce, employment, medicine, security, transportation, entertainment, and so on. Consequently, information and communication technology (ICT) has affected — in both good ways and bad ways — community life, family life, human relationships, education, careers, freedom, and democracy (to name just a few examples). "Computer and information ethics", in the broadest sense of this phrase, can be understood as that branch of applied ethics which studies and analyzes such social and ethical impacts of ICT. The present essay concerns this broad new field of applied ethics.

The more specific term "computer ethics" has been used to refer to applications by professional philosophers of traditional Western theories like utilitarianism, Kantianism, or virtue ethics, to ethical cases that significantly involve computers and computer networks. "Computer ethics" also has been used to refer to a kind of professional ethics in which computer professionals apply codes of ethics and standards of good practice within their profession. In

addition, other more specific names, like "cyberethics" and "Internet ethics", have been used to refer to aspects of computer ethics associated with the Internet.

Computers are logically malleable in that they can be shaped and molded to do any activity that can be characterized in terms of inputs, outputs and connecting logical operation. Because logic applies everywhere, the potential applications of computer technology appear limitless. The computer is the nearest thing we have to a universal tool. Indeed, the limits of computers are largely the limits of our own creativity.
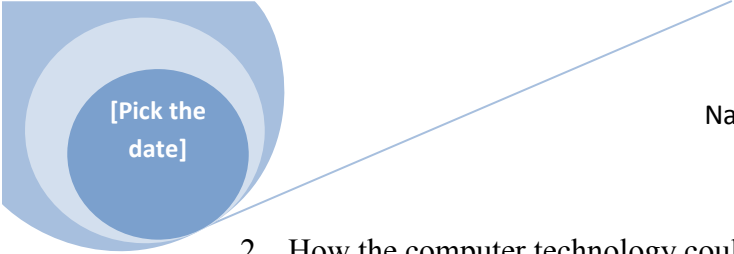
The logical malleability of computer technology, said Moor, makes it possible for people to do a vast number of things that they were not able to do before. Since no one could do them before, the question never arose as to whether one *ought* to do them. In addition, because they could not be done before, no laws or standards of good practice or specific ethical rules were established to govern them. Moor called such situations "policy vacuums", and some of them might generate "conceptual muddles":

Learning Learned:

A typical problem in computer ethics arises because there is a policy vacuum about how computer technology should be used. Computers provide us with new capabilities and these in turn give us new choices for action. Often, either no policies for conduct in these situations exist or existing policies seem inadequate. A central task of computer ethics is to determine what we should do in such cases, that is, formulate policies to guide our actions. One difficulty is that along with a policy vacuum there is often a conceptual vacuum. Although a problem in computer ethics may seem clear initially, a little reflection reveals a conceptual muddle. What is needed in such cases is an analysis that provides a coherent conceptual framework within which to formulate a policy for action.

5 Integrative Questions:

1. What are the policies being mandated in order to protect consumers in the heights of computer technology?

2. How the computer technology could manipulate our lives?

3. Is computer technology a threat? Or an ally?

4. What are the potential harmful effects of computer?

5. As consumer of the computer technology, how can we avoid violating the law regarding computer ethics?

Name of the Chapter: Ethics On-Line

Quote: *Computer ethics today is rapidly evolving into a broader and even more important field, which might reasonably be called "global information ethics. (Krystyna Gorniak-Kocikowska)*

Lesson Expectation:

I am expecting that online privacy will be tackle in this selection. Furthermore, I would like to know if free electronic mail services are free from invasion as well. I would also like to know what information are being read by whom.

Review:

Another important topic in Computer Ethics is the issue of online privacy. Email is not a secure tool, and your boss, your friend, or even the government can intercept any message that you send years later. Every time you press the 'send' button, you are effectively telling everyone online that they can read your message. Without computer ethics, who would feel comfortable sending private information online? That is why it is important that we respect everyone's online privacy. As of now, the only way to ensure that anything you send be kept confidential is the use of an encryption program such as PGP, or something of that nature. With an encryption program, you run your message through a filter that translates it into garble. You send it to a friend whom you give a code to, and with that code they can read what you sent. Anyone else will only see gibberish. Many times the FBI and Government have tried to pass laws to counter this, laws saying that the FBI should have the right to read anything sent online, or laws saying that the government should have a key that would open all encrypted messages, but so far privacy online is safe from being overly regulated by the government. The best way to solve this problem is not regulation, however, but for individuals to stop prying into other peoples' business. If people respect the online privacy of others, there would be no need for encryption or fear. This is where the question of ethics comes up. It is important that private emails sent online stay private, or else the Internet will be a much more fearful and less useful tool.

This issue Computer Ethics show how important it is for people to follow good computer ethics at all times. If people don't obey these basic rules, the Internet will become either an anarchic wasteland, or a super regulated government tool without the freedom that the Internet needs to grow and improve. The Internet is a useful tool, and amazing communication device, but it will only stay this way with good computer ethics. It is important that all of us, and regular users of the Internet, obey computer ethics and make sure that it will continue to stay such a wonderful place for years to come.

Lesson Learned:

I have learned that we should be careful in conveying our personal information through on-line. We should be aware that from time to time, we are ask to identify ourselves through on-line. It is vital that we give information that could not harm us in any way. We should be careful to read the by-laws of any e-mail providers before we provide our information.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is on-line privacy?
2. What is computer ethics?
3. What is internet?
4. Is there assurance that the information we sent through e-mails are read only by intended recipient?
5. What is the government law concerning on-line communication?

Name of the Chapter: Reason, Relativity, and Responsibility in Computer Ethics

Quote: *We are entering a generation marked by globalization and ubiquitous computing. The second generation of computer ethics, therefore, must be an era of "global information ethics." The stakes are much higher, and consequently considerations and applications of Information Ethics must be broader, more profound and above all effective in helping to realize a democratic and empowering technology rather than an enslaving or debilitating one. (T. Bynum, S. Rogerson, 1996)*

Learning Expectation:

To further understand the special nature of computer by describing computer ethics. I am also aware that computers made impacts in the modern world and I would like to have that known. It is necessary to understand the impact made by the computers in order to assess the kind of laws that should be taken up in order to preserve people from harm.

Review:

I maintain that computer ethics is a special field of ethical research and application. Let me begin by describing computer ethics and then making a case for its special nature.

Computer ethics has two parts: (i) the analysis of the nature and social impact of computer technology and (ii) the corresponding formulation and justification of policies for the ethical use of such technology. I use the phrase "computer technology" because I take the subject-matter of the field broadly to include computers and associated technology, including software, hard- ware, and networks.

We need thoughtful analyses of situations in which computers have an impact, and we need to formulate and justify policies for using them ethically. Although we need to analyze before we can formulate and justify a policy, the process of discovery often comes in the reverse order. We know that computing technology is being employed in a given situation, but we are puzzled how it should be used. There is a policy vacuum. For example, should a supervisor be allowed to read a subordinate's email? Or should the government be allowed to censor information on the Internet? Initially, there may be no clear policies on such matters. They never

arose before. There are policy vacuums in such situations. Sometimes it may be simply a matter of establishing some policy, but often one must analyze the situation further. Is email in the workplace more like correspondence on company stationery in company files or more like private and personal phone conversations? Is the Internet more like a passive magazine or more like an active television? One often finds oneself in a conceptual muddle. The issues are not trivial matters of semantics. If someone's health status is discovered through email or an impressionable child is exposed to distressing material on the Internet, the consequences may be very damaging. Obtaining a clear conception of the situation from which to formulate ethical policies is the logical first step in analysis, although chronologically one's uncertainty about the appropriate policy may precede and motivate the search for conceptual clarification.

Lesson Learned:

I became aware of the much information being lodged into the computers, particularly to different links and sites. Should the people become aware of how the information being utilize by these several web sites, would they be careful on what information to relay? It is important that we become aware of the information being conveyed in order to protect ourselves from various harm computers might inherently have. It is a matter of choosing the site that suit your demands without harming you in the end.

Integrative Question:

1. What is computer ethics?

2. Why it is important to choose the information you wish to convey very carefully?

3. What is the special nature of computer?

4. Who is James Moor?

5. What is relativity in computer ethics?

Name of the Chapter: Disclosive Computer Ethics

Quote: *Technology is political (Winner 1980).*

Learning Expectation:

The paper argues that the politics of information technology is particularly powerful politics since information technology is an opaque technology--i.e. relatively closed to scrutiny. It presents the design of technology as a process of closure in which design and use decisions become black-boxed and progressively enclosed in increasingly complex socio-technical networks. It further argues for a disclosive ethics that aims to disclose the nondisclosure of politics by claiming a place for ethics in every actual operation of power--as manifested in actual design and use decisions and practices

Review:

However, this reliance on information technology also brings with it many new and different kinds of problems. In particular, for our purposes, ethical concerns of a different order. We would argue that information technology is mostly not evident, obvious, transparent or open to inspection by the ordinary everyday person affected by it (Brey 2000). It is rather obscure, subsumed and black-boxed in ways that only makes its 'surface' available for inspection. Imbedded in the software and hardware code of these systems are complex rules of logic and categorization that may have material consequences for those using it, or for the production of social order more generally (Introna and Nissenbaum 2000; Feenberg 1999; Latour 1992).

However, often these remain obscured except for those experts that designed these systems--and sometimes even not to them as we shall see in our analysis of facial recognition systems below. Simply put: they are most often closed boxes unavailable for our individual or collective inspection and scrutiny. This problem of 'closure' is made more acute by the fact that these systems are often treated as neutral tools that simply 'do the job' they were designed to do. Differently put, we do not generally attribute values and choices to tools or artifacts but rather to people. Nevertheless, Winner (1980) and Latour (1991, 1992) has shown convincingly that these tools have inscribed in them value choices that may or may not be very significant to those using them or affected by them--i.e. software programmes are political in as much as the rules of logic

and categorization they depend on reflect or included curtain interests and not others. Enclosed in these 'boxes' may be significant political programmes, unavailable or closed off from our critical and ethical gaze.
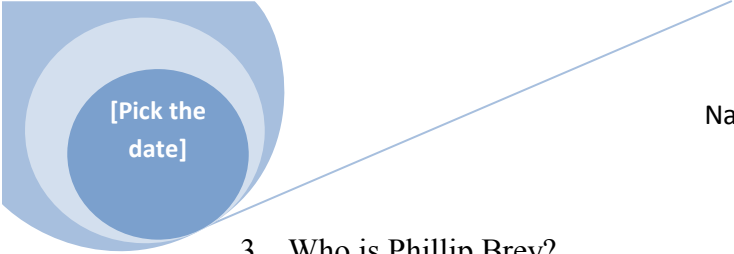
Many authors have realized this and have done a variety of analysis to disclose the particular ways in which these technologies have become enrolled in various political programmes for the production of social order (Callon 1986; Latour 1991, 1992; Law 1991). However, in this paper we would like to ask a different question--the normative or ethical question. How can we approach information technology as an ethical problem? In response to this question we will propose, in accord with Philip Brey (2000), but in a rather different way, that the first principle of an information technology ethics should be disclosure. Thus, we want to propose a form of disclosive ethics as a framework for information technology ethics. We will aim to show how this may work in doing a disclosive analysis of facial recognition systems. Thus, this paper will have three parts: First, we will discuss the question of the politics of information technology in general; second, we will present our understanding of disclosive ethics and its relation to politics; and finally, we will do a disclosive analysis of facial recognition systems.

Lesson Learned:

It would not be controversial to claim that information technology has become ubiquitous, invading all aspects of human existence. Most everyday technologies depend on microprocessors for their ongoing operation. Most organizations have become entirely reliant on their information technology infrastructure. Indeed information technology seems to be a very cost-efficient way to solve many of the problems facing an increasingly complex society. One can almost say it has become a default technology for solving a whole raft of technical and social problems. It has become synonymous with societies view of modernization and progress. In this paper we will consider facial recognition systems as one example of such a search for solutions.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is disclosive computer ethics?

2. What is information technology?

3. Who is Phillip Brey?

4. What is the first principle of information technology ethics?

5. What are the laws concerning disclose computer ethics?

Name of the Chapter: Gender and Computer Ethics

Quote: *The challenge is to retain a balance between the utopia/dystopia seesaw, a rhetoric which has tended to attach to studies of ICTs, and especially to the internet. This imbalance seen through the lens of feminist concerns translates into, on the one hand, a view which argues that women have taken over the internet and are subverting it to their own ends. (Squires, 1996; Adam, 1998)*

Lesson Expectation:

To be able to learn how computer ethics shapes the lives of male and female. Be able to understand further the role of the female in the computer genre. Furthermore, to assess the importance of having female in the cyber space world.

Review:

Despite the increasing theoretical sophistication of research on gender and ICTs, few authors have yet chosen to take on the domain of computer ethics. Unfortunately one of the most prominent recent studies is problematic in several ways. Jennifer Kreie and Timothy Paul Cronan (1998) have looked at men's and women's moral decision making in relation to a set of computer ethics cases. Surprisingly, these authors make no reference whatsoever to the large body of writing in feminist ethics which might have helped them explain their results, all the more surprising given that the work of Carol Gilligan (1982) is very widely known over a number of domains. It makes it very difficult for them to explain their results in conceptual terms. A more convincing approach towards gender and computer ethics is to be found in the research of Marja Vehvilainen (1994) who argues that codes of professional ethics serve to enshrine male expertise at the expense of women making their voices heard. In addition to the studies outlined above, the relatively few papers which have tackled ethical questions from a feminist point of view tend not to take a consistently philosophical approach to the ethics they question. In other words the question posed is rather whether it is ethical, in a broad sense, to treat women in the computer industry in one way or another (Stack et al., 1998; Turner, 1998)) This is certainly a start and, importantly, it recognizes that feminist concerns have some part to play in the continued development of computer ethics. It also brings these issues to a mainstream computing audience.

However I argue that calls for ethical conduct in relation to women's issues will not carry the debate as far as it could fruitfully be taken. A potentially more far reaching approach would be to ask how far the development of feminist ethics could be applied to computer ethics, to use feminist ethics to criticize the traditional ethical view implicit in computer ethics, and to see what alternatives may be offered.

Lesson Learned:

I have learned that morality have some connection to environment and upbringing of a person, disregarding of the gender issue. It is important that a person must be brought up with morals. It is equally important that morals must be the guiding factor of a person in order to grow with self-preservation.

Integrative Questions:

1. Does morality have some connection to environment and upbringing and there-for is not necessarily comparable across people?
2. What relation do you think the morality of Men vs. Women has to the gender diversity in the CS/IT professions?
3. Why does Adam think that the morality of Men vs. Women is important?
4. What are the problems that Adam identifies with modern Gender and Ethics studies within the fields of Computer Science and Information Technology?
5. What does she concede in identifying these problems? Do impacts do these concessions (if any) have on her argument?

Name of the Chapter: Is the Global Information Infrastructure a Democratic Technology?

Quote: *Trends toward media consolidation and convergence call for new frameworks for addressing media access (Stein 2003).*

Lesson Expectation:

To learn the importance of global information infrastructure in the economy. Furthermore, to be able to learn how global information is infrastructure being governs by laws of the concerned parties. In addition, the ability to utilize the information being presented worldwide.

Review:

A Global Information Infrastructure (GII) is inevitable going to evolve from existing technologies. The networks encompassed by the GII will be diverse, innovative and creative, in contrast to the seeming trend toward dominance by a few companies. Concentration of power should be avoided, and communications and information technology used to promote values conducive to democratic society. The interactive possibilities of networks could have a profound impact on political choices, in that communication networks encourage an active informed approach and connect the private and public realms via information and exchange. Developing the GII is a complicated undertaking involving global social, cultural, economic and political structures as well as technical challenges. Universal access, diversity of expression and the right to communicate must be established before a truly global network can be implemented.

There is much debate about whether a digital divide still exists within the United States. While some believe that Internet access is now widely available and affordable, others warn divides will continue to expand unless more government resources are made available to offset this recurrent social problem (Compaine 2001, Bertot 2003, Rowe 2003). The tension between these two oppositional positions lies within the broader issue of how speech rights are framed within the U.S. While the First Amendment guarantees freedom from censorship in some cases, it does not necessarily guarantee that the means to communicate are available to all citizens. Historically, the government's role is to protect a "marketplace of ideas," allowing conditions for

the best ideas to prevail. However, there are differing ideas about how best to promote the marketplace. In relation to media regulation, Supreme Court rulings on speech rights focus on media specificity, balancing access, such as interpreting how airwaves should be used for the public interest in broadcast policy, and content, such as protecting commercial speech over individual speech as in the case of print media. Framing speech rights in this economic context fails to address why communication is a crucial component to democratic processes (Kairys 1990, Mensch 1990, Sunstein 1993). Since the 1990s, policymakers apply this ideology of the marketplace to address the digital divide. Funding for initiatives such as the E-rate program and public access centers assumes that providing infrastructure will necessarily lead to community development, with little understanding of why citizens should have the means to communicate. The technological determinism present in these policies not only overshadows the underlying role of communication in sustaining democracy, but also fails to make provisions for technological change. Trends toward media consolidation and convergence call for new frameworks for addressing media access (Stein 2003).

Lesson Learned:

In this paper, I argue for a re-conceptualization of digital divide policy based on the emerging notion of the right to communicate which is present in international social movements. I highlight some of the shortcomings of U.S. approaches to the digital divide. U.S. involvement in these projects is limited because of conflicting ideologies of how governments should intervene to develop media access policies. However, incorporating communication rights into U.S. interpretations of speech rights helps to reveal what is at stake in addressing the digital divide both nationally and internationally.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is global information infrastructure?
2. How does global information infrastructure shape the economic trend of the country?
3. What is the adverse effect of global information infrastructure to humanity?
4. Is global information infrastructure necessary?
5. Are the uses of global information infrastructure do not violate any existing laws?

Name of the Chapter: Applying ethical and moral concepts and theories to IT Contexts: Key Problems and Challenges

Quote: *Cybernetics takes the view that the structure of the machine or of the organism is an index of the performance that may be expected from it (Weiner, 1954).*

Learning Expectation:

Understanding the use of computers and the utilization of information in various workplaces. It is also to undermine the impact of computers on the users and the safety measure being adopted. Furthermore, to be able to learn the use of computer conscientiously.

Review:

As a "universal tool" that can, in principle, perform almost any task, computers obviously pose a threat to jobs. Although they occasionally need repair, computers don't require sleep, they don't get tired, they don't go home ill or take time off for rest and relaxation. At the same time, computers are often far more efficient than humans in performing many tasks. Therefore, economic incentives to replace humans with computerized devices are very high. Indeed, in the industrialized world many workers already have been replaced by computerized devices — bank tellers, auto workers, telephone operators, typists, graphic artists, security guards, assembly-line workers, and on and on. In addition, even professionals like medical doctors, lawyers, teachers, accountants and psychologists are finding that computers can perform many of their traditional professional duties quite effectively.

The employment outlook, however, is not all bad. Consider, for example, the fact that the computer industry already has generated a wide variety of new jobs: hardware engineers, software engineers, systems analysts, webmasters, information technology teachers, computer sales clerks, and so on. Thus it appears that, in the short run, computer-generated unemployment will be an important social problem; but in the long run, information technology will create many more jobs than it eliminates.

Even when a job is not eliminated by computers, it can be radically altered. For example, airline pilots still sit at the controls of commercial airplanes; but during much of a flight the pilot simply watches as a computer flies the plane. Similarly, those who prepare food in restaurants or make products in factories may still have jobs; but often they simply push buttons and watch as computerized devices actually perform the needed tasks. In this way, it is possible for computers to cause "de-skilling" of workers, turning them into passive observers and button pushers. Again, however, the picture is not all bad because computers also have generated new jobs which require new sophisticated skills to perform — for example, "computer assisted drafting" and "keyhole" surgery.

Lesson learned:

The computer is important in the utilization of information among various work place. It made the work easier and more enjoyable. In addition, through computer, errors if not totally eradicated, were reduced tremendously. The use of computer also helps the utilization of information in a more processed way. Furthermore, the computer, being a household commodity, signifies importance.

Integrative Questions:

1. Why is computer a universal tool?
2. Who invented the computer?
3. What is the use of computer to ordinary people?
4. How computers can affect lives?
5. What are the benefits of having a computer?

Name of the Chapter: Just Consequentialism and Computing

Quote: *Computer ethics is a field of professional ethics concerned with issues of responsibilities and conduct for computer professionals, Gotterbarn (1991).*

Lesson Expectation:

Because of the global impact of computing in recent years, and because of the merging of computing and communications technologies that has also recently occurred, the field of computer ethics might be perceived as one that is currently in a state of flux or transition.

Review:

The legitimacy of computer ethics as a separate field of applied ethics has been and continues to be challenged. One aspect of this challenge is apparent in an ongoing debate over whether there is anything unique or even special about the moral problems considered by computer ethicists. At one end of the spectrum are those who believe that, essentially, there is nothing new or special about ethical issues involving the use of computers. Proponents of this view claim that privacy violations are privacy violations and that theft is theft whether or not the particular privacy violations or particular thefts happen to involve the use of computers. At the other extreme are those such as Walter Maner (1996) who hold that computer use has generated a series of new and unique ethical issues that could not have existed if computer technology had not been invented. Maner argues that the "failure to find satisfactory non-computer analogies" for moral issues involving computers "testifies to the uniqueness of computer ethics." Deborah Johnson (1994) has taken what could be viewed as a middle ground in this debate. Using a genus-species analogy, she suggests that ethical issues raised by computer technology can best be understood as a "new species" of (existing) generic moral problems. Johnson has also suggested that one's perspective on this debate is often influenced by one's starting point. She notes that if one starts from the vantage point of technology, for example, one is drawn to the uniqueness of many of the features of computers. On the other hand, if one starts with ethics, one focuses more broadly on human behavior and human values. What brings the two starting points

together, she argues, is the recognition that technology provides the "instrumentation of human action."

A somewhat different approach to the question of uniqueness has been taken by James Moor (1985) who argues that because computer technology, unlike previous technologies, is "logically malleable," it gives rise to "new possibilities" for human action. These new possibilities can, in turn, create certain "vacuums"—i.e., vacuums regarding normative rules and policies (*viz.*, "policy vacuums") to guide the new choices for action made possible by computers, and vacuums regarding conceptual frameworks that enable us to understand clearly the nature of certain normative issues that emerge. Moor claims that even after the "conceptual muddles" are resolved and the emergent issues have become more clearly understood, we sometimes discover that existing policies cannot be applied easily to those issues. So we often need to create and justify new policies in response to certain vacuums generated by computing technology. On Moor's analysis, then, computer ethics is the specialized field of identifying policy vacuums created by computers, clarifying conceptual confusions surrounding those issues, and then formulating and justifying new policies for those areas in which either there are no existing policies or where existing policies cannot be adequately extended. The field of computer ethics is needed, Moor (1998) argues, because "routine ethics" is not able to handle adequately many of the normative issues that can and do arise from the use of computing technology.

Lesson Learned:

In claiming that computers are "logically malleable," points to the fact that computers "can be shaped and molded to do any activity that can be characterized in terms of inputs, outputs and logical operations." He goes on to note that "because logic applies everywhere, the potential applications of computer technology appear limitless."

Integrative Questions:

1. Who is James Moor?
2. What is computer ethics?
3. Why are computers malleable according to Moor?

4. Who is Deborah Johnson?

5. What are the uses of computer?

Name of the Chapter: The Internet as Public Space: Concepts, Issues and Implications in Public Policy

Quote: *The welfare of others should be uppermost in their minds. The rank they hold in the moral development stage determines how they decide. (Kohlberg, 1971)*

Learning Expectation

It is very important to teach everyone about moral values and ethics. The Internet can educate the public on the importance of respecting privacy, property and learning to be critical of negative information. It is important for everyone to learn what is morally right and wrong and act accordingly

Review:

We have seen, then, a pattern of convergence in the broader literature of Internet research ethics, the literatures of both CMC and philosophy of technology, and in the specific contributions collected here. These convergences, moreover, are supported by structures of ethical pluralism that help articulate both important differences and agreements in Internet research ethics.

These various points of convergence, finally, make it possible to begin articulating a series of guidelines for Internet research that appear to reflect both shared agreements on basic norms and values and a recognition of the ethical legitimacy of more than one interpretation or application of those norms and values. Indeed, Elgesem's "ethical rubric" (my term for his algorithm of ethical questions intended to help researchers decide whether or not a given research project fulfills the ethical requirements of the NESH guidelines) is but one example of several efforts to articulate the guiding ethical questions that researchers and their oversight boards should ask of a proposed research project. So, for example, the University of Bristol has published such a questionnaire (n.d.), based on the E.U. Data Privacy laws (Directive 1995; cf.

Suler 2000). Similarly, Dr. Chris Mann (Cambridge / Oxford) is developing a list of guiding questions likewise designed to help researchers sort through the primary ethical concerns of online research (2002): her work, along with Elgesem's and Bruckman's (see also Bruckman, 2002) will be incorporated in the forthcoming report of the AoIR ethics working committee.

While a complete guide to Internet research ethics that reflects these convergences is beyond the scope of this introduction, it may be helpful to close with a brief indication of at least five elements such an ethics will likely include.

Lesson Learned:

Information is offered to us for the purpose of being read and internalized. It is intended to be merged with our previous knowledge and attitudes. What is not intended is the copying and reiterating of the information as if it were our own creation. Students need to have early practice in acknowledging what others say and do. Then they can concentrate on expanding this information or using it to justify their own ideas. This is how progress, growth and understanding occur without impinging on the rights of others.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is internet ethics?
2. What is information technology?
3. What is privacy?
4. What are the common violations in the internet?
5. What is computer ethics?

Name of the Chapter: The Laws of Cyberspace

Quote: *For a truly intercultural information ethics, one must take seriously the diverse cultures of the world and their own historical traditions. (Rafael Capurro)*

Learning Expectation

This is to make students aware that as computer professionals designing, using and maintaining computing technologies they have a special responsibility to understand the ethical issues that those technologies raise. This concern extends to users of the technology as well. To enable a systematic assessment of arguments made in this sphere, we will apply traditional ethical theories such as virtue ethics, utilitarianism, or deontological theories to debates in computing technology.

Review:

The problem is, cyberspace is the almost complete lack of such a consensus. While the website developer may know what he or she wants to be available to the public, this may not always be the same as what had been made available to the public. Even an innocent surfer may not always know whether information floating around is intended to be public, or just happened to become so. The ordinary rules of behavior tend not to apply in cyberspace. For some reason, because we are merely sitting at a computer screen in our own den just typing, we aren't doing anything "wrong" or criminal. There is a huge tendency to blame the victim -- if they didn't WANT me to break in, why didn't they have better security? And, like steroids in baseball, there is a tendency to say, "Everybody is doing it" so it must be OK. For example, an individual claiming to be one of the HBS rejected applicants posted to Slashdot, stating, "Personally, I'm glad I checked my own status. Do I think I'm unethical? I'm willing to bet 90%+ of the people who actually saw the technique and applied to HBS in Round 2 (the round currently awaiting decisions) tried it."

It seems pretty clear that the applicants knew -- or reasonably should have known -- that they weren't supposed to see the status of their applications, and that the portion of the Apply Yourself website they went to wasn't supposed to be accessed by the public. In that

regard, not only did they open themselves up to ethical retribution, but to potential criminal prosecution under both federal and local law. But that doesn't answer the entire question. Indeed, in the 1973 movie The Paper Chase, the protagonist Harvard Law student breaks into the law library with a friend to satisfy his curiosity about a contracts professor's unpublished writings. The scenario is not presented as illegal (trespass) or particularly unethical -- indeed, it is almost heroic.

Learned Lesson:

The approach taken by Stanford is, in my opinion, more reasoned and ultimately morally more defensible that that taken by Harvard. It is OK to treat this incident as a black mark against the applicants -- and a major one at that. But an unethical act does not necessarily make an unethical person. It is easy to publicly proclaim your ethical standards on the backs of others -- would Harvard dismiss tenured faculty for a similar breach? Or better yet, disclaim a large grant from a donor who had done the same thing? Probably not. But most ethical breaches in business are likely crimes of opportunity. First you convince yourself that you did nothing wrong, or that what you did was morally justified.

Integrative Questions:

1. Where do morality and ethics end, and criminality begin?

2. What is the appropriate "punishment" for the crime of curiosity coupled with the act of snooping?

3. How should the law and society deal with these individuals, and how do we build a society in cyberspace that is not only legally compliant but moral and ethical?

4. Have we yet established a sufficiently coherent set of rules of right and wrong in cyberspace to pass moral (as opposed to legal) judgment on others?

5. What is the law of cyberspace?

Name of the Chapter: Of Black holes and Decentralized Law-Making in Cyberspace

Quote*: Workers were offered a means of claiming authorship and receiving bonuses for useful ideas. To promote worker participation in innovation, 'complex brigades' of workers, engineers, and others were assembled to draft blueprints, test solutions, and refine original ideas. Several mass organizations mobilized large voluntary support networks to help worker-innovators overcome the bureaucratic obstacles to success. ... Capitalist management and product design aims to limit and channel the little initiative that remains to workers and consumers. Their margin of maneuver is reduced to occasional tactical gestures. But the enlargement of margin of maneuver in a socialist trajectory of development would lead to voluntary cooperation in the coordination of effort. (Feenberg, 2002)*

Lesson Expectation:

The Internet has gone through the process of metamorphosis to become something much more transcendent and abstract called the Cyberspace. In this cybernetic space, virtually no rules and no limits exist. Even human attain an ever ability to escape from the prison of the bodies and be free. Different from its sci-fi origins, cyberspace embraces ambiguity and contingency, one can navigate and control the interface but not the space, and the path they take in cyberspace.

Review:

A more effective way to facilitate the "just ignore it" strategy is to filter or block spam through technological means. Filtering works by configuring the Mail Filter Agent (MFA) to the automatically delete unwanted spam based on pre-set rules. Filtering can be done by end users at the Mail User Agent (MUA) or by the email service providers at the Mail Storage Agent (MSA).

End user filtering however is not particularly effective. As spammers rarely use the same sender's address twice, filtering by identifying the sender is hardly successful. ESP-level filtering may yield a better result. When a spam has been identified, the ESP could use evoke his MFA to scan the MSA for the spam and delete it, saving users the anguish of downloading it.

Blocking is the refusal of servers to allow relaying of emails coming from certain IP addresses. Blocking are normally done by the email service providers at the Mail Transport

Agent (MTA) level. Collective efforts to maintain a Real-time Black hole List (RBL) has proved to be effective in blocking spam at its source.

A black hole list is a list of IP addresses which are known to assist or friendly to spammers.

Under this system, a receiving MTA server will first check the RBL for the connecting IP address. If the IP address of the sender matches one on the list, then the connection gets dropped before any traffic from the spammer gets through.
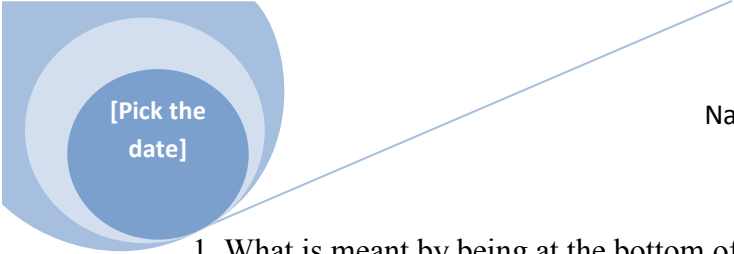
However, of late use of black hole lists seems be considered illegal by some courts. In a recent case in New Zealand, a high court has issued an injunction against the administrator of a black hole list, the Open Relay Behavioral Modification System (ORBS), for including one Xtra's IP address in its black hole list.

Lesson Learned:

Cyberspace allows for an "imitation indistinguishable from the 'real thing,' yet completely separate from it." Compensatory heteropias are ordered, perfect, and meticulous. Cyberspace does not adequately protect users from becoming spectacles; rather, it focuses their "gaze away from its own vulnerability and toward others as spectacle." Whereas the flâneur is an impartial, unobserved observer, independent from the scene he/she witnesses; the gawker is not independent, "disappears, absorbed by the external world," and becomes an impersonal being. TCP/IP is now a technical cornerstone of global telecommunications networks, as it makes it possible for networks that run on different physical media, and that use networking standards to communicate with each other. The Internet cannot be completely censored; however, its censorship depends on local configurations and routing protocols. Both of these are affected by the privatization of the Internet backbone.

Integrative Questions:

1. Could any scholar imagine being deprived of the right to reference his or her past work after leaving a particular institution?

2. Can technological solutions solve the spam problem?

3. What harm, if any, could they cause to innocent parties?

4. Even if they do harm innocent parties, should we still use these technological solutions?

5. Do content or technology companies have the right to control content that consumers purchase and use in the privacy of their own homes?

Name of the Chapter: Fahrenheit 451.2: Is Cyberspace Burning?

Quote: *Any content-based regulation of the Internet, no matter how benign the purpose, could burn the global village to roast the pig." U.S. Supreme Court majority decision, Reno v. ACLU (June 26, 1997)*

Lesson Expectation:

To begin with, the notion that citizens should "self-rate" their speech is contrary to the entire history of free speech in America. A proposal that we rate our online speech is no less offensive to the First Amendment than a proposal that publishers of books and magazines rate each and every article or story, or a proposal that everyone engaged in a street corner conversation rate his or her comments. But that is exactly what will happen to books, magazines, and any kind of speech that appears online under a self-rating scheme.

Review:

The ACLU has always favored providing Internet users, especially parents, with more information. We welcomed, for example, the American Library Association's announcement at the White House summit of The Librarian's Guide to Cyberspace for Parents and Kids, a "comprehensive brochure and Web site combining Internet terminology, safety tips, site selection advice and more than 50 of the most educational and entertaining sites available for children on the Internet."

In Reno v. ACLU, we noted that Federal and state governments are already vigorously enforcing existing obscenity, child pornography, and child solicitation laws on the Internet. In addition, Internet users must affirmatively seek out speech on the Internet; no one is caught by surprise.

In fact, many speakers on the Net provide preliminary information about the nature of their speech. The ACLU's site on America Online, for example, has a message on its home page announcing that the site is a "free speech zone." Many sites offering commercial transactions on the Net contain warnings concerning the security of Net information. Sites containing sexually explicit material often begin with a statement describing the adult nature of the material. Chat

rooms and newsgroups have names that describe the subject being discussed. Even individual e-mail messages contain a subject line.

The preliminary information available on the Internet has several important components that distinguish it from all the ratings systems discussed above: (1) it is created and provided by the speaker; (2) it helps the user decide whether to read any further; (3) speakers who choose not to provide such information are not penalized; (4) it does not result in the automatic blocking of speech by an entity other than the speaker or reader before the speech has ever been viewed. Thus, the very nature of the Internet reveals why more speech is always a better solution than censorship for dealing with speech that someone may find objectionable.

Lesson Learned:

It is not too late for the Internet community to slowly and carefully examine these proposals and to reject those that will transform the Internet from a true marketplace of ideas into just another mainstream, lifeless medium with content no more exciting or diverse than that of television.

Civil libertarians, human rights organizations, librarians and Internet users, speakers and providers all joined together to defeat the CDA. We achieved a stunning victory, establishing a legal framework that affords the Internet the highest constitutional protection. We put a quick end to a fire that was all but visible and threatening. The fire next time may be more difficult to detect and extinguish.

Integrative Questions:

1. What are the problems with user-based blocking software in the home?

2. How do Internet Rating System work?

3. Is cyberspace burning?

4. What is Fahrenheit?

5. What is cyberspace?

Name of the Chapter: Filtering Internet in the USA: Is Free Speech Denied?

Quote: *To give up the fight, without exhausting our defenses, could cost the surrender of our "soul". (Leo Tolstoy)*

Lesson Expectation:

Irresponsible writing or dispersion of personal views is one of the objectionable aspects of the internet. Treasures of the Internet believe in the principle that anyone who has something to say must be willing to stand by it. Otherwise, a person does not deserve the right to participate in a public forum.

Review:

Advocating free speech and opposing censorship are very difficult issues to deal with -- partly because many members of our society have forgotten that the freedom to speak our mind also requires the responsibility to be sensitive to the feelings and rights of others. We forgot that we exist not solely as individuals but also as members of a community.

Invasion of our privacy is motivated mainly by the increasing competition among various entities who view us mainly as consumers of their products or services.

All those freebies that we get from the internet -- free e-mail, calendars, webpages, etc. -- are in exchange for more invaluable information, the most important details about our person. It has become such an economic necessity to know information about individuals such that "data gathering (or mining) and selling of information" is one of the booming sectors (if not the backbone) of the internet economy.

If you consider these "trade-offs", what we assume to be free (e-mails, webpages, etc.), in fact, comes at a much greater price -- the lost of our freedom to control how the most intimate details about our humanity is used. The greater tragedy is that we have given up our privacy, without much of a fight.

The Internet is still at its infancy; and yet, if you look closely, you will find that the "800-pound gorillas" in each sector of the industry want to annihilate the competition.

In many instances, the strategy worked to the detriment of the consumer. Many internet sites may no longer be available to you because of self-serving monopolistic collusions among these giants to get a greater share of the market. Some search-engines nowadays would place at the top of your search results the names of companies that have paid them "fees" to be given such priority.

Lesson Learned:

If some forces in our society will have their way, they would want to take our right to free choice. In fact, to a certain extent, these forces have succeeded -- many of the search engines nowadays employ some sort of "filtering" -- so that many sites may not be accessible to you already, without your knowledge.

The "guardians of morality" are the main advocates of censorship; but even some of the more liberal forces in our society can be guilty in advocating for censorship. [On the other hand, even I sometimes find it difficult to accept the stance of ACLU to defend some "unpopular groups", even if I know that in principle they are correct in doing so.]

Integrative Questions:

1. What is freedom of speech?

2. What is trade-off?

3. What is Internet?

4. What is privacy?

5. What is treasure of the Internet?

Name of the Chapter: Censorship: The Internet and the Child Pornography Law of 1996: A Critique

Quote: the only ground on which intervention is justified is to prevent harm to others; the individual's own good is not a sufficient justification. (Easton 1998).

Lesson Expectation:

Before discussing pornography on the Internet, it is useful to discuss what is meant by the term pornography. Defining pornography is complicated mainly because the way it is used in common language or defined in dictionaries is much different than the legal definition of the term.

Review:

The most important development in the United States in regards to censorship and the Internet has been the *Communications Decency Act* (*CDA*). The *CDA* was voted overwhelmingly into law in 1996, and made it a criminal offense to send "indecent material by the Internet into others computers" (Wilkins 1997). The law was attached to the *Telecommunications Reform Act* of 1996 and passed by congress on February 1st of the same year. It was signed by President Clinton the following week. On the same day the bill was signed the American Civil Liberties Union filed suit in Philadelphia on the ground that that the statute banned speech protected by the First Amendment and subjected the Internet to restrictions that were out of line with regulations faced by other mediums (Wilkins 1997). After an injunction suspending the enactment of the law was passed in the US District Court, the case of Reno v. ACLU proceeded to the US Supreme Court. On June 26, 1997, the Court voted unanimously that the act was a violation of the First Amendment (Wilkins 1997).

One way to evaluate this case is by trying to find an existing communications medium that could serve as an analogy for the Internet and using its treatment as a precedent (Simon 1998). In Reno V. ACLU, the government argued that broadcast media was a good analogy and the plaintiffs argued that the "dial-a-porn" telephone communications case would be a good analogy (Simon 1998). The implications of these analogies is quite different. If the government

analogy is adopted, then they would have a wide range of powers to censor the Internet,while the plaintiffs analogy would severely limit the ability of government to censor the Internet if it were adopted (Simon 1998). The telephone communications analogy was the one most often cited by the judges in the Supreme Court and in the earlier district court case. The reason for the use of this analogy over the other was the acceptance that clicking on a hyperlink is like dialing a telephone number; in other words, positive steps on the part of a person must be made to access the information (Simon 1998). This analogy also leaves the option open that the Internet could be regulated as a common carrier, that is, as a telephone company (Simon 1998). The various courts' reasoning in this matter was that the "risk of a child accidentally accessing harmfully explicit material on the Internet is quite low." (Simon 1998).

Lesson Learned:

It is important to note that this decision was over pornography, not obscene materials, which have no First Amendment protection. United States common law distinguishes between offensive speech, indecent speech and obscene speech. Indecent Speech has first amendment protection, but can be limited with a compelling government interest (as in the case of minors). However, Obscene speech has no first amendment protections. This was confirmed in the 1957 case of Roth v. United States, which reaffirmed the previous belief that obscenity laws have no implication on the first amendment. However, any ideas with redeeming social importance or literary merit could not be labeled as obscene.

Integrative Question:

1. What is Pornography?

2. What is Communication Decency Act?

3. What is Telecommunication Reform Act?

4. What is child pornography?

5. What are the laws that protect children from pornography?

Name of the Chapter: Pics: Internet Access controls without Censorship

Quote: *The nation's most widely read newsweekly got snookered or, more precisely, snookered itself in a frenzy to beat the competition with a racy cover story about pornography on the Internet.*

Lesson Expectation:

Much of the literature on such endeavors is pitched in terms of 'technologies of freedom', with an expectation that public-spirited experts in advanced economies will provide tools for use by human rights activists and ordinary people in repressive economies.

Review:

There seemed no doubt that the PICS developers were as opposed to censorship of the Net as those opposed to the Communications Decency Act (CDA). The theory was that PICS, in facilitating the development of technologies to empower Net users to control their own access to Net content, and that of their children, would reduce the risk of government censorship. PICS were, many thought, the Net community's savior from censorship.

At a time when attention was focused on the US Communications Decency Act (CDA), the theory was generally accepted without question. Few people stopped to consider the power of the technology; that, in fact, technology which empowers parents to control the access of their children equally empowers governments to control the access of their adult citizens.

Less than twelve months after PICS was announced, indications arose in Australia and shortly thereafter in the UK, that governments would enforce or coerce the use of PICS facilitated systems. The probability of mandatory self-rating and prosecution for inadvertently mislabeling, or failing to label, became obvious. This heralded the beginning of a shift in attitude towards PICS.

Since that time, many of the original PICS advocates have become alarmed by the extent to which PICS makes the Web censor friendly. Increasingly, PICS is said to be the devil.

By late 1997, PICS developers had become less inclined to attempt to gloss over the fact that PICS provides a helpful tool for government censorship. Nevertheless some, if not all, of those people regard the issue as being neither their concern nor responsibility. That, however, is cold comfort to the people who are forced to use the technology they have created.

Lesson learned:

The advantages of a PICS-based system come with the standardized vocabulary and scales which could be imposed on quality judgments. Users would no longer have to interpret the meaning behind a site designated as "cool" or guess how current they could expect a three-star site to be; the quality vocabulary would include scales for these and other quality criteria. PICS quality vocabulary could be adopted by subject gateways as a standard means of evaluating the sites they include. Such an access mechanism would be immediately useful to users, providing a meaningful comparative evaluation of the resources to which they point.

Integrative Question:

1. What is PICS?

2. What is Communication Decency Act?

3. Who is Paul Resnick?

4. What is labeling?

5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of PICS?

Name of the Chapter: Internet Service providers and defamation: new standard of liability

Quote: *Technology is rapidly transforming the information industry. A computerized database is the functional equivalent of a more traditional news vendor, and the inconsistent application of a lower standard of liability to the electronic news distributor such as CompuServe than that which is applied to a public library, book store, or newsstand would impose an undue burden on thefree flow of information.*

Lesson Expectation:

Where there is neither actual knowledge of the defamation nor awareness of any facts or circumstances from which a certain institution could reasonably have been expected to be aware of the defamation, and the institution has taken reasonable care in relation to publication of the statement in question, the defense is likely to be available to the institution. Upon receipt of notice of a claimed defamation, the institution should, of course, remove the posting straight away.

Review:

Providing computers and internet access to students and staff means that responsibility for what they do online can, in certain circumstances, rest with the institution. This Internet Service Provider (ISP) Liability Overview paper considers the extent to which institutions are responsible for content which is made available on their computer systems.

It has been in the highly confrontational area of defamation law where litigation has determined where legal responsibility lies for the online hosting, publishing and possession of unlawful and illegal content.

Defamation is, essentially, concerned with the publication of lies, or untruths and a defamatory statement is one which lowers the claimant in the estimation of right thinking members of society. The general rule of UK defamation law is that the publisher of defamation faces liability and this applies to institutions as publishers in the same way as to any other publisher. So where an institution maintains control over what its users publish, it is likely to be considered a "publisher" of this material for the purposes of defamation.

Liability for a defamatory statement may also be extended to an institution under the principles of vicarious liability or because, in providing online access facilities, the institution is directly liable as a publisher or disseminator of the offending statement.

If the institution exercises any kind of editorial control over the content of its users then the institution is likely to be classified as an author, editor or publisher and will be potentially liable accordingly if the content is defamatory.

Unfortunately, if the institution decides not to monitor its content or respond to complaints, whilst it is not be likely to be classed as a primary publisher it is likely to be treated as not having taken reasonable care in relation to the publication and may therefore be treated as a secondary publisher.

Lesson learned:
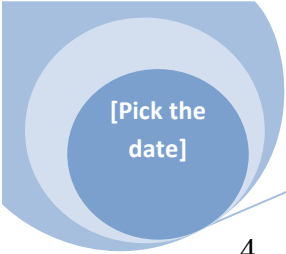
Although it is usually the offenders, as individuals, who would face criminal prosecution or a civil action, an institution could suffer reputational damage if it is not seen to be acting responsibly.

For institutions, as dispersed organizations, and, in an environment where electronic content can change every second, exercising control over the activities of staff and students in terms of what is published by them is likely to prove difficult.

At its simplest, the more control the institution exercises over those who publish and upload information onto websites and online interactive forums, the more likely the institution will be held liable for any injury which those individuals cause.

Integrative Question:

1. What is Internet Services Provider?

2. What is defamation?

3. Should an institution moderate content?

4. How responsible am I going to be if someone libels someone else on my system?

5. When can you knowingly republish defamatory statements without risk of liability?

Name of the Chapter: Intellectual Property, Information and the Common Good

Quote: *It seems that there must be a balance between the legitimate claims of the developers of intellectual products and the public's interest in their widest possible availability.*

Lesson Expectation:

People other than the owners have an interest in intellectual property. For example facts that are commonly accessible cannot be owned by a few individuals just because they record them in a database. As another example, the sharing of design ideas and knowledge can increase efficiency in the integration and interoperation of different products, promote healthy competition, and lead to new ideas and greater creativity.

Review:

Justin Hughes, in his masterful article, "The Philosophy of Intellectual Property" gives two basic justifications for intellectual property rights. The first, which he calls the Lockean justification, is often called the labor theory of property. According to Locke, a person acquires property rights to something by investing labor in it. For example if someone goes out into the forest, cuts down a tree and saws it into firewood, that wood becomes his property. Even though he did not own the tree or the land it was on and did nothing to plant the tree or make it grow, by putting the work into turning the tree into something useful, the product becomes his. He can use it as he wants, whether to sell or to heat his house, and, more importantly, he can exclude others from its use. This theory works well in a commercial environment. Not only does it offer a credible justification for private property, but it also provides incentives for people to work hard and therefore create wealth.

It is interesting that Locke never applied this line of reasoning to intellectual property; but the extension is obvious. It takes much thought, time and effort to create a book, a musical composition, or a computer program. Those who worked to create it have the strongest claim to the benefits of its use, over anyone else who contributed nothing to the project.

The labor theory is often used today, implicitly at least, to justify claims to intellectual property rights. For example software developers who want to discredit "pirates" who use their

products without paying, cite the enormous time and effort that goes into developing a piece of commercial software and the unfairness of others benefiting from it without compensating the developer.
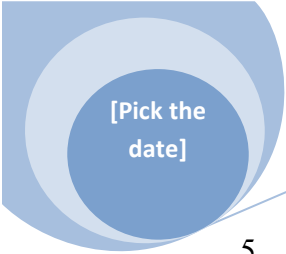
The other justification Hughes discusses is what he calls the Hegelian, or personality theory of intellectual property. In this view an essay, book, musical piece, or other creative work is an act of self-expression or self-realization, and thus is an extension of the creator's person. As such it belongs to the creator, not just as an object of possession, but as a part of the self. Thus basic human freedom demands that creators be able to control what is done with their creations, just as they should be able to determine other aspects of their personal lives. If someone writes a very personal poem for a special friend, for example, it should not be published or, worse yet, sold without the author's consent. That would seem like a violation of the author's person, rather than just an unfair business deal.

Lesson learned:

The personality theory does figure in some current claims to intellectual property. For example, Richard Stallman, hacker supreme and passionate advocate of free software, has copyrighted his Emacs text editor and other parts of the GNU software project. The purpose of the copyright is not so that he can sell it and be compensated for his labor, since he does not believe software should be sold, but to prevent others from selling it. He claims control over the conditions of use and distribution of his code to guarantee that a company does not incorporate it into a product that they then sell for profit. That would be taking Stallman's creative work and using it in a way that subverts his own values, which he sees, quite rightly, as a violation of his person. As another example, a songwriter who is an ardent environmentalist, might object strenuously to one of her songs being used in a commercial for, say, a logging company, even though the company was willing to pay royalties, because she did not want to be personally identified with the company's abuse of the environment.

Integrative Question:

1. What is intellectual property?

2. Who is Justin Hughes?

3. What is Hegelian?

4. What is the philosophy of intellectual property?

5. What is copyright?

Name of the Chapter: Is copyright unethical? An examination of the theories, laws and practices regarding private properties of intellectual work in the United States

Quote: *Not only is the enforcement of copyright more difficult but the non-consumable and non-exclusive nature of intellectual property becomes evident, along with its low marginal cost of reproduction.*

Lesson Expectation:

This calls into question whether the extension of rights is based on an ethical position or in reaction to pressures exerted by those whose profits depend on the protections granted by copyright. Copyright was created as policy not an ethical construct, but many treat the law as if it is, or should be, such a construct. Copyright law as currently constituted does not appear to have a consistent ethical basis or to provide a consistent policy to promote learning and the useful arts.

Review:

Copyright, in as much as it attempts to balance the interests of creators and society could be considered based on ethics. However, while such ethical considerations might have been present in the minds of those who crafted copyright law they were never stated either in the Constitution or in the law. This discussion becomes more complex when applied to factual works. Copyright has never protected facts or ideas. It only protects expression. Therefore a scholar who has labored for years to research a subject such as Lincoln's death may find his work utilized without credit and have no recourse under law. As the judge observed "Whatever we may think of the ethics of Millard in utilizing various portions of plaintiff's works with only a scant credit reference, or the ethics of the defendant [the publisher] in publishing the article after first eliminating the credit reference, we conclude, in view of the findings we must hold there was not a sufficient copying to amount to an infringement." In short, plagiarism may be unethical but it is not illegal if it can be justified by fair use, which does not specify that the source of work used by must be cited.

If copyright does not protect facts it also does not protect labor. While many circuit courts incorrectly interpreted the 1909 Copyright Act as protecting compilations of information based on labor this was clearly found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Feist v. Rural
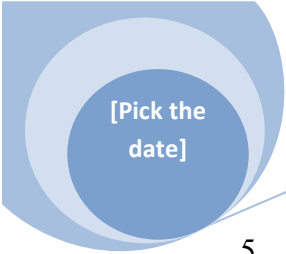
Telephone , which ruled that unoriginal arrangements of facts had no more protection than a single fact. In light of this decision there has been a major effort by information compilers and database developers to have a law passed in the United States that would protect compilations of fact based on labor and investment. The current proposal (H.R. 354, The Collections of Information Privacy Act) would prohibit even legitimate purchasers and subscribers of compilations from using substantial amounts of data in the resource. It would also allow renewal of the protection as long as the compilation received new inputs of either labor or investment. This protection mimics protection already granted in the European Union by the EU Database Directive (European Parliament 1996). This new legislation would not protect the labor of original researchers who discover and interpret facts, since works like articles and monographs would still be protected by copyright as it is now constituted.

Lesson learned:

Once moral rights are recognized as distinct from economic rights a possible way out of the copyright maze presents itself. One could declare that society owns the economic rights of creative works while the author retains the moral rights. Then society, in the form of the United States government would be taking a consistent ethical position even if it choose to craft a policy of providing an inducement to create more works by providing economic incentives in the form of economic copyright protection. Though if one was going to analyze copyright as an inducement to create more works it would be sensible to find out how many more works, if any, were created only because a longer period of copyright protection was available. Surely there are other, and perhaps more effective, means to induce the protection of creative works. However there is a constitutional problem.

Integrative Question:

1. What is copyright?

2. What is Copyright Act 1909?

3. Is copyright unethical?

4. Is it true that copyrights have never protected facts and ideas?

5. What is a property right?

Name of the Chapter: On the Web, Plagiarism Matters More Than Copyright Piracy

Quote: *Few students enter college fully understanding the relationship between plagiarism and the rules about quoting, paraphrasing and documenting material".*

Lesson Expectation:

As scholars are more exposed to the web environment, and use more online resources for research, the need for protections against plagiarism increases. Because of the volatility characteristic of the web environment, it is usually difficult to establish or preserve the provenance. Another concern is that an author may modify the archived primary sources without much effort.

Review:

This section is not written to play down the role of copyright on the Internet. It instead examines the negative effects of plagiarism and copyright piracy, and leads to a conclusion that somehow cyber-plagiarism causes more harm to the society than the infringement of copyright does. There have been many reports of huge losses due to piracy around the world. According to Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia ranked 16th in the world for software piracy with losses totaling $341m in the year of 2003. Other countries' statistics even far exceeded losses experienced by Australia. For instance, the figure is $6,496m in the United States; and is $2,311m in France. However, there are always questions about the reliability and the precision of those figures as they are usually exaggerated. An example is that a common Chinese who buys a pirated American CD at the price of $0.50 may not pay $20 for the original copy (Lessig, 2004). Thus the publishers or the owners of the works may not suffer losses from such pirates.

Lessing also stated that from 1999 to 2001, about 803 million CDs were sold; but more than 2,100 million CDs were downloaded for free. Thus about 2.6 times the total number of CDs sold are pirated, but the sale revenue fell by only 6.7 percent for that period. The above figures show that to some extend, the harms that piracy bring are not as critical as the owners claimed. In other words, the potential losses that industries suffer from piracy are usually not as much as they are reported. Moreover, while copyright infringement only causes direct harms to the producers or the authors, plagiarism harm the whole society. If plagiarism is not under control,

the academic integrity will be seriously damaged. It can also lead to very severe consequences. For a student, plagiarism may result in failing grade for an assignment or even dismissal from a course, as in the above case study. For a professional, it can lead to a ruined reputation or the loss of one's job. And in case intellectual integrity is seriously violated, the reputation of a whole organization or institution can also be destroyed.

Plagiarism presents claims without any trace to their provenance. This is a form of cheating the public which is similar to creating false histories. It is easy to see that copyright piracy just harms the owner alone and for some limited period of time. While plagiarism harms all the readers and the whole academic and journalistic communities, and the negative effects may last very long or they even cannot be solved. Thus, plagiarism should be avoided and prevented even without the presence of the victimized author (Snapper, 1999).
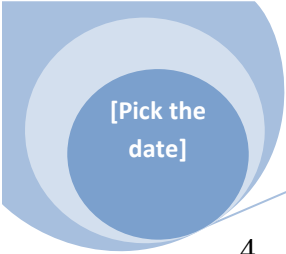
Not only the plagiarist but also other academia and the whole public community suffer from plagiarism harms. When one plagiarizers starts to gain advantage of others, he/she treats unfairly those who obey the rules.

Lesson learned:

The Internet has greatly reduced the efforts to plagiarize among students and scholars. The integrity of the Internet and academic communities is severely damaged. The main reason why students get away with internet plagiarism is that we lack of resources to monitor cheating, and the examiners have to mark too many papers thus cannot give enough attention to each submitted work. Tools that provide automatic detection of plagiarized works can greatly improve the situation. Therefore, computer professionals can provide great help. Firstly, they can implement new algorithm and create new effective software to identify plagiarized papers. Software's which can detect plagiarism in students' works have proved to be effective.

Integrative Question:

1. Why do students plagiarized?

2. What are the harmful effects of plagiarism?

3. How to combat plagiarism?

4. What are the laws implemented to prevent plagiarism?

5. What is cyber-plagiarism?

Name of the Chapter: Towards a Theory of Privacy for the Information Age

Quote: *"Our revolution will not be in gathering data—don't look for TV cameras in your bedroom—but in analyzing the information that is already willingly shared".*

Lesson Expectation:

While philosophical theories have long acknowledged the relationship between privacy and information about persons, and have argued for limits on allowable practices of information gathering, analyzing, and sharing as a means of protecting privacy, their efforts have primarily applied to intimate and sensitive information. While not denying the importance of protecting intimate and sensitive information, this paper insists that theories of privacy should also recognize the systematic relationship between privacy and information that is neither intimate nor sensitive and is drawn from public spheres.

Review:

In the unfolding of recent developments in information technology, and especially comprehensive digital electronic networks, there is another means by which information may be harvested. In contemporary, technologically advanced societies, it is commonplace for large sectors of populations to participate, in varying degrees, in electronically networked - interactions. Governments, as well as individual and institutional agents of the private sector, encourage such participation by their explicit expressions of approval, by progressively increasing the ease of access, as well as speed and declining prices (for example, through the World Wide Web), and at the same time creating the possibility for more and more to be done by electronic means. Once in the electronic sphere, the tracks of people's activities may be recorded directly into electronic databases. Electronic transactions, even carefree meanderings (popularly referred to as "browsing" and "surfing") may be captured and recorded.

Information like email addresses, system characteristics, and a trail of network-based activities are not only effortlessly recorded, but easily combined with information from the physical world. In this activity information technology is doubly implicated as it acts as the medium for transactions as well as repository for the information.

Lesson learned:

Although Hunter, in the passage quoted earlier, may have understated the extent that the sheer growth in data gathering affects privacy and the extent to which technological means allows intrusion into and surveillance of even private, enclosed spaces, he accurately predicted not only that analysis of information will be a major source of privacy invasion, but that because the information analyzed is willingly shared, people are, in some sense, complicit in the violation of their own privacy. Accordingly, although the traditional topics covered by philosophical discussions remain important both for their historical significance and their present urgency and seriousness, they no longer cover the full extent of a need for privacy protection in our information age where the practice of public surveillance, record keeping, and information analysis seems to be growing not only without apparent limit but so completely out of the control of those who are its subjects.

Integrative Question:

1. What are the theories of privacy?

2. What is World Wide Web?

3. What is privacy?

4. What is information technology?

5. What is the systematic relationship between privacy and information?

Name of the Chapter: The Structure of Rights in Directive 95/46/ec

Quote: *Initially, the European Union did not see the need to regulate personal data protection in national, specific legal acts. The European Commission just postulated for the Convention no. 108 of the Council of 1982 to be ratified by the Member States.*

Lesson Expectation:

The issue of personal data protection is referred to also in many other international acts, but not as complex as the mentioned ones. It is important that the directive be understood further before its implementation. Furthermore, the reason it was established was also important to understand its birth.

Review:

In 1990 works on relevant directive were started. They resulted in the issuance of Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 (95/46/EC) on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data. The deadline for its implementation in the legal orders of Member States was set for 23 October 1998.

However, with time discrepancies in legislations of particular EU Member States caused the need to harmonize them. The fundamental task to be fulfilled by this regulation was to ensure minimum and at the same time uniform for Member States level of protection of personal data collected in the filing systems and to ensure a free flow of personal data between Member States. The performance of the second task is an essential condition of ensuring, at next stage, a free flow of goods, services and persons between Community states, which each time involves the need to transfer personal data.

Lesson Learned:

The new Constitution of 1997 was the first one to guarantee the protection of personal data in Poland. It's Art. 47 guaranteed citizens the right to privacy and Art. 51 guaranteed each person the right to the protection of his/her information.

However, international obligations of Poland related to the EU accession resulted in the need to ensure personal data such protection as the one guaranteed by the EU Member States on their territories. All European acts were based on or adjusted to the Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Integrative Question:

1. What is directive 95/46/ec?
2. What is the importance of the directive 95/46/ec?
3. When was the directive established?
4. When was the directive amended?
5. What is privacy?

Name of the Chapter: Toward and Approach to privacy in public: Challenges of Information technology

Quote*: "People have, and it is important that they maintain, different relationships with different people.*

Lesson Expectation:

This article urges a conception of privacy that would extend consideration to all information, including information gathered in so-called public realms. If successful, it would also block two misleading assumptions that both implicitly and explicitly have been invoked by those who would justify compilation of complex databases of non-intimate information.

Review:

Let us consider what might be meant by a category of information for which "anything goes." What might this category include? How might we define it? One possibility is to define the category of public information in terms of a category we understand more directly; namely, that of a public place. Accordingly, public information would include any information observed and recorded in a public place, in keeping with Reiman's suggestion that the social practice of privacy "does not assert a right never to be seen even on a crowded street. It would be reasonable to conclude, therefore, that information harvested in a public place is "up for grabs" and not covered by norms of privacy.

This proposal would only work if at least two things hold: one, that judgment confirms the inference from public space to public information; and another, judgments about information are indeed derivable from judgments about the nature of the place. It is not clear, however, that either of these hold. In the first place, the idea that we judge information to be public merely because it is acquired in a public arena is readily challenged. Consider Schoeman's remarks, Just because something happens in public does not mean it becomes a public fact: the Central Park rape occurred in public as did the trial of the accused, but the victim maintains a measure of privacy as to her identity. In less dramatic cases, the notion of civil inattention directs us to the same realization.

Lesson Learned:

Existing theories that limit the scope of privacy to a personal zone or to intimate and sensitive information fail to capture elements of common real-world judgments. Public reaction to Lotus Marketplace: Households and similar computerized databases of non-sensitive information indicate that, by contrast, our common notion of privacy is not thus limited. The power of computers and networks to gather and synthesize information exposes individuals to the scrutiny of others in unprecedented ways. Although guarding the intimate realm against unwarranted invasion is an important aspect of protecting privacy, information technology indicates a need for a more inclusive theory. Neglecting the broader sphere will rob from people the ease and comfort of anonymity as they stroll through actual town squares as well as electronic town squares, conduct trade, socialize, and engage in political and recreational activity both on and off line. It will deprive them of privacy in public.

Integrative Question:

1. Who is Helen Nissembaum?

2. What is public realm?

3. What is private realm?

4. What is lotus marketplace?

5. What, according to Nissenbaum, is wrong with current theories of privacy?

Name of the Chapter: Kdd, Privacy, Individuality, and fairness

Quote: *However this may be, one can be sure that the profiles will be used more and more as a basis for policy-making by public and private organizations. Although many uses of the products of KDD are morally acceptable, and even desirable, many other possible applications are at odds with commonly held values regarding the individuality of human persons.*

Lesson Expectation:

The lesson will broaden the definition of privacy. Furthermore it will also, signifies the importance of fairness and privacy. It will inherently define KDD.
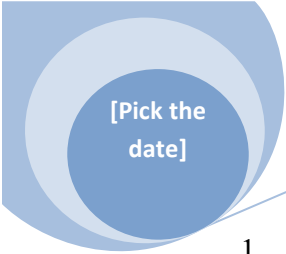
Review:

The KDD is the enormous scale on which data can be processed and profiles can be produced. Relatively new. Also, are the ever-growing possibilities of discovering hitherto unnoticed relationships between characteristics and features of persons, created by KDD. This also creates ample opportunities of covering up or hiding the use of certain delicate pieces of information. On the basis of a statistical correlation between the ownership of a certain kind of car and belonging to a high-risk group for a certain disease, an insurance company could, for instance, allocate its health insurance according to the type of car owned by a candidate. The company would then be able to select candidate without asking or checking for their health condition and prospects; it would not arouse the suspicion of selecting on the basis of health criteria. This possibility may be used in countries where selection on the basis of health is forbidden for health insurance.

Lesson Learned:

The only way to protect individuals against the possible negative consequences of the use of group profiles based on personal information in the broad sense lies in a careful assessment of the ways in which the profiles are in fact used and can be used. By meticulously investigating and evaluating these applications, one may hope to find starting points for restrictions of the purposes for which these data and profiles may be produced and applied.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is KDD?

2. What is privacy?

3. What is individuality?

4. What is fairness?

5. What is categorical privacy?

Name of the Chapter: Data Mining and Privacy

Quote: *What is needed … is a machine-to-machine protocol for negotiating privacy protection. The user sets her preferences once – specifies how she would negotiate privacy and what she is willing to give up – and from that moment on, when she enters a site, the site and her machine negotiate. Only if the machines can agree the site will be able to obtain her personal data.*

Lesson Expectation:

This paper has explored the concept of privacy related to data mining. As Moor notes, data privacy is not determined by the content of data, but by situations where the data are collected, mined, processed, and exchanged.

Review:

While concerns about personal privacy existed before the era of the Internet, several survey results mentioned above indicate that new technology enlarges those privacy concerns. It seems that new technology such as computing, communication, and network has intensified the debate over privacy concerns already introduced before. The Internet, in particular, has made it possible for certain existing privacy threats to occur on a broader scale.

On the one hand, privacy concerns, while not originating from the Internet, can be enhanced by the Internet. On the other hand, certain specific concerns, which not possible before, now can be made possible by the Internet. For example, data collection had existed before the Internet was invented, but it has been "enhanced" by the Internet. On the other hand, the use of Internet cookies for data-gathering is "Internet-specific" techniques. Strictly speaking, data mining is not so much "Internet-specific" as "Internet-enhanced" techniques. Techniques for exchanging and mining personal data occurred before the Internet era.

Cavoukian points out that one of the purposes of data mining is to map the unexplored terrain of the Internet, which means that the Internet is becoming an emerging frontier for data mining. Thus, when we consider privacy threats related to data mining, it is important to explore

what characteristics of the Internet facilitate the process of data mining and how data mining with the Internet can exacerbate privacy.

Lesson Learned:

In order to determine whether personal data currently available to data mining should be restricted, however, two points should be considered; one is fairness and the other is openness in consent. First, because data subjects are often "not informed" during the data collection or data mining, sometimes it is impossible for them to set up a new normatively private situation regarding the data. Secondly, because the personal data that data subjects may have willingly granted for use in one context is often subsequently mined for another context different from the original situation. This brings about issues related to unauthorized consent.

Integrative Question:

1. What is data mining?

2. What is privacy?

3. Who is Ann Cavoukian?

4. What are the purposes of data mining?

5. What are the advantages of data mining?

Name of the Chapter: A Politics of Intellectual Property: Environmentalism for the net

Quote: *"With air pollution there was, for example, a desire of the people living in Denver to see the mountains again.*

Lesson Expectation:

Environment is important to mankind. This article will review how the environment should be preserved for the benefits of the mankind. It will also tackle issues about politics that support environmentalism.

Review:

Ecology and welfare economics were extremely important for the environmental movement. They helped to provide its agenda, its rhetoric and the perception of common interest underneath its coalition politics. Even more interestingly, for my purposes, those ideas -- which began as inaccessible, scientific or economic concepts, far from popular discourse -- were brought into the mainstream of American politics. This did not happen easily or automatically. Popularizing complicated ideas is hard work. There were brilliant books like Silent Spring and A Sand County Almanac, television discussions, documentaries on Love Canal or the California kelp beds, op-ed pieces in newspapers and pontificating experts on TV. Environmental groups both shocking and staid played their part, through the dramatic theatre of a Greenpeace protest, or the tweedy respectability of the Audubon society. Where once the idea of "The Environment" was seen as a mere abstraction, something that couldn't stand against the concrete benefits brought by a particular piece of development, it came to be an abstraction with both the force of law and of popular interest behind it.

To me, this suggests a strategy for the future of the politics of intellectual property. In both areas, we seem to have the same recipe for failure in the structure of the decision-making process. Decisions in a democracy are made badly when they are primarily made by and for the benefit of a few stake-holders. It is a matter of rudimentary political science analysis or public choice theory to say that democracy works badly when the gains of a particular action can be captured by a relatively small and well-identified group while the losses even if larger in aggregate are low-level effects spread over a larger, more inchoate group. (This effect is only

intensified when the transaction costs of identifying and resisting the change are high.) Think of the costs and benefits of acid rain producing power-generation or less serious, but surely similar in form the costs and benefits of retrospectively increasing copyright term limits on works for which the copyright had already expired, pulling them back out of the public domain. There are obvious benefits to the heirs and assigns of authors whose copyright has expired, in having the Congress put the fence back up around this portion of the intellectual commons. There are obviously some costs -- for example, to education and public debate -- in not having multiple, competing low cost editions of these works. But these costs are individually small and have few obvious stake-holders to represent them.

Lesson Learned:

Apart from the normal presumption in favor of informed democratic participation in the formation of entire property regimes, I argued that there are particular reasons why this comparative political vacuum is particularly unfortunate. Drawing on some prior work, I claimed that our intellectual property discourse has structural tendencies towards over-protection, rather than under protection. To combat that tendency, as well as to prevent the formation and rebirth of a set of rules crafted by and for the largest stakeholders, I argued that we need a politics of intellectual property.

Integrative Question:

1. What is intellectual property?

2. What is politics?

3. What is environmentalism?

4. What is ecology?

5. What is welfare economics?

Name of the Chapter: Privacy and Varieties of Informational Wrongdoing

Quote*: "Domain-specific standards regulate activities and relationships in specific domains of social life. Individuating by roles, examples of domains include the family, the educational system, the scientific community, the criminal justice system, the medical system, the economic system, the political system, and so forth. Michael Philips*

Learning Expectation:

It will provide awareness of the informational wrongdoing. It will also highlight the varieties of informational wrongdoing. It will also define privacy.

Review:

What is especially offensive to our sense of justice, Walzer argues, is the allocation of goods internal to sphere A on the basis of the distributive logic or the allocation scheme associated with sphere B, second, the transfer of goods across the boundaries of separate spheres and thirdly, the dominance and tyranny of some goods over others. In order to prevent this the 'art of separation' of spheres has to be practiced and 'blocked exchanges' between them have to be put in place. If the art of separation is effectively practiced and the autonomy of the spheres of justice is guaranteed then 'complex equality' is established. One's status in terms of the holdings and properties in one sphere are irrelevant -ceteris paribus- to the distribution of the goods internal to another sphere.

Walzer's analysis also applies to information, I claim. The meaning and value of information is local, and allocative schemes and local practices that distribute access to information should accommodate local meaning and should therefore be associated with specific spheres. Many people do not object to the use of their personal medical data for medical purposes, whether these are directly related to their own personal health affairs, to those of their family, perhaps even to their community or the world population at large, as long as they can be absolutely certain that the only use that is made of it is to cure people from diseases. They do object, however, to their medical data being used to disadvantage them socio-economically, to discriminate against them in the workplace, refuse them commercial services, deny them social benefits, or turn them down for mortgages or political office on the basis of their medical

records. They do not mind if their library search data are used to provide them with better library services, but they do mind if these data are used to criticize their tastes, and character. They would also object to these informational cross-contaminations when they would benefit from them, as when the librarian would advise them a book on low-fat meals on the basis of knowledge of their medical record and cholesterol values, or a doctor poses questions, on the basis of the information that one has borrowed a book from the public library about AIDS.
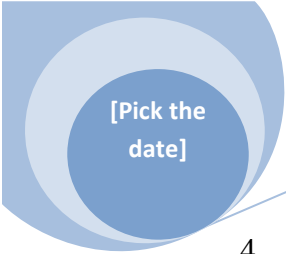
We may thus distinguish another form of informational wrongdoing: "informational injustice", that is, disrespect for the boundaries of what we may refer to, following Michael Walzer, as 'spheres of justice' or 'spheres of access'. I think that what is often seen as a violation of privacy is oftentimes more adequately construed as the morally inappropriate transfer of data across the boundaries of what we intuitively think of as separate "spheres of justice" or "spheres of access."

Lesson Learned:

I think that philosophical theories of privacy which account for its importance in terms of the moral autonomy, i.e. the capacity to shape our own moral biographies, to reflect on our moral careers, to evaluate and identify with our own moral choices, without the critical gaze and interference of others and a pressure to conform to the 'normal' or socially desired identities, provides us with a bridging concept between the privacy notion and a liberalist conception of the self. Such a construal of privacy's importance, or core value, will limit the range of application of the privacy concept, but may invigorate its value, if the underlying conception of the self should be vindicated. Privacy, conceived along these lines, would only provide protection to the individual in his quality of a moral person engaged in self-definition and self-improvement against the normative pressures.

Integrative Question:

1. What is informational injustice?

2. What is informational inequality?

3. What is privacy?

4. Define the spheres of justice.

5. Define the spheres of access.

Name of the Chapter: Defining the boundaries of Computer Crime: Piracy, Break-ins, and Sabotage in Cyberspace.

Quote: *The Council of Europe, the 41-nation body of which the United States is an observer, has been working on a draft treaty on cyber crime for several years. If adopted as currently drafted, the treaty would ensure that confidentiality, integrity, and availability offenses were outlawed in all signatory nations to the treaty, an extremely significant step forward in policing these crimes.*

Learning Expectation:

The development of a simple, widely agreed-upon definition of computer crime among law enforcement may form the first step in counting computer crimes. This definition would help police to communicate more effectively about these offenses and begin to accurately assess the prevalence of criminal victimization.

Review:

The earliest work in computer security provides a good foundation upon which police can build such a definition. Traditionally, all computer security efforts have sought to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information systems.

Confidentiality in computer systems prevents the disclosure of information to unauthorized persons. Individuals, who trespass into another person's computer system or exceed their own authority in accessing certain information, violate the legitimate owner's right to keep private information secret. Crimes that violate the confidentiality of computer systems include "unauthorized access crimes" as defined by Title 18, U.S.C. Section 103 because breaking into a computer begins with unauthorized access to an information system, many believe this represents the foundational computer crime offense.

Integrity of electronically stored information ensures that no one has tampered with it or modified it without authorization. Thus, any no sanctioned corruption, impairment, or modification of computer information or equipment constitutes an attack against the integrity of that information. Many of the malicious hacking activities, such as computer viruses, worms, and

Trojan horses, fall within this category. The same is true for individuals who purposefully change or manipulate data either for profit or some other motivation, such as revenge, politics, terrorism, or merely for the challenge.

Availability of computer data indicates the accessibility of the information and that its associated programs remain functional when needed by the intended user community. A variety of attacks, such as the often-cited denial of service incidents, constitute a set of criminal activities that interferes with the availability of computer information.

Together, computer crime incidents that attack the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of digital information or services constitute an extremely precise and easily understood foundational definition of computer crime. In effect, these offenses might represent "pure-play" computer crimes because they involve a computer system as the direct target of the attack.

Lesson Learned:

These three types of crimes should form the basis for an internationally agreed-upon definition of computer crime. In reality, they already are becoming the definition of computer crime because each state has some law that prohibits these offenses. Furthermore, an analysis of penal legislation in nearly 50 nations suggests that at least one-half of those countries surveyed-- including most industrialized nations--had laws in place or legislation pending that prohibited crimes affecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of a computer. A variety of international organizations also support legislative efforts prohibiting pure-play computer crimes. Groups, such as the United Nations, the 08, the Council of Europe, the OECD, and Interpol, each have delineated confidentiality, integrity, and availability offenses as forming the minimum basis of proscribed computer criminal behavior.

Integrative Question:

1. Define computer crime?
2. What are the three types of crime?

3. What is a crime in general?
4. Define integrity.
5. Define confidentiality.

Name of the Chapter: Terrorism or Civil Disobedience: Toward a Hacktivist Ethic

Quote: *It is not entirely clear why it makes a moral difference as to whether an act of civil disobedience is open, but I think the following considerations bear on the issue. To begin, someone who breaks the law breaches the public peace and contributes to a public sense of vulnerability and insecurity; if someone is hacking into machines all around me, I respond with feelings of vulnerability and insecurity – feelings that are fairly characterized as constituting an injury. The openness of an act of civil disobedience signals to the public that the breach of the public peace is exceptional and need not give rise to feelings of vulnerability and insecurity. Moreover, the acceptance of responsibility for the act conclusively signals that the act is motivated by a principled stand – one for which the agent is prepared to accept some inconvenience.*

Learning Expectation:

Though this issue is frequently conflated with the issue of whether it is morally permissible for individuals to engage in civil disobedience, the two are distinct issues. There might be any number of reasons why the state should tolerate an act that is morally impermissible. For example, lying is presumptively impermissible, but the social costs of enforcing perfect honesty (including those to privacy) seem to militate decisively against attempting to prohibit all instances of dishonesty.

Review:

There is another important moral issue regarding civil disobedience, namely the issue of whether the state *should,* as a moral matter, punish unjustified acts of civil disobedience. Here it is crucial to note that the claim that it is permissible for a legitimate state to punish unjustified acts of civil disobedience does not imply that it is obligated to do so – or even that it should do so.

This raises the question of whether, and under what circumstances, a morally legitimate state should punish unjustified (as opposed to justified) acts of civil disobedience. Proponents of
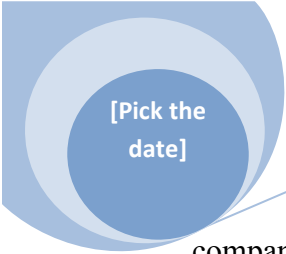
civil disobedience have offered a number of reasons for thinking that the law should not, as a general matter, punish even unjustified acts of civil disobedience. First, acts of civil disobedience, even unjustified ones, can call attention to laws that ought to be changed because they are unjust or because they lack sufficient support among citizens. Like any other form of speech, acts of civil disobedience can promote moral dialogue and debate, which conduces to the benefit of all.

Second, the motivation for committing an act of civil disobedience is typically a laudable one. Since acts of civil disobedience are characteristically motivated by conscience, it is not entirely clear what the legitimating point of punishment would be. One might think, for example, that someone who commits an act of civil disobedience does not need to be either rehabilitated or segregated for the protection of other people (which are claimed to be two legitimating points of punishment). Further, one might think that persons apt to commit *open* acts of civil disobedience are willing to accept a proportional punishment and even court such punishment and hence cannot be deterred by the threat of punishment.

Third, proponents maintain that acts of civil disobedience do not typically result in morally significant harm to other persons. A sit-in at a local restaurant might inconvenience other patrons, but minor inconvenience does not justify punishing participants. Indeed, according to the proponent, the benefits of civil disobedience greatly outweigh the costs; and for this reason should not be punished.

Lesson Learned:

None of these arguments is successful in justifying the general claim that civil disobedience ought not to be punished. For starters, it is true that civil disobedience can stimulate debate and presumably open minds, but it is also true that civil disobedience can close them as well because civil disobedience is not merely speech. Someone who commits an act of civil disobedience runs the risk of alienating people and thereby closing channels that would otherwise be available for debate. I doubt, for example, that anyone who burned flags in the U.S.

to protest laws that prohibited flag-burning did much to change the minds of those who supported those laws. I suspect that such behavior led supporters of laws prohibiting flag-burning to believe that stiffer penalties should be authorized for violating those of laws. Unlike the act of giving a reasoned argument, acts of civil disobedience are likely to alienate many members of the community.

Integrative Questions:

1. What's hacking?

2. What are the laws for hacking?

3. Are the laws being implemented effective?

4. What is civil disobedience?

5. What is moral?

Name of the Chapter: Web Security and Privacy: An American Perspective

Quote: *Security, at least with regards to computing, seems to be a more straightforward concept than privacy. There are different areas and topics of security ranging from national and military security to the security of one's personal belongings. The topic of this paper, computer or information systems security can have an influence on many of these.*

Lesson Expectation:

The paper will start with a review of the literature on privacy and security, which will support the contention that these are ethical concepts. In a subsequent step it will discuss the concept of ideology and critical research. This will lead to a critical discourse analysis of a text from a commercial software vendor, which will provide evidence of the ideological use of the terms privacy and security.

Review:

Briefly, the intersection of privacy and security is a conceptual muddle and consequently characterized by policy vacuums. For this reason (Moor, 1985; 2000; 2004) as well as the importance the issue has for our individual and social existence, privacy and security can be viewed as ethical questions. At the same time the area attracts a large amount of attention from the commercial sector because it has the potential to determine the success or failure of many business ventures, most obviously e-commerce activities. The location of privacy and security on the fault line of a variety of discourses is one of the reasons for some of the problematic use of the concepts that this paper will discuss. The main argument of the paper is that privacy and security are often described in terms of ethics and therefore taken to be of an ethical nature. At the same time, they are used by commercial organizations to promote their particular, usually financial but often also political, objectives. This paper will argue that this is problematic because the commercial use of the terms privacy and security promotes a particular ideology and uses the ethical recognition of the concepts to limit critical discourses.

Lesson Learned:

A main argument for the moral quality of security is thus based on individual needs and perceptions as well as the impact of security on interaction. However, there are also aggregate issues of security which have a moral side. Security in computing is a major cost factor with estimates of overall cost of security (or lack thereof) varying widely but always ranging in the billions of Dollars, Euros, Pounds etc. Such costs are of course a moral issue from a utilitarian point of view and they also prevent society from investing these resources in other worthy causes. Security issues also play a large role in computer crime and digital forensics. The ubiquity of computing in modern society renders them an important ingredient of many types of. Hacking and viruses are a major concern. Apart from economic issues they raise, they are also related to criminal activities and breaches of criminal law are generally viewed as being morally problematic. Another moral issue on the social level is that security can be seen as an externality. Externalities and public goods have long been recognized as being important ethical issues of markets.

Integrative Questions:

1. What are the privacy rights defined in the American view of privacy? Which amendments in the constitution provide these rights?

2. What is the major problem with the approach of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) to the Internet?

3. According to Camp, is it possible to protect privacy on the Internet? Why or why not?

4. What are pseudonyms?

5. Are pseudonyms problematic for the privacy and the security on the Web? Why or why not?

Name of the Chapter: The Meaning of Anonymity in an Information Age

Quote: *Beyond the effort it would take to educate toward a more comprehensive understanding, we will need to pursue lines of advocacy. If, as a society, we agree that what is importantly at stake in anonymity is the capacity to be unreachable in certain situations, then we must secure the means to achieve this. This will include a dramatic reversal of current trends in surveillance, as well as a relentless monitoring of the integrity of systems of opaque identifiers.*

Learning Expectation:

Should anonymity be protected in electronic interactions and communications? Would this be a good thing for community, responsibility, free expression, political participation, and personal fulfillment? If so, when and why? These key normative questions probe the value of anonymity in our computerized society and political order.

Review:

Even where fragments of information do not lead to information that is uniquely identifying, people may be identified with a high degree of probability when various properties are compounded to include a smaller and smaller set of individuals who satisfy them all. If an unnamed individual, who regularly contributes to America Online discussion groups for Corvette owners and stamp collectors, reveals that he shops at Safeway, was born on May 4, 1965, graduated from Stanford in 1992, lives in Palo Alto in a three bedroom house appraised at $525,000, is divorced with two children in local public schools, we may be able to identify him without knowing his name. Whereas in the past, the most direct and effective way of getting at a person was through his name, the electronic medium now offers many points of entry, some of which may be even more effective than a name. (Note close parallels to two of Gary Marx's categories of identification, namely, identification through distinctive appearance or behavior patterns, and identification through social categories. (Marx, 1998)) Marketers use these techniques to track suitable targets to their home addresses by mining databases containing a diverse range of transactional information about them.

The power of information technology to extract or infer identity from non-identifying signs and information has been inventively applied by literary scholars to settling disputes and

unraveling mysteries of authorship -- say, to discover whether it was Shakespeare who wrote a given sonnet. These scholars infer authorship by comparing the stylistic and lexical features of anonymous text with the known style of authors whose texts have been analyzed along these same dimensions. In a recently publicized case, Donald Foster, a professor of dramatic literature at Vassar College, identified Joe Klein as the author of the controversial political novel Primary Colors. (Pristin, 1997), published anonymously. Foster also helps law-enforcement officials identify extortionists and kidnappers by analyzing what they have written.

Lesson Learned:

Beyond what we can figure out, there is a great deal to learn about the linkages that exist that may potentially undermine the possibility of anonymity (and pseudonymity.) In general, these linkages establish a correspondence between the sign under which people attempt to act and transact anonymously (or pseudonymously) and information about them that either itself makes people reachable, or links to other signs and information that ultimately link to information that makes them reachable. These revelations of identity may occur by various means. One is by linking the sign under which an anonymous person is acting into a network of information that ultimately leads to the person him or herself. As discussed above, those whose business it is to watch, record, match, infer and identify, may manage to converge on individuals only with some degree of certainty, or they may manage to do so by linking ultimately to that one crucial piece of information -- the work address, the IP address, the street address, the motor vehicle registration -- that places the unnamed person within their reach.

Integrative Questions:

1. Where does anonymity come in?

2. Is it compromised in any way, relating to the issues raised by Nissenbaum?

3. Is the compromise necessarily a problem?

4. What is the difference between anonymity and pseudonymity?

5. What is pseudonym?

Name of the Chapter: Written on the Body: Biometrics Identity

Quote: *"Biometrics generates a readable body: it transforms the body's surfaces into digital codes and ciphers to be read by a machine (Van der ploeg, Irma 1999)."*

Learning Expectation:

When a biometric is recorded into a computer system it is usually turned into a digital representation of your physical trait. The physical trait needs to be readable by the computer.. Current systems do much to make this impossible with encryption and hashing of biometrics. However, history has shown that encryption can be broken and computers security is about mitigating risk, not eliminating it.

Review:

The social security number (SSN) was not originally intended to be used for identification or authentication. This came about through its uniqueness, ease of use, and perceived security or privacy. Time has shown us however, that as more companies and organizations began using the SSN as an identifier it became a great target for identity theft. In fact, "SSNs are the holy grail of identity thieves. With these numbers, one can potentially access all of the databases that use SSNs as primary database keys (Berghel, Hal 2000)."

One of the biggest problems with the SSN today is that it is relied upon so heavily for identification and authentication and it is practically unchangeable (Garfinkel, Simson L. 1995). Passwords or account numbers are used for the same purposes but when something goes wrong, they are easily changed. Once your SSN is compromised, you don't have the option of clicking on a button that resets your SSN as you do with a password.

Biometrics may become the future SSN. The problem of the SSN is magnified with biometrics. Your biometrics will not change no matter how much you complain. Once your biometrics are compromised, your identity will forever be untrustworthy to all biometric systems. As with the SSN, you don't have the option of changing your DNA once compromised.

Lesson Learned:

Biometric systems are already being compromised. People can easily defeat fingerprint scanners with gelatin or other substances (Schneier, Bruce 2002). Other methods and techniques will arise in the future. Again, the biggest problem with this is that you cannot change your biometric identity like you can your forgotten password. No matter how many surgeries you go through, you will not be able to change your DNA. If biometrics are to be used and trusted long into the future, they must be used in conjunction with another factor of authentication.

Integrative Questions:

1. Can biometrics be a candidate for the disclosure/dissemination of sensitive personal medical information, or is it merely a vehicle for establishing and verifying personal identity?

2. What is the similarity, if any, between biometrics and biological determinism - are these terms interchangeable in their use without consequence?

3. In what ways do you think the biometric body is/could be likened to the biomedical body?

4. What does the term digital persona refer to?

5. Why does the author envision biometrics as being the missing link between the digital biography of the digital persona and its bodily owner?

Name of the Chapter: Software Engineering Code of Ethics: Approved!

Quote: *For virtue people, terms like "proper" and "appropriate" did have a standard, namely the standard of being done from an ethical disposition.*

Lesson Expectation:

What is the difference between virtue ethics and right/obligation ethics? Adherence to these behaviors could be clearly measured. This is the Kantian moral law; moral principles were categorical and were true and independent of personal or local circumstance.

Review:

In October 1997, Don Gotterbarn, Keith, Miller, and Simon Rogerson jointly published an article in the journal, Computer titled, "Software Engineering Code of Ethics, Version 3.0", in which they called on readers to submit comments on the current version. Based on these and other recommendations, and other sources, a final version of the code was finally completed after almost four years of intensive discussion on the ethical issues critical to the profession of software engineering. IEEE-CS and ACM adopted version 5.2 of the "Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice" in late 1998.

From the beginning of the online discussion, members of the Center for the Study of Ethics in the Professions were participant observers, supported by a pilot grant from the National Science Foundation. After receiving the "Call for participation" email, CSEP director Vivian Weil contacted co-chair Donald Gotterbarn of the Software Engineering Ethic Institute at East Tennessee State University and expressed interest in observing the process. Gotterbarn assigned the IIT research team of Weil, Michael Davis (CSEP Senior Fellow), and Ilene Burnstein (Computer Science, IIT) to the 'professional competence'-working working group, the group that was to write the first draft of the code of ethics. From the very beginning of the drafting process in 1993 to the final approval of Software Engineering Code of Ethics, the IIT team compiled a paper archive of emails from this workgroup for discussion and analysis.

Some of the disagreements that arise in computer ethics are based on approaching ethics from two apparently contradictory directions; one a virtue based ethics and the other a rights-duty based ethics.

My recent experience with the development of the Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice leads me to believe that if the differences between these ethical positions is made clear then some of the problems in reasoning about computer ethics will be reduced.

Lesson Learned:

There were two problems with these imperatives for the obligation people. These imperatives were not acceptable to the obligations people because these were interpreted as potential obligations which would legally bind the software engineer. These formulations were rejected because there was no way to measure whether the software engineer had satisfied them. Some of the obligations people worried about laws being enacted which embodied these imperatives.

Integrative Questions:

1. What do you think is the reason for joint force ethical approach for software engineering?
2. What makes the full version different from the short one?
3. What is software engineering?
4. What does IEEE-CS stands for?
5. What does ACM stands for?

Name of the Chapter: Digital Millennium

Quote: *"The Legal Power to create closed technology platforms and exclude competitors from interoperating with them".*

Lesson Expectation:

I expect that this article will further expand the meaning of Digital Millennium Copyrights Act. I Hope that it will also emphasize the importance of DMCA for the good of our community. Also, I would like to know the effects of this said act.

Review:

Basically, according to what I have researched, DMCA is The Act is designed to implement the treaties signed in December 1996 at the World Intellectual Property Organization Geneva conference, but also contains additional provisions addressing related matters.
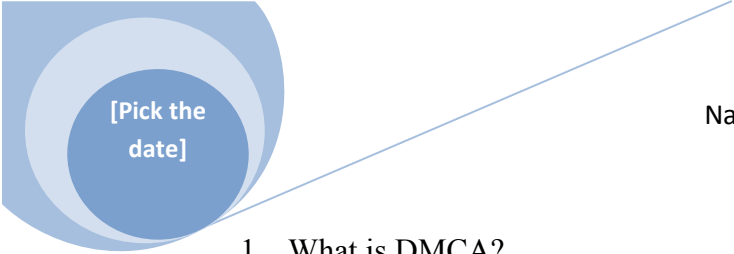
As was the case with the 'No Electronic Theft' Act, the bill was originally supported by the software and entertainment industries, and opposed by scientists, librarians, and academics.

On October 12, 1998, the U.S. Congress passed the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, ending many months of turbulent negotiations regarding its provisions. Two weeks later, on October 28th, President Clinton signed the Act into law.

Lesson Learned:

Now I know that we have what we call DMCA that helps people to protect their rights as to advocate to their 'No electronic theft act'. Now I have background knowledge on what DMCA is and it makes a crime to circumvent anti-piracy measures built into most commercial software. When website owners receive a transcribe notice it is in their concern not to defy it, even if it is not clear if infringement is taking place, because if the potentially infringing content is taken down the website will not be held liable.

Integrative questions:

1. What is DMCA?

2. What is copyright?

3. What is cryptography?

4. What are the provisions of DMCA?

5. What are the advantages of DMCA?

Name of the Chapter: Note on the DeCSS Trial

Quote*: "Our main goal," said Gross, "is to build a strong, solid record to take to the appeals court, where civil liberties are taken more seriously."*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn what Decss trial mean and what does it does to people. I have no idea what does it really mean and how will it contribute to the good of our society and to our technology.

Review:

The whole affair began when teenager Jon Johansen wrote DeCSS in order to view DVDs on a Linux machine. The MPAA has since brought suit against him in his native Norway as well. Johansen testified on Thursday that he announced the successful reverse engineering of a DVD on the mailing list of the Linux Video and DVD Project (LiViD), a user resource center for video- and DVD-related work for Linux.

The Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF), an organization based in San Francisco which supports civil liberties in digital arenas, is providing a legal defense that cites, among other issues, fair use. After all, the EFF argues, if you buy a DVD, why can't you play it on any machine you want?

Lessons Learned:

Integrative Questions:

1. What is DeCSS?
2. What is Trial?
3. What is the copyright issue of the defense trial?
4. Who is the Judge?
5. What are the plans?

Name of the Chapter: An Ethical Evaluation of Web Site Linking

Quote:*"It is important to our company that you know our exact process we take for the education and understanding on how is the ethical evaluation on web site Linking"*

Learning Expectation:

I want to know what site linking means and how will it help our community.

Review:

In 1997 Ticketmaster Group Inc. filed suit against Microsoft for federal trademark infringement and unfair competition. The facts of this case are clear enough. Microsoft operates a Web site called Seattle Sidewalk which functions as a guide to recreational and cultural activities in the Seattle metropolitan area. Seattle Sidewalk provided many links to related Web sites including a link to Ticketmaster, which operates a popular ticket selling Web site. That link, however, bypassed the Ticketmaster home page and went directly to the respective pages for purchases to events listed in the Seattle Sidewalk page. For instance, a listing on the Seattle Sidewalk page for the Seattle Symphony would include a direct link to a Ticketmaster sub-page that would allow users to purchase their symphony tickets.

Lessons Learned:

Every group will be built for a single area targeting links that inspires the website services as well as other high Google page ranking directories. Now I know that Web site linking is and how does it really people.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is ethical evaluation?
2. What is Web Site Linking?
3. What is the Strategy of Web Site Linking?
4. Why Ethical Evaluation is important?

5. What are the different kinds of Web Site Linking?

Name of the Chapter: The Cathedral and the Bazaar

Quote: *"Given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow"*

Learning Expectation:

I remember before that we read some articles about the cathedral and the bazaar but I can't really remember what does it really mean and what it does. I expect to know more about it.

Review:

According to what I've researched, *The Cathedral & the Bazaar* is a must for anyone who cares about the future of the computer industry or the dynamics of the information economy. This revised and expanded paperback edition includes new material on open source developments in 1999 and 2000. Raymond's clear and effective writing style accurately describing the benefits of open source software has been key to its success.

Lessons Learned:

What people should be getting out of this book (or a book like this) is a balanced, informed view of open source vs commercial software, undertaken with sound research on various cost/effectiveness metrics and some case studies. What we have here is a bible for a community that desperately needs one, because, as Eric's whole thrust implies, it is largely ego driven.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Cathedral and the Bazaar?

2. What is the cathedral model?

3. What is Linux Kernel?

4. Who is Raymond?

5. Why is this book worth reading?

Name of the Chapter: Privacy, Individuality, Control of information, and Privacy –enhancing Technologies

Quote: *"Privacy" is used frequently in ordinary language as well as in philosophical, political and legal discussions, yet there is no single definition or analysis or meaning of the term.*

Learning Expectation:

Of course I have basic knowledge about privacy and stuff like that, but I like to expand it even more that I would be able to see its deeper meaning

Review:
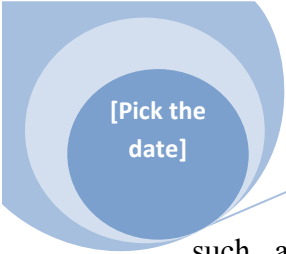
According to one well known argument there is no right to privacy and there is nothing special about privacy, because any interest protected as private can be equally well explained and protected by other interests or rights, most notably rights to property and bodily security. Other critiques argue that privacy interests are not distinctive because the personal interests they protect are economically inefficient or that they are not grounded in any adequate legal doctrine.

Discussion of the concept is complicated by the fact that privacy appears to be something we value to provide a sphere within which we can be free from interference by others, and yet it also appears to function negatively, as the cloak under which one can hide domination, degradation, or physical harm to women and others.

Finally, there is the feminist critique of privacy that granting special status to privacy is detrimental to women and others because it is used as a shield to dominate and control them, silence them, and cover up abuse.

Lessons Learned:

The European Commission points out in its Communication on Promoting Data Protection by Privacy Enhancing Technologies (from May, 2007 - get the press pack), that risks

such as identity theft, discriminatory profiling, continuous surveillance and fraud are increasingly undermining the consumer's privacy online because people cannot yet fully control or protect their privacy when using ICTs.

Integrative Questions

1. What is informational privacy?

2. What is the constitutional right to privacy?

3. What are the Privacy and Control over Information?

4. What is the privacy and Intimacy?

5. Is privacy relative?

Name of the Chapter: Ethical Considerations for the Information Professions

Quote:*' A Physician's Guide to Medical Writing', an ideal medical write up framed along ethical considerations,"*

Learning Expectation:

I want to learn about Ethical consideration for the information.

Review:

It is the policy of the International Development Research Centre (hereinafter called the Centre) that Research Work involving human subjects or animals be carried out in accordance with high ethical standards. The signature of the Recipient on the Research Support Grant Agreement (hereinafter called the Grant) signifies that the Recipient fully complies with these standards.

The Recipient shall immediately report to the Centre any difficulties it encounters in complying with the ethical standards described below. In the final technical report, the Recipient shall describe how it complied with the ethical standards in carrying out the Project.

Lessons Learned:

Ethical and legal considerations enhance the quality and reliability of the content. It is true that the technical aspects in the profession of medical writing demand constant attention and need to be presented with clarity. In absence of such considerations it will be impossible for the clients to bridge the communication gaps between them and the target audience. It is widely accepted by many researchers that legal and ethical issues can play the role of obstacles in the progress of marketing a research as they impose certain limitations on the utilization of research products. But it is important to remember that appropriate observance of these issues can bring momentum in research activities along with assured standards of safety.

Integrative Questions:

1. What are ethical considerations?
2. What are the information professions?
3. What are the activities of ethical?
4. Define ethical considerations?
5. Find the legal and ethical issues?

Name of the Chapter: No, Papa: Why incomplete Codes of Ethics are worse than none at All

Quote*: "Computer and information ethics", in the broadest sense of this phrase, can be understood as that branch of applied ethics which studies and analyzes such social and ethical impacts"*

Learning Expectation:

The same considerations are highly likely to apply to any moral code that is developed (whether in computing or elsewhere). Authors of incomplete moral codes risk encouraging others to act in immoral ways with the author's apparent sanction.
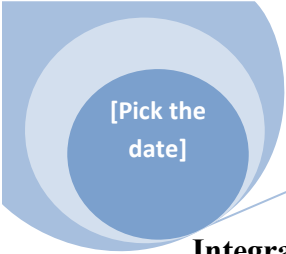
Related, broader, questions are considered, and it is advocated that there should always be acknowledgment of the existence of 'external', potentially more important, moral issues.

Review:

The problem is that by focusing on these four areas of concern, attention may be taken away from other, potentially more important, moral issues. Not all important moral issues in Information technology can be put under those headings. Yet focusing on four areas gives the erroneous impression that adherence to the moral requirements in those areas alone could ensure moral rectitude.

Lessons Learned:

The problem is that by focusing on these four areas of concern, attention may be taken away from other, potentially more important, moral issues. Not all important moral issues in information technology can be put under those headings. Yet focusing on four areas gives the erroneous impression that adherence to the moral requirements in those areas alone could ensure moral rectitude.

Integrative Questions:

1. What are codes of ethics?
2. What are the worse than none at all in ethics?
3. What are the kinds of computer ethics?
4. Define codes of ethics?
5. How does codes of ethics existence?

Name of the Chapter: Subsumption Ethics

Quote: *"A key factor is whether the subsumptionist can prevent a conscious victim from calling for help, and whether or not the subsumptionist enjoys toying with a victim who is aware of the process. "*

Learning Expectation:

Subsumption is a form of violent assault, carried out by one AI or virtual against another. It has been compared, inadequately, to such perversions as rape, cannibalism, and body jacking. Of these, cannibalism is the closest equivalent. The attacker takes all of the victim's memories, cognitive structures, and available computronium, and incorporates them into itself. Usually this results in the death of the victim, but in some cases the attacker retains an inactive backup copy, or keeps the victim as a much-reduced emulation in a simulated environment.

Review:

As may be guessed, the motivations for doing so are rarely benign, and the experiences of the survivor are not usually pleasant. The very rare restored survivors of such treatment have compared it to such ancient human practices as lobotomy, emasculation, or blinding, sometimes followed by various forms of torture.

Usually a subsumptionist simply causes a series of unexplained disappearances and then moves on before their activities are noticed. However, a particularly skilled subsumptionist, who has can retained all of the victim's traits and memories intact, may conceal the crime from outsiders for an indefinite period of time. The public "outward" aspect of the victim's personality is retained as a kind of mask, and the subsumptionist acts from within this shell.

Lessons Learned:

Most examples of subsumption have been carried out by sapient-grade entities, or even by specialized sub-sapient (sentient-level) AIs. The number of subsumption events known to have occurred between beings of higher toposophic levels is relatively small (the destruction of

numerous lesser sapient and transapient beings by the Arch saurian Entity in 9400 a.t. is a recent exception). Whether this is because such events are actually rarer among transalpine's or whether this is because they are difficult for SI<1 observers to detect is unknown. On the other hand, it is not at all uncommon for lesser entities to be destroyed and/or incorporated when a transalpine ascends to a higher toposophic level. This is regarded as subsumption (and also as a perverse transcend) in "civilized" parts of the Terragen sphere if the participants are unwilling. It is considered a kind of voluntary amalgamation if they volunteer. Volition under such circumstances is a slippery concept at best however; this provides rich material for debates regarding the ethics and meta-ethics of such events.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Subsumption?

2. What is the use of transapient?

3. How many numbers in subsumption?

4. Define subsumption?

5. What are the human practices?

Name of the Chapter: The Practitioner from Within: Revisiting the Virtues

Quote: *'Flourishing' by means of what is variously presented as the formation of virtuous 'habits' or a virtuous 'character'.*

Learning Expectation:

Although virtue ethics has received attention in computer and information ethics before (e.g., Grodzinsky 1999), the emphasis in previous discussion has been on virtue ethics as a means to instill moral values and behaviors in computer professionals and computer users through character formation.   In this paper, I want to take a different approach that emphasizes individual human flourishing – although moral values and behaviors will also be discussed in the context of this approach.   I want to investigate to what extent virtue ethics can ground a conception of the good life and, correspondingly, the good society, in relation to uses of information technology and new media.

Review:

Two specific reasons present themselves at inception in support of positing Virtue Ethics as a particular object of inquiry in the context of this paper. First, Virtue Ethics has recently experienced a novel degree of academic and policy-related attention in contemporary and ongoing work in the fields of political philosophy, freedom and development studies, media and culture research, and economics. Originally revived and re-introduced into moral philosophy by Elisabeth Anscombe around 1958, Virtue Ethics is currently a central element in the work of, for instance, Nussbaum, Sen, Foot, and Solomon. Where it does not form a fundamental part of inquiry it is nevertheless receiving critical attention (e.g. Baron et. al 1997). What is more – and as the paper will argue and endeavor to show – there are some complementarities between Virtue Ethics and the other dominant methods of ethics, particularly some versions and elements of Kantianism. However, salient methodological and analytical incompatibilities will also be highlighted and examined.
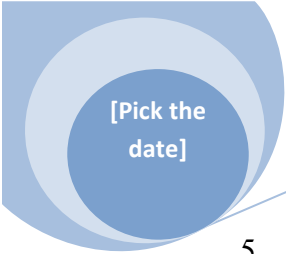
Second, Virtue Ethics has one unique feature which lacks in the other major ethical methods and which renders it particularly interesting to the present inquiry. This feature is its central concern with an aromatically and ontologically conceived ethical subject and her 'flourishing' by means of what is variously presented as the formation of virtuous 'habits' or a virtuous 'character'. By critiquing deontological approaches and strictly universal rules-based accounts of ethics, Virtue Ethics is particularly agent-focused and agent-based. This arguably means that a Kantian moral dilemma in which an ethical subject must choose between two first-order moral rules and necessarily, therefore, violate one of them can at least be conceptually addressed by Virtue Ethics in that attention is paid to the mechanisms and the underlying moral virtues by which a subject might decide over and between different courses of action. That said, such a perspective invites the problems associated with (ethical) relativism, and this challenge will be quite explicitly highlighted in the proposed paper.

Lessons Learned:

Nevertheless, Virtue Ethics does afford the moral theorist the perhaps only contemporaneous ethical account that might address the crucial questions over the ways and processes in which an ethical subject might come to be ethical. In other words, it is important to ask in relation to *all* major ethical traditions how and why an agent might variously choose to enter into a given social and moral contract, or embrace universal rule-based moral systems, or indeed become virtuous. Ethical subjects have histories and futures, they are engaged in development, identity- and value-formation and self-reflection. And it is here that the recent work which relates to Virtue Ethics is beginning to have some impact in a number of disciplines. It will be useful to extend these applications to new media and information technology.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is The Practitioner from Within: Revisiting the Virtues?
2. How virtuous is the virtual?

3. Does Virtue Ethics does afford the moral?

4. What are the policies of ethics virtue?

5. What are the methods of virtues?

Name of the Chapter: Workplace Surveillance, Privacy and Distributive Justice

Quote: *"Each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive basic liberty compatible with a similar liberty for others."*
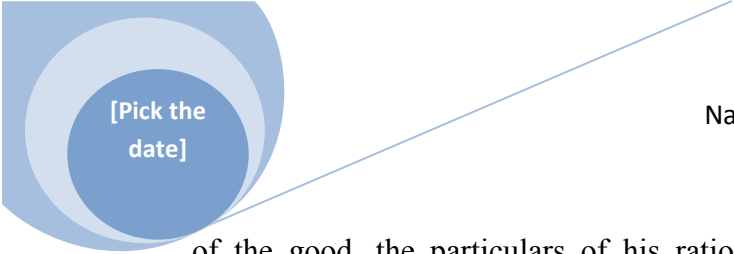
Learning Expectation:

The court held that the employee had no reasonable expectation of privacy: "unlike urinalysis and personal property searches, we do not find a reasonable expectation of privacy in email communications voluntarily made by an employee to his supervisor over the company e-mail systems notwithstanding any assurances that such communications would not be intercepted by management. Once plaintiff communicated the alleged unprofessional comments to a second person (his supervisor) over an email system which was apparently utilized by the entire company, any reasonable expectation of privacy was lost" (670).

Review:

It has been traditionally accepted that employers have a right to engage in such activities. At the foundation of this view is a conception of the employment relationship as involving a voluntary exchange of property. The employer agrees to exchange property in the form of a wage or salary for the employee's labor. Conceived as a free exchange, the employment relationship, in the absence of some express contractual duration requirement, can be terminated at will by either party for nearly any reason. Exceptions to the employment-at-will doctrine include firing someone for serving on jury duty, for reporting violations of certain federal regulations, or for impermissible race, sex, or age discrimination on the employer's part. Accordingly, the terms and conditions of employment are largely up to the parties to decide.

Lessons Learned:

Rawls argues that fair terms of cooperation are most likely to be chosen from behind a veil of ignorance, which he describes as follows: "no one knows his place in society, his class position or social status, nor does any one know his fortune in the distribution of natural assets and abilities, his intelligence, strength, and the like. Nor again does anyone know his conception

of the good, the particulars of his rational plan of life, or even the special features of his psychology such as his aversion to risk or liability to optimism or pessimism. More than this, I assume that the parties do not know the particular circumstances of their own society. That is, they do not know its economic or political situation, or the level of civilization and culture it has been able to achieve. The persons in the original position have no information as to which generation they belong. In order to carry through the idea of the original position, the parties must not know the contingencies that set them in opposition. They must choose principles the consequences of which they are prepared to live with whatever generation they turn out to belong to.

Integrative Questions:

1. How does this bear on the issue of workplace surveillance?

2. What's the point of the veil of ignorance?

3. How much privacy protection, if any, would these actually provide?

4. Can you think of a likely situation in these?

5. What are the principles require employers to refrain from collecting data?

Name of the Chapter: Ethical Issues in business computing

Quote: *"It will provide readers with a clear knowledge of the complex ethical issues involved in e-business and improve their understanding of widely discussed current issues in e-business such as those of privacy, information management, data mining, intellectual property, and consumer tracking."*

Learning Expectation:
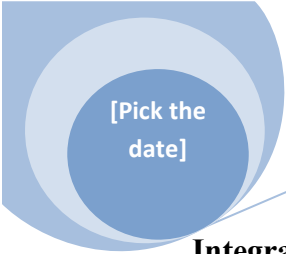
The internet has revolutionized business by fundamentally changing the means by which businesses operate and enlarging the opportunities available to them to reach and service customers. However, in doing so, the development and practice of e-business also raises a host of ethical issues, such as those pertaining to information security, privacy, data mining, and intellectual property.

Review:

Therefore, as e-business continues to grow in significance and scope, it is important to understand and respond to the unique ethical issues associated with e-business. As e-business models become more common in the world of business, there must be an effort to integrate e-business more fully into the field of business ethics so that scholars and professionals working in the field can better appreciate and respond to these ethical issues. There thus exists a clear need for an edited collection of articles that provides a comprehensive and thorough treatment of ethical issues in e-business.

Lessons Learned:

This book will aim to provide a comprehensive overview of the most important ethical issues associated with the expanding world of e-business. Grounded solidly in the most recent scholarship in business ethics, the book will apply the most relevant theoretical frameworks to ethical issues in all significant areas of e-business. The book will be written for scholars, professionals, and students interested in gaining a better comprehension and appreciation of the moral issues encountered in the multifaceted world of e-business.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is the importance of ethics for e-business?
2. What are the   new paradigm of business on the internet and its ethical implications?
3. Identifying and responding to stakeholders in e-business?
4. How to Applying ethical principles to e-business?
5. What are Ethical issues in e-marketing?

The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: The Market at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Quote: "The lenses through which we perceive the world are colored by our own ideology, experiences and established management practices"- C. K. Prahalad.

Learning Expectations:

I am expecting to learn about the market at the bottom of the pyramid. It is interesting to know how these people at the bottom could become global engine for growth.

Review:

Since the efforts towards poverty alleviation have not been successful the writer proposed a new approach. The new approach focuses on the bottom of the pyramid. In the economic pyramid, those at the bottom comprised about 4 billion people who earned less than $2 a day. According to the writer the people is a latent economic force that could be a tool for poverty alleviation. These people have long been ignored by corporations. To make poverty alleviation a reality, the poor need to participate in the benefits of globalization by having active engaged and access to products and services that represent global quality standards. This market, as the writer assumed provides a new growth opportunity for the private sector and a forum for innovations. The writer likewise assumed that BOP markets must become an integral part of the work of the private sector. In this approach there much be strong collaboration among the poor, civil societies, private sectors and large corporations.

Lessons Learned

In this chapter I learned about the market opportunities at the bottom of the pyramid. The writer made me understand the potential of the consumers in the bottom of the economic pyramid.

Integrative Questions

1. What is meant by being at the bottom of the pyramid?

2. What are the features of the market at BOP?

3. What are the prejudices of the large companies on the BOP market?

4. What are the requirements for success at the BOP market?

5. What are the benefits that may be derived from BOP market?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 2: Products and Services for BOP

Quote: "They need to be much more value-conscious"- C.K. Prahalad

Learning Expectations

I expected that we learn about the challenges in this market and how would companies respond to them. We also expect to learn the innovation principles that companies must follow in order to succeed in the markets at this economic level.

Review:
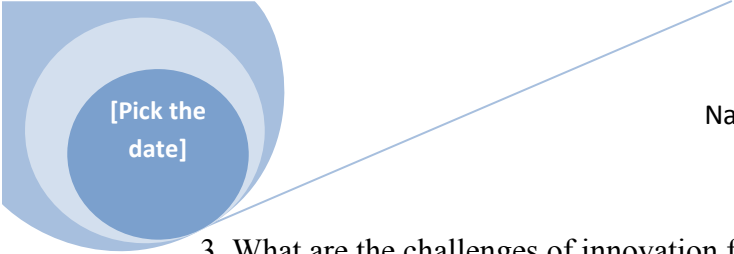
Companies need to prioritize and see what changes should be made according to the needs of the BOP market. And in order to do these companies need to start with "zero-based" view of innovations. But these are not the only things that managers of companies need to do in market development of BOP. Involvement in these markets also challenges the assumptions that these companies have developed over a long period of time. The new philosophy must represent a different perspective from those assumptions and must reflect the realities of BOP markets. Innovations for the companies require them to learn to adapt to the conditions in these markets. However, according to the assurance given by the writer-innovation can be quite an energizing experience for them. Besides the thought of making a great difference in the quality of life of low income customers is worth the pains for changes that managers have to do in order to benefit from the BOP markets.

Lessons Learned

There are important lessons that we learned from Mr. Prahalad. We learned from him that developing BOP market can really be challenging for companies.

Integrative Questions

1. Why is the writer excited about the BOP market?

2. What do companies need in market development for the BOP market?

3. What are the challenges of innovation for large companies at these markets?

4. What are the 12 principles of innovations offered by the writer?

5. What is meant by zero-based view on market development in BOP markets?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 3- BOP: A Global Opportunity

Quote:" If an industry or a firm finds the 'sweet spot' meaning the right business model and right combination of products and services –these markets could have explosive growth "- C.K. Prahalad

Learning Expectations:

The knowledge concerning how to operate and do business in BOP market.

Review

In this chapter, the author explains why the BOP markets should interest large companies. According to him these markets provide global opportunities that benefit even the developed markets at the top of the pyramid. He had identified the areas for global opportunities for large firms. According to him, some markets in this segment ate large and can stand as stand-alone entities. Many local innovations can be leveraged across other BOP markets, creating a global opportunity for local innovations. Some innovations from the BOP markets will find applications in developed markets. Business models in BOP markets can influence the management practices in global firms. To engage in the BOP markets, companies should not adopt the traditional approach of using the business models developed for markets at the tope of the pyramid and their needs. According to the writer, large firms should start from a deep understanding of the nature and requirements of BOP markets and then architect the business models and the management processes around these requirements. The writer points to the case of the experience of a diaper maker in Latin America. The company had to improve their diaper in order to accommodate heavier load, which is the requirement for the consumers who can afford only two changes per day. As a result the new product for BOP market is higher in quality and provides a better price-performance proposition. As stressed the by writer the quality, efficacy, potency and usability of solutions developed for the BOP markets are also desirable for those at the top of the pyramid markets. Consequently companies could learn from the lessons in BOP markets like in judicious use of capital, which is an important consideration of success in these markets.

Lessons Learned:

The experiences of companies may also help them improved their management of the market in developed markets. The opportunities for both the companies and the consumer markets are economically beneficial for both.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is the global opportunity that BOP markets offer for companies?
2. What are the global opportunities that are present in the BOP market?
3. How does traditional approach in market development differ from the new approach?
4. What does value-oriented innovation means?
5. What are the impacts of large companies operating in BOP markets to the informal sector?

Book Chapter Review:

Chapter 4- The Ecosystem for Wealth Creation

Quote:" Transparent transaction governance is an integral part of the ecosystem"-C.K. Prahalad.

Learning Expectations:

From this chapter, we expect to learn about the dynamics of wealth creation in the BOP markets. We expect to understand the symbiotic relationships within the ecosystem.
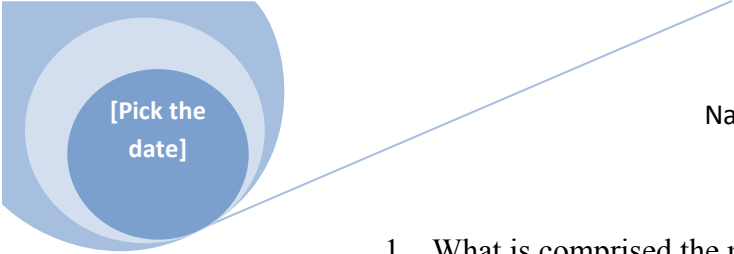
Review

It provides social collateral of open and honest entrepreneurship. The system helps the poor and the disadvantaged to be connected with the rest of the world in a mutually beneficial but not exploitative way. The skills and opportunities that are often denied to them before is provided for in the system as it facilitates the entire functioning of the network. Nodal firm provides expertise and establishes technical standards for a wide variety of private-sector enterprises from supplier factors to individual entrepreneurs in remote villages. The impact of the market-based ecosystem and that of the nodal firm is very important in developing the disciplines of the market that includes: respect for contracts, understanding mutuality of benefits, being local and at the same time getting the benefits of being national and global. But most important of all both parties recognized the benefits of transparency in relationship. What is vital in the ecosystem is education across all levels. The individual entrepreneur in the village is being educated to be a responsible entrepreneur. The success of symbiotic relationship is the respect for contracts. The system can education the poor on the benefits of transparency in transactions.

Lessons Learned

We learn from the chapter what market-oriented ecosystem is all about. The market-oriented ecosystem is beneficial in all the players and improving the lives of the poor in no exploitative manner.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is comprised the market-oriented ecosystem?
2. What is nature of symbiotic relationship within the ecosystem?
3. What is a nodal firm in the context of ecosystem in the BOP market?
4. What is transparency in transaction means?
5. What are the benefits of transparency in transactions?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 5- Reducing Corruption: Transaction Governance Capacity

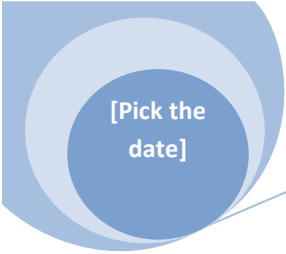**Quote:**" Corruption in various forms adds to the cost burden and business uncertainty"- C.K. Prahalad.

Learning Expectations:

Likewise we intend to learn the varying degrees of TCG and how can a nation enhance its TGC.

Review:

Mr. Prahalad described transaction governance capacity (TGC) as making the entire process as transparent or possible and consistently enforced by reducing the frictional losses in doing business at the BOP. And according to him, this could be done among others by reducing corruption of various forms. He laments that many developing countries do not fully recognize the real costs of corruption and its impact on private-sector development and poverty alleviation. Interpretation of the regulations can compromise the timely execution of contracts and the clear establishment of ownership. The consequences of proliferation of microregulations can be the same as not having laws in the first place. Countries have varying degree of TGC. Authoritarian and arbitrary is a characteristic of a country where laws do not exist and the laws that do exist but not enforced like Congo. In China there are laws and institutions of market economy that exist but the country has not reach its full potential. The United States is a country with well-developed laws, regulations, institutions and enforcement systems. Transaction governance capacity (TGC) of nation is needed for poverty alleviation. It is about creating transparency and eliminating uncertainty and risks in commercial transactions. TGC is the capacity of a society to guarantee transparency in the process of economic transactions and the ability to enforce commercial contracts. Transparency is the fundamental in TGC. It results from widely understood and clearly enforced rules.

Lessons Learned

The writer had taught his readership the different spectrum of TGC and how can a nation build up its TGC.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is the impact corruption in the private sector development and poverty alleviation?
2. What is important in the evolution of market economy at BOP market?
3. What are the varying degrees of TSG among countries?
4. How can nations build up their TSG?
5. What are the effects of building TGC?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 6- Development as Social Transformation

Quote:" The status of a 'nonperson' in legal terms can confine people to a cycle of poverty"- C.K. Prahalad.

Learning Expectations:

In this chapter, we expect to learn the social transformation at the bottom of the pyramid. We expect also to learn about the diamond in relation to social transformation at BOP.
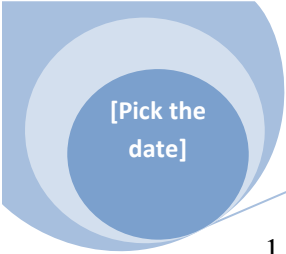
Review

There is a rapid social and economic transformation once consumers at BOP get the opportunity to participate in and benefit from the choices of products and services made through market mechanisms. As sign of transformation BOP consumers constantly upgrade themselves. Having access to information, the consumers from the bottom will always look to something better that fits their needs. In transforming BOP into consumer market, the poor can have an identity. They will have legal identity. This is very important in order to access the services they need like credit. In the midst of this social transformation are the women who are considered central to the entire development process. They are also at the vanguard of social transformation. The access to economic independence can change the long tradition of suppression of women and denial of opportunities. In the social transformation that is taking place people may be surprised to the ability of consumer at BOP to adapt and their resiliency in terms of: adapting to new technology without any difficulty and willingness to experiment and fine new and unforeseen applications for technology.

Lessons Learned

From this chapter we understand that the poor remains to be the best ally in the fight against poverty. But their partnership with private sectors and nodal firms can create a market-oriented ecosystem that is beneficial to all.

Integrative Questions:

1. How resilient are the people at BOP in adapting to social changes?
2. What is the role of women in social development at BOP?
3. What is the role of private sector in social transformation at BOP?
4. What do people gain in having legal identity?
5. What does diamond morphing signifies?

The handbook of computer ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Foundation of Information Ethics (Luciano Floridi)

Quote: *"The world of the future will be an ever more demanding struggle against the limitations of our intelligence, not a comfortable hammock in which we can lie down to be waited upon by our robot slaves"---Wiener (1964)*

Learning Expectations:

Well, basically I would want to learn all about this chapter and the foundation of information ethics. I want to know what "Infosphere" means and what does it do to people.

Review:

According to what I have read, Infosphere is basically about the common evolution of internet in our society and culture. Based on Wikipedia, the term has also been used by Luciano Floridi, on the basis of biosphere, to denote the whole informational environment constituted by all informational entities, their properties, interactions, processes and mutual relations. It is an environment comparable to, but different from cyberspace (which is only one of its sub-regions, as it were), since it also includes off-line and analogue spaces of information. According to Floridi, it is possible to equate the Infosphere to the totality of being. This equation leads him to an informational ontology.

Lesson Learned

Now I know that we have what we call Infosphere that was first used by Luciano Floridi as a basis for biosphere. I have a now background information of how the foundation of information ethics began and how it evolved. Floridi's responses to especially two central problems – the charge of relativism and the meaning of ‹entropy' in IE.

Integrative Questions

1. What is infosphere?

2. What is an information society?

3. What is biosphere?

4. Is humanity will be flourished?

5. Is our society an information society?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 2: Milestones in the History of Information and Computer Ethics (Terrell Ward Bynum)

Quote: *"Our society is the information society because of the pivotal role played by intellectual, Intangible assets (knowledge-based economy), information-intensive services (business and property services, communications, finance, and insurance), and public sectors (education, public administration, health care)."*

Learning Expectations:

I want to know the important events that have had happened in the history of information and computer ethics and all the people behind it.

Review:

Cybernetics takes the view that the structure of the machine or of the organism is an index of the performance that may be expected from it. The fact that the mechanical rigidity of the insect is such as to limit its intelligence while the mechanical fluidity of the human being provides for his almost indefinite intellectual expansion is highly relevant to the point of view of this book… man's advantage over the rest of nature is that he has the physiological and hence the intellectual equipment to adapt himself to radical changes in his environment. The human species is strong only insofar as it takes advantage of the innate, adaptive, learning faculties that its physiological structure makes possible.

Lesson Learned

On the basis of his "cybernetic" analysis of human nature, Wiener concluded that the purpose of a human life is to flourish as the kind of information-processing being that humans naturally are

Integrative Questions

1. What is computer history?

2. What are the milestones?

3. What is cybernethics?

4. What kind of study is cybernethic?

5. What is the role played by information in the society?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 3: Moral Methodology and Information Technology (Jeroen van den Hoven)

Quote: *"It studies the moral questions that are associated with the development, application, and use of computers and computer science."*

Learning Expectations:

I want to know what the moral methodologies of information technology are and what the needs of it in IT field are.

Review:

Van den Hoven's research focuses on Ethics and Information Technology. At first I don't know how I can relate morality with it ethics. But as I read on, I slowly understood that in Computer ethics, there's also morality. Information technology also has some moral methodologies that should be followed so that we won't harm or cause harm to anyone.

This chapter have made me realized that computer ethics also has a large part on our society. People nowadays used computer in almost everything that we do that's why we have to have some computer ethics so that we will be guided on the thing that we should and shouldn't do.

Lesson Learned

As an IT student, I have learned that computer ethics is really important if I want to continue my career in IT. It is indicated here that methodological positions in applied ethics relevant for computer ethics. The usual feature and technical feature of ethics are one which gives a communication to the user. Second indication is that the plan of projected conception of method of ethics of technology. This will really give help for those who are into ethics of technology.

I'll never forget this for my entire life.

Integrative Questions

1. What is computer ethics?

2. What are the morals?

3. What does computer ethics exemplifies?

4. What is ethics?

5. What are the requirements of the properties of ethics?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 4: Value Sensitive Design and Information Systems

Quote: *"Value Sensitive Design is a theoretically grounded approach to the design of technology that accounts for human values in a principled and comprehensive manner throughout the design process. It employs an integrative and iterative tripartite methodology, consisting of conceptual, empirical, and technical investigation".*

Learning Expectations:

Well, basically I would want to learn all about this chapter and the Value of sensitive design and information systems. How will it contribute to the good of all people.

Review:

The first study concerns information and control of web browser cookies, implicating the value of informed consent. The second study concerns using high-definition plasma displays in an office environment to provide a "window" to the outside world, implicating the values of physical and psychological well-being and privacy in public spaces.

The third study concerns an integrated land use, transportation, and environmental simulation system to support public deliberation and debate on major land use and transportation decisions, implicating the values of fairness, accountability, and support for the democratic process, as well as a highly diverse range of values that might be held by different stakeholders, such as environmental sustainability, opportunities for business expansion, or walk able neighborhoods. We conclude with direct and practical suggestions for how to engage in Value Sensitive Design."

Lesson Learned

Now I understand that the value of sensitive design will do well to people and it will help us being more organized and effective in what we do. There are complicate things but with the help of the new knowledge I have acquired, I can now be more prepared for the challenges that may come my way.

Integrative Questions

1. What is value?

2. What are moral conducts?

3. What is the content of value-oriented?

4. What is value-sensitive?

5. What is a product design?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 5: Personality-Based, Rule-Utilitarian, and Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property (Adam D. Moore)

Quote: *"Personality must be permitted to be active, that is to say, to brings its will to bear and reveal its significance to the world; for culture can thrive only if persons are able to express themselves and are in a position to place all their inherent capacities at the command of their will"*

Learning Expectations:

Well, basically I would want to learn all about Personality-Based, Rule-Utilitarian, and Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property (Adam D. Moore) and what does it do to people on our society.

Review:
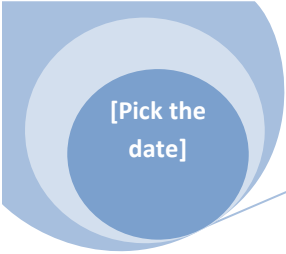
Speaking of Utilitarian, Utilitarianism is the idea that the moral worth of an action is determined solely by its contribution to overall utility: that is, its contribution to happiness or pleasure as summed among all persons. It is thus a form of consequentialism, meaning that the moral worth of an action is determined by its outcome: put simply, the ends justify the means. Utility, the good to be maximized, has been defined by various thinkers as happiness or pleasure (versus suffering or pain). It may be described as a life stance, with happiness or pleasure being of ultimate importance. Rule utilitarianism is a form of utilitarianism which states that moral actions are those which conform to the rules which lead to the greatest good, or that "the rightness or wrongness of a particular action is a function of the correctness of the rule of which it is an instance.

Lesson Learned

I have learned that your works will be secured with the help of Intellectual Property Law, all the works you did will be protected because no one can just get if from you. They'll have to get the approval of the author.

Integrative Questions

1. What is good about Intellectual Property?

2. Intellectual Property is something that we should rely on?

3. What are the implications of Intellectual Property?

4. How sure the owners that their works are secured?

5. Is it for our own good?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 6: Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies

Quote: *"We demand recognition of our right to privacy, we complain when privacy is invaded, yet we encounter difficulties immediately [when] we seek to explain what we mean by privacy, what is the area, the content of privacy, what is outside that area, what constitutes a loss of privacy, a loss to which we have consented, a justified loss, an unjustified loss.*
—H.J. McCloskey (1985, p. 343)."

Learning Expectations:

I want to know what is "Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies" is all about, and how this "Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies" will affect the lives of every individual. Is it important to know about this "Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies" These are some of the questions that are placed at the back of my mind.

Review:

The book talks about private or privacy in particular. There are different forms or kinds of Interest that this book tackles. These are Interest-Based Conceptions and Rights-Based Conceptions of Privacy. "Privacy interest privacy protects the interest individuals have in "sustaining a personal space, free from interference by other people and organizations." There are laws that needs to be followed in protecting others privacy. Everyone in one point in time, we want to be free from intrusion, but there are still other people violates are right of privacy.
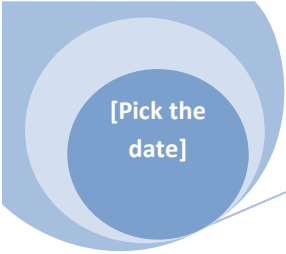
Lesson Learned

I learned that we should respect others privacy. We should not interfere them, because it is very unethical. Learn how to respect others, so that you will be also gained respect. We will a have a good karma because of the good deeds we do for our society and to our self.

Let's remember that God is always watching us…that's why we should be responsible in everything we make.

Integrative Questions

1. What is good about Privacy?

2. One's Privacy is something that we should rely on?

3. What are the implications of having privacy?

4. Is privacy can gain by anyone?

5. How can a person have its privacy?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 7: Online Anonymity

Quote: *"The idea of a kind of naturally occurring, "spontaneous anonymity" is embodied in Characterizations of someone as a member of an anonymous mass or in expressions such as "the logic of anonymity in modern life." There are two ideas at work here. One is the thought that anonymity could be the byproduct of sheer size as when one is among a throng of people who don't know one another. The other is the thought that anonymity could be the byproduct of complex social organization, where society is organized such that one's social locations are dispersed and not necessarily connected with one another."*

Learning Expectations:

My expectation for this chapter is to know what this "Online Anonymity" is all about, and how this "Online Anonymity" will affect the lives of every individual. Is it important to know about this "Online Anonymity" These are some of the questions that are placed at the back of my mind.

Review:

Anonymity simply means being anonymous. I remember this when we had a lecture about Tor. Our Professor said that if we want to be anonymous, we should use tor because it could change our IP address in an instance.

Not everyone knows what online anonymity is. Maybe for some it is new for them, and for me, I have little idea about anonymity, but of course it is little different to what I knew regarding anonymity.
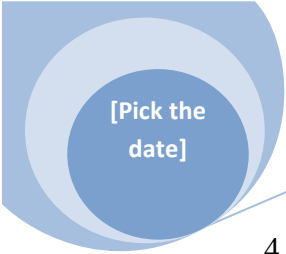
The reading material presented lots of ideas. It may be different for us to easily grasp the real meaning of online anonymity.

Lesson Learned

I have learned what online anonymity is and its importance in our society. I just hope that more people will know about it so that they could enjoy the benefits they could learn and get from it.

Integrative Questions

1. What is Anonymity?

2. What is Online Anonymity?

3. The effects of it?

4. Is it important to know more about it?

5. How can it be banned?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 8: Ethical Issues Involving Computer Security: Hacking, Hacktivism, and Counterhacking

Quote: *"There are two problems with this argument. First, assuming that hacking is a species of trespass, it doesn't follow that all hacking is wrong because not all trespasses are wrong. It is permissible to trespass onto your land if doing so is the only way to capture a murderer fleeing the crime scene; committing a minor trespass is morally justified as the only way to secure the great good of stopping a killer. If hacking is trespass, then hacking necessary to secure some good that significantly outweighs the evil involved in trespass would also be justified.*
Second, and more importantly, it is not clear that the concept of trespass properly applies to digital intrusions. The term "trespass" has largely been reserved—at least in moral usage—to refer to acts in which one person enters upon physical space owned by another, but a hacker is not in any literal sense entering upon a physical space owned by another person. Perhaps digital intrusion is more like using heat sensors to see what is going on inside a house, which is not usually characterized as "trespass," than like coming into the house without permission."

Learning Expectations:

Well, basically I would want to learn all about this chapter and the Ethical Issues Involving Computer Security: Hacking, Hacktivism, and Counterhacking. I want to know what it does to people.
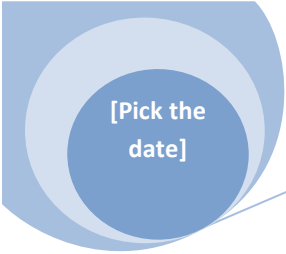
Review:

Hacking is kind of activity that will improve or enhance an existing computer programs if it will be used in good purpose.

According to Wikipedia, Hacktivism (a portmanteau of *hack* and *activism*) is "the nonviolent use of illegal or legally ambiguous digital tools in pursuit of political ends. These tools include web site defacements, redirects, denial-of-service attacks, information theft, web site parodies, virtual sit-ins, virtual sabotage, and software development."[1] It is often understood as the writing of code to promote political ideology - promoting expressive politics, free speech, human rights, or information ethics. Acts of hacktivism are carried out in the belief that proper use of code will have leveraged effects similar to regular activism or civil disobedience. Fewer people can write code, but code affects more people.

Lesson Learned

I have learned the good side of hacking. Now I know that there's also an ethical way of hacking and I know that it will also do good use to people.

Integrative Questions

1. What is hacking?

2. What is hacktivism?

3. What is counter hacking?

4. How can we counter hack?

5. How to control hacking?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 9: Information Ethics and the Library Profession

Quote: *Librarianship as a distinct profession, however, is relatively a recent development. With the advent of the printing press, collections of works became larger and more complex, thus creating a greater need for someone devoted to organizing and cataloging such collections."*

Learning Expectations:

Well, basically I would want to learn all about this chapter and the Information Ethics and the Library Profession. I want to know what "Infosphere" means and what does it do to people.

Review:

Basically, a typical library is just a library. It is stated that all libraries are all the same, in which its purpose is to store the collections of book that will serve as the information needed by the people, and for the people.

Librarians are information providers for they give information to students and other people inside the library. They know more about the things in the library.

Lesson Learned

I have learned that a librarian jobs is not just any ordinary job or task. A librarian is an information provider and that the core of librarianship is intellectual freedom

Integrative Questions

1. What is librarian?

2. The roles of librarian?

3. Roles of libraries?

4. What is the relation of librarians to It ethics?

5.   How often we should visit a library?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 10: Ethical Interest in Free and Open Source Software

Quote: *The social pressure in the open source community to avoid code forking provides incentives for project leaders to ensure that the code is the best it can be. On the contrary, when an open source developer believes there is too much risk associated with a particular piece of code, he/she can rewrite it and release it. Although there is a reputation risk in doing so, there is the opportunity to publicly demonstrate that the forked product is superior.*

Learning Expectations:

Well, basically I would want to learn all about this chapter and the Ethical Interest in Free and Open Source Software. I want to know what does it do to people.

Review:

I know that free or open source is something readily available for people to use. I also know that it has some of its limitations because the user didn't pay for it. Computer programs are available for everyone, no fees or any means of compensation, but you must give credits to the author of these programs, or you must acknowledge their works after enhancing it or using it after. It is a matter of give and take. Things will be good if people would help each other to attain a prosperous community

Lesson Learned

I have learned the importance of free and open source software because it is very accessible for the people. Although, it also have some limitations.

Integrative Questions

1. What is an Open Source Software?

2. What is proprietary software?

3. What are the differences between the two?

4. Are the two have the same relationship with their consumers?

5. Financial Interest is not the concern of what software?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 11: Internet Research Ethics: The Field and Its Critical Issues

Quote: *"Internet research ethics (IRE) is an emerging multi- and interdisciplinary field that systematically studies the ethical implications that arise from the use of the Internet as a space or locale of, and/or tool for, research. No one discipline can claim IRE as its own, as various disciplines since the 1990s have used the Internet for research and, to some extent, grappled with the ethical implications of such research.*

Learning Expectations:

Well, basically I would want to learn all about this chapter and Internet Research Ethics: The Field and Its Critical Issues. I want to know what "Infosphere" means and what does it do to people.

Review:

Nowadays, there are a lot of issues arise when internet became popular. One common example is chatting and other social technology like face book and plurk. Most youngsters are all into chatting, meeting friends online and stuff.

Thru this a lot of crimes happened. Rape and stealing are common examples. Most cases are criminal cases that arise because of internet like the eyeball thingy and other stuff like that.
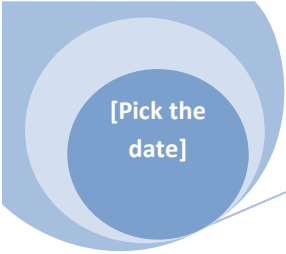
Lesson Learned

I have now learned to be more responsible in everything that I do especially when I used surf the net. I will lessen my surfing on the things that aren't really important like chatting, eyeball, etc. because I know that it won't do me good.

I just hope that other people will also realize it because it's also for their own good. It will also lessen the crimes and bad things happening on our society. It will do a good thing for our society. I should be a role model for the youth because its for the next generation that will also use the internet.

Integrative Questions

1. What is Internet Research Ethics?

2. Can we live now without the internet?

3. Is internet is for good or for bad?

4. What makes internet especial?

5. The values can we get from using of Internet?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 12: Health Information Technology: Challenges in Ethics, Science, and Uncertainty

Quote: *"As a practical matter, it is often essential for individuals to disclose sensitive, even potentially embarrassing, information to a health care provider to obtain appropriate care. Trust in professional ethics and established health privacy and confidentiality rules encourages individuals to share information they would not want publicly known"*

Learning Expectations:

Well, basically I would want to learn all about this chapter and the Health Information Technology: Challenges in Ethics, Science, and Uncertainty. I want to know what "Infosphere" means and what does it do to people.

Review:

The use of decision support systems, based on my knowledge about the decision support system, you must have a system that will support all the decisions or files that may block the possible intruders. If I am sick, I won't just type my symptoms and believe what the internet might say.

I will definitely go to hospital and ask for medical advice. Maybe it isn't bad to check yourself thru the internet but it is not safe to depend on the internet about your condition.
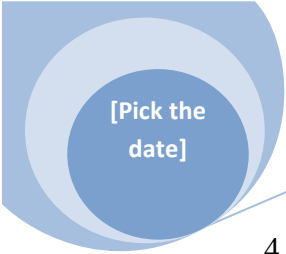
Busy people might be used to this but I still do believe that anything we read and see in the internet are not all hundred percent reliable.

Lesson Learned

I have learned the meaning of Health Information Technology and how does it affect our lives. Now I its importance and I will share my new acquired knowledge to other people who don't know about it.

Integrative Questions

1. What is Health Information Technology?

2. Is it safe?

3. Is it reliable?

4. Are most people relying on this now?

5. What are the reasons why most people trust this technology?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 13: Ethical Issues of Information and Business

Quote: *"Moral norms are important for the functioning of an economic system. If people did not honor contracts, pay their dues, give accurate information about products, and generally follow the moral code of society, economic transactions would become difficult to sustain (De George, 1999; Donaldson and Dunfee, 1999; Hausman and McPherson, 1996; Schwartz and Gibb, 1999; Sen, 1987).*

Learning Expectations:

Well, basically I would want to learn all about this chapter and the Ethical Issues of Information and Business. I want to know what "Infosphere" means and what does it do to people.

Review:

Ethics or ethical manner is the right conduct that we should practice. It is a moral norm that most of us exercise. In business, there is also a norm or proper conduct that business people should follow. Privacy is a central issue of computer and information ethics as what this reading material is mentioned. For businesses, they want to stop these bad activities, because their businesses have been affected, so they want to find a solution that will stop or just even limit these bad activities.
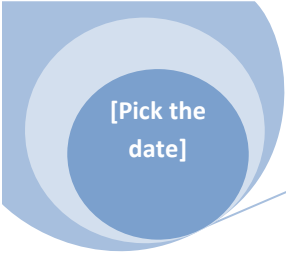
All Businesses wants to a have privacy because there are some important details that they would want to keep in their company. It's confidential. That's why by reading this article, I have fully understand its importance. Any business should have an ethical issues of information because it will make them more competitive compare to others.

Lesson Learned

I have learned the meaning of Ethical Issues of Information and Business and how does it affect our lives.

Integrative Questions

1. What is privacy?

2. How does privacy affect the businesses?

3.   Is it vulnerable?

4.   How can companies monitor their privacy?

5. How can businesses prevent these intruders?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Virtual Reality and Computer Simulation

Quote: *It could contain conscious minds which may or may not know that they are living inside a simulation. In its strongest form, the "simulation hypothesis" claims it is possible and even probable that we are actually living in such a simulation.*
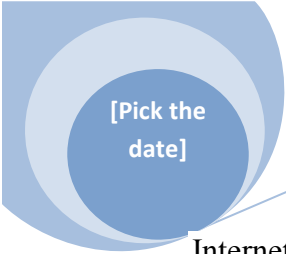
Learning Expectations:

The computer transfers sensory data to them and reads their desires and actions back; in this manner they interact with the simulated world and receive feedback from it. In a brain-computer interface simulation, each participant enters from outside, directly connecting their brain to the simulation computer.

Review:

For example, it is well known that physical systems can be simulated to some degree of accuracy. If computationalism is correct, and if there is no problem in generating artificial consciousness from cognition, it would establish the theoretical possibility of a simulated reality. However, the relationship between cognition and phenomenal consciousness is disputed. It is possible that consciousness requires a substrate of "real" physics, and simulated people, while behaving appropriately, would be philosophical zombies. This would also seem to negate Nick Bostrom's simulation argument; we cannot be inside a simulation, as conscious beings, if consciousness cannot be simulated

Lessons Learned

The simulation would be limited to the processing power of its host computer, and so there may be aspects of the simulation that are not computed at a fine-grained (e.g. subatomic) level. This might show up as a limitation on the accuracy of information that can be obtained in particle physics.

Like many others, assumes that accurate judgments about the simulating computer can be made from within the simulation. If we are being simulated, we might be misled about the nature computer.

Integrative Question

1. Is it possible, even in principle, to tell whether we are in a simulated reality?

2. Is there any difference between a simulated reality and a "real" one?

3. How should we behave if we knew that we were living in a simulated reality?

4. What is virtual simulation?

5. Define simulation?

Name of the Book:

RESPONSIBILITY ISSUES AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Genetic Information: Epistemological and Ethical Issues

Quote: *The human genome research is toward the identification of genes, genes that control normal biological functions and genes that create genetic disease or interact with other genes to precipitate hereditary disorders. Genes are being localized far more rapidly than treatments are being developed for the afflictions they cause and the human genome project.*
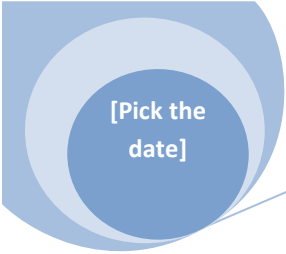
Learning Expectations:

We all expected that the detection of a marker linked to the Huntington's disease gene would require thousands of tests and probes, but the third probe that Gusella characterized and the twelfth one he tried hit the jackpot. He began with the Iowan family, whose samples were the first to be collected, and the probe, called G8, was weakly positive, but not significantly so.

Review:

Searched the DNA from these two families for a telltale marker, helping to develop what were to become standard laboratory procedures in such ventures. Jim sliced up each person's DNA with restriction enzymes. He then developed markers, RFLPs, which he made radioactive. These markers were called anonymous because he did not know on which human chromosome they were located, only that they were in one unique spot in the genome, just like a gene, and they came in several forms so that individuals could be differentiated from one another. The fragments of chopped-up DNA from the family members were put on a gel that separates fragments on the basis of size. The radioactive probe (denatured, or single- stranded) was then added. When the probe is radioactive, it would "light up" where it was stuck on the gel, revealing distinctive bands. One would then need to check if a certain pattern of bands appeared only in individuals who had the disease and another pattern in their relatives who were healthy.

Lessons Learned

Our critics and even our supporters said, rightly, that we had been incredibly lucky. It was as though, without the map of the United States, we had looked for the killer by chance in Red Lodge, Montana, and found the neighborhood where he was living.

Integrative Questions

1. What is genetic?
2. What is DNA?
3. What are the Epistemological ?
4. What are the genetic information?
5. Define Genetic Information?

Name of the Book:

RESPONSIBILITY ISSUES AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: The Ethics of Cyber Conflict

Quote: *"The Internet has become a communications tool for dissidents, which is great, but DDoS tools are becoming a way to silence them."*

Learning Expectations:

In April 2007, protests in Estonia, which was occupied by the Soviet Union for nearly four decades, resulted in attacks by ethnic Russians and their sympathizers on Estonian government networks.
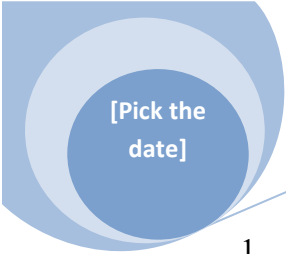
Review:

A year later, cyber attacks on networks in the nation of Georgia accompanied the military conflict between that country's government and Russia. Radio Free Europe suffered an attack nearly a year ago after it posted a report on the anniversary of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

China and Israel. While the attacks on Estonia disrupted online business services in that country, the attackers had primarily aimed at the attacks at government Web sites responsible for moving a statue of historical importance to Russian nationalists. And, while attacks on the former Soviet state of Georgia coincided with the movement of Russian.

Lessons Learned

Security experts reported an attack on the networks of another former Soviet state, Kyrgyzstan, Nazario stressed that he has yet to find any data that confirmed such an attack actually happened. While it could have been an internal conflict between an opposition party and the ruling political party, "privately people doubt.

Integrative Questions

1. What is cyber conflict
2. What are the ethics of cyber?
3. Is there are conflict in cyber?
4. Define cyber conflict
5. What are the networks of cyber?

Name of the Book:

RESPONSIBILITY ISSUES AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: A Practical Mechanism for Ethical Risk

Quote: *the word "risk" refers, often rather vaguely, to situations in which it is possible but not certain that some undesirable event will occur. In technical contexts, the word has several more specialized uses and meanings.*
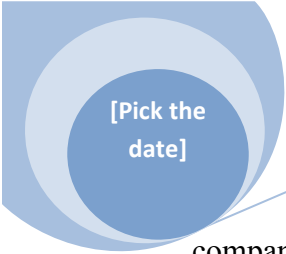
Learning Expectations:

Distinction between risk and uncertainty is decision-theoretically useful, from an epistemological point of view it is in need of clarification. Only very rarely are probabilities known with certainty. Strictly speaking, the only clear-cut cases of "risk".

Review:

It follows that almost all decisions are made "under uncertainty". If a decision problem is treated as a decision "under risk", this does not mean that the decision in question is made under conditions of completely known probabilities. Rather, it means that a choice has been made to simplify the description of this decision problem by treating it as a case of known probabilities. A major problem in the epistemology of risk is how to deal with the severe limitations that characterize our knowledge of the behaviour of unique complex systems that are essential for estimates of risk, such as the climate system, ecosystems, the world economy, etc. Each of these systems contains so many components and potential interactions that it is in practice unpredictable. However, in spite of this fundamental uncertainty, meaningful statements about some aspects of these systems can be made.

Lessons Learned

However, in practical applications it is important to distinguish between those probabilities that can be treated as known and those that are uncertain and therefore much more in need of continuous updating. Typical examples of the former are the failure frequencies of a

technical component that are inferred from extensive and well-documented experience of its use. The latter case is exemplified by experts' estimates of the expected failure frequencies of a new type of component

Integrative Questions

1. What is the Ethical Risk?
2. What is the practical Mechanism?
3. Find the risk?
4. Is there a moral on ethical risk?
5. What are the causes of risk?

Name of the Book:

REGULATORY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Regulation and Governance of the Internet

Quote: *Infrastructure layer can be considered the foundational layer of the Internet– it includes the copper and optical fibre cables (or "pipes") and radio waves that carry data around the world and into users' homes.*

Learning Expectations:

In theory, this allows the market to determine interconnection in an efficient manner. In practice, however, unequal market position, and in particular the important positions occupied by Tier 1 providers, means that the larger providers are often able to dictate terms to the smaller ones, which in turn must bear.

Review:

The Internet is a "network of networks"; it is composed of a multitude of smaller networks that must connect together ("interconnect") in order for the global network to function seamlessly. In traditional telecommunications networks, interconnection is clearly regulated at the national level by State authorities, and at the international level (i.e., between national networks) by well-defined principles and agreements, some of which are supervised by the ITU. Interconnection between Internet networks, however, is not clearly governed by any entity, rules or laws. In recent years, this inherent ambiguity has become increasingly problematic, leading to high access costs for remote and developing countries, and in need of some kind of governance solution. Indeed, in its final report, the WGIG identified the ambiguity and uneven distribution of international interconnection costs as one of the key issues requiring a governance solution.15

On the Internet, access providers must interconnect with each other across international, national or local boundaries.

Lessons Learned

As we have seen, Internet governance encompasses a range of issues and actors, and takes place at many layers. Throughout the network, there exist problems that need solutions, and, more importantly, potential that can be unleashed by better governance. It is not possible here to capture the full range of issues. This section, rather, seeks to provide a sampling. It describes the issues by layers, and it also discusses key actors for each layer.

Integrative Questions

1. What are the access for every citizen on an individual or household basis?
2. Is there an assurance that all citizens are within reach of an access point?
3. How to access only to basic telephony?
4. What are the value-added services like the Internet and broadband; and
5. Find the access only to infrastructure, or also to content, services and applications.

Name of the Book:

REGULATORY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1 : Information Overload

Quote: *The impact within this issue Together with the amount of information being produced from various people on the net, the problem of Information Overload arises. The implication arises from the psychological field.*

Learning Expectations:

It refers to an excess amount of information being provided, making processing and absorbing tasks very difficult for the individual because sometimes we cannot see the validity behind the information.

Review:

The world moves into a new era of globalization, an increasing number of people are logging onto the internet to conduct their own research and are given the ability to produce as well as consume the data accessed on an increasing number of websites As of February 2007 there were over 108 million distinct websites and increasing. Users are now classified as active users because more people in society are participating in the Digital and Information Age More and more people are considered to be active writers and viewers because of their participation This flow has created a new life where we are now dependant on access to information

Hence, problems like misunderstanding arise in a society, and this creates havoc and madness. Since information is different, people tend to react differently according to their set of beliefs corroborating with the information available.

Lessons Learned

The growth provides opportunity for interaction and communication to take place. Individuals are able to converse about certain issues with different information hence bringing up a discussion. For example, in www.murdoch.edu.au, an LMS site is provided in which unit discussions within students takes place. One of the questions that are being asked is, "Is Second Life the New Life". As we know, students have a range of information and thus, with their own set of knowledge from journals, books and website references, they argue their points out with one another hence improving the students to think critically and beyond the box. In the midst of this discussion, unintentionally interaction and communication takes place.

Integrative Questions

1. What is the rapidly increasing rate of new information being produced?

2. What are the ease of duplication and transmission?

3. What are the data across the Internet?

4. Is there an increase in the available channels of incoming information?

5. Find the Large amounts of historical information to dig through?

Name of the Book:

REGULATORY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Email Spam

Quote: *E-mail addresses are collected from chat rooms, websites, newsgroups, and viruses which harvest users' address books, and are sold to other spammers*
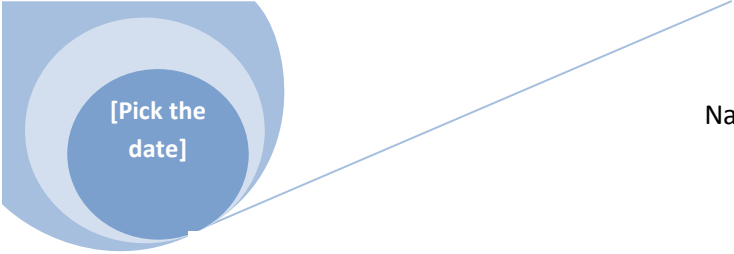
Learning Expectations:

ISPs have attempted to recover the cost of spam through lawsuits against spammers, although they have been mostly unsuccessful in collecting damages despite winning in court.

Review:

Providers vary in their willingness or ability to enforce their AUP. Some actively enforce their terms and terminate spammers' accounts without warning. Some ISPs lack adequate personnel or technical skills for enforcement, while others may be reluctant to enforce restrictive terms against profitable customers. As the recipient directly bears the cost of delivery, storage, and processing, one could regard spam as the electronic equivalent of "postage-due" junk mail. Due to the low cost of sending unsolicited e-mail and the potential profit entailed, some believe that only strict legal enforcement can stop junk e-mail.

Lessons Learned

It is not the country where the spammer resides, nor the country that hosts the spamvertised site. Due to the international nature of spam, the spammer, the hijacked spam sending computer, the spamvertised server, and the user target of the spam are all often located in different countries.

Integrative Questions

1 What is email spam?

2. What is chatting?

3. How to send a message?

4. How to obtain the email addresses?

5. Define email spam?

Name of the Book:

REGULATORY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: The Matter of Plagiarism: What, Why, and If

Quote: *The information they present, accurate in their portrayal of texts and theories, reliably fair in their evaluations of students' work. E-mail addresses are collected from chat rooms, websites, newsgroups, and viruses.*
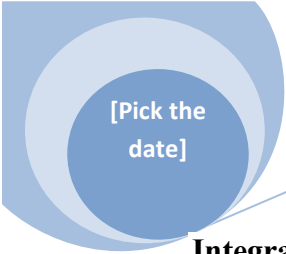
Learning Expectations:

The information and the honest presentation of one's self are important responsibilities for career and citizenship. The habits students develop in college as they write papers prepare them for the kinds of writing and speaking they will do throughout a lifetime. Honesty and fairness cannot be compartmentalized as character traits to be practiced later, "when it really matters."

Review:

The Plagiarism carries severe disciplinary and financial consequences. When a student is proven to have plagiarized a paper, he or she faces serious penalties, ranging from failure on the assignment to failure in the course. Plagiarism in the professional world can also lead to serious consequences, including professional disgrace, loss of position, and lawsuits.

Lessons Learned

The issue can be either legal, in the case where copyright of the prior work has been transferred to another entity, or merely ethical. Typically, self-plagiarism is only considered to be a serious ethical issue in settings where a publication is asserted to consist of new material, such as in academic publishing or educational assignments.

Integrative Questions

1. What are the liberal educations within the context of the historic Christian Faith?"

2. Is there "an atmosphere of search and confrontation that will liberate the minds, enhance?

3. What are the discernment, enlarge the sympathies?

4. How to encourage the commitments of all students?

5. What can be given to others in service to God and humanity?

Name of the Book:

REGULATORY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Intellectual Property: Legal and Moral Challenges of Online File Sharing

Quote: *The File sharing is the distribution or exchange of files over computer networks, and peer-to-peer (P2P) networks in particular.*
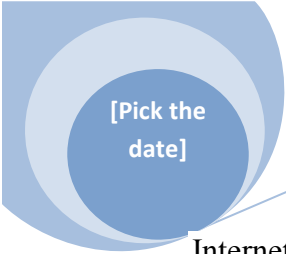
Learning Expectations:

I would like to know more about file-sharing. I would like to further expand my knowledge on online file sharing so that I could also share it to the people I know.

Review:

Network file sharing is the server-based approach in which a network host is designated as a file server. A file server implements at least one network file sharing protocol, such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP), Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP), Network File System (protocol) (NFS), Server Message Block (SMB, CIFS), or other network file systems. Computers seeking to access stored files utilize a compatible client-side protocol implementation and either mount an entire remote directory hierarchy within their file system or facilitate access, transfer, and local storage of individual remote files by means of a user application.Webhosting is also used for file-sharing; it is similar to the server-based approach, but uses the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and related technologies for file transfer. In small communities popular files can be distributed very quickly and efficiently without extra software in addition to the ubiquitous web browsers.

Lessons Learned

To understand peer-to-peer file sharing and what was indeed the very first implementation of peer-to-peer file sharing, you need to go back before the popularized form of the Internet as we know it. First use of Peer-to-peer file sharing was on a network similar to the

Internet known as WWIVnet. WWIVnet was like FidoNet but it used a distributed model of nodes where traffic was re-routed based on the shortest distance between nodes

Integrative Questions

1. Why file-sharing enables people to share files?
2. What feature allows you to access and share files?
3. Is there a private sharing file?
4. What is Peer to Peer file sharing?
5. What are the technologies to use in file sharing?

Name of the Book:

ACCESS AND EQUITY ISSUES

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Censorship and Access to Expression

Quote: *Internet censorship is control or suppression of the publishing or accessing of information on the Internet. The legal issues are similar to offline censorship.*

Learning Expectations:

Barring total control on Internet-connected computers, such as in North Korea and Cuba, total censorship of information on the Internet is very difficult (or impossible) to achieve due to the underlying distributed technology of the Internet.

Review:

The difference is that national borders are more permeable online: residents of a country that bans certain information can find it on websites hosted outside the country. Conversely, attempts by one government to prevent its citizens from seeing certain material can have the effect of restricting foreigners, because the government. Pseudonymity and allow unconditional free speech, as the technology guarantees that material cannot be removed and the author of any information is impossible to link to a physical identity or organization.

Lessons Learned

The different level, the actions and reactions of large corporations to the Internet has to be factored into any discussion of economic censorship. Some firms have paid search engine companies for preferential placement in particular subject categories when a user submits an online search inquiry.

The world are now considering the filtering system known as PICS (Platform for Internet Content Selections) as an answer to their concerns, the question of parental controls also must be

addressed. In many countries, the state justifies censorship with the claim that it is acting in loco parentis. Such claims, whether interpreted as "state as parent" or "state as Big Brother," are responsible for many of the restrictions on information distribution found today across the world.

Integrative Questions

1. What is Auto-censorship against sexual words in matter for children?

2. How the users who are not administrators, has been known to query usernames?

3. Find the Yahoo email group system's profanity blocker, set to block the acronym CP in descriptions of email groups?

4. How to treating it as meaning "child pornography"?

5. How to block it when a journalist setting up an email group used "CP?

Name of the Book:

ACCESS AND EQUITY ISSUES

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: The Gender Agenda in Computer Ethics

Quote: *The branch of philosophy that analysis the nature and social impact of computer technology as well as the standards of conduct which pertain to proper use computers. It involves social issues, such as access rights, working place monitoring, censorship and junk mail.*
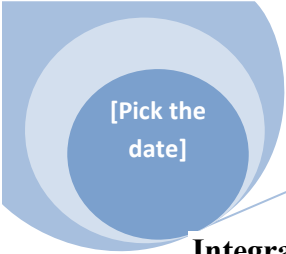
Learning Expectations:

Computer Ethics is a branch of practical philosophy which deals with how computing professionals should make decisions regarding professional and social conduct. The term "computer ethics" was first coined by Walter Maner in the mid-1970s, but only since the 1990s has it started being integrated into professional development programs in academic settings.

Review:

Some have argued against the idea of computer ethics as a whole. However, Collins and Miller proposed a method of identifying issues in computer ethics in their Paramedic Ethics model. The model is a data-centered view of judging ethical issues, involving the gathering, analysis, negotiation, and judging of data about the issue.In solving problems relating to ethical issues, Michael Davis proposed a unique problem-solving method. In Davis's model, the ethical problem is stated, facts are checked, and a list of options is generated by considering relevant factors relating to the problem.

Lessons Learned

.   The code is a four-point standard governing ethical behavior among computing professionals. It covers the core set of computer ethics from professional responsibility to the consequences of technology in society.

Integrative Questions

1. What is the agenda of computer ethics?
2. What are the ethics of agenda?
3. Find the ethical behavior among computer professional?
4. What are the responsibilities of computer?
5. Define computer ethics?

Name of the Book:

ACCESS AND EQUITY ISSUES

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: The Digital Divide: A Perspective for the Future

Quote: *Digital divide refers to the gap between people with effective access to digital and information technology and those with very limited or no access at all. It includes the imbalances in physical access to technology as well as the imbalances.*
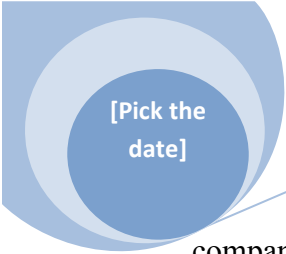
Learning Expectations:

The Internet has prompting intense speculation about its ultimate impact upon the economy, society and politics. Many hope that the Internet will be a powerful new force capable of transforming existing patterns of social inequality, strengthening linkages between citizens and representatives,

Review:

Much existing research on the Internet is based upon the situation in the United States, but it is not clear how far we can generalize more widely from this particular context. Democracies offer citizens different structures of opportunity to participate in their own governance. Based upon an examination of OECD countries.

Lessons Learned

The global digital divide, reflecting existing economic divisions in the world, which can clearly be seen in *The Global Digital Divide* image. This global digital divide widens the gap in economic divisions around the world. Countries with a wide availability of Internet access can advance the economics of that country on a local and global scale. In today's society, jobs and education are directly related to the Internet, in that the advantages that come from the Internet are so significant that neglecting them would leave a company vulnerable in a changing market." Andy Grove, the former chair of Intel, said that by the mid-2000s all companies will be Internet

companies, or they won't be companies at all. In countries where the Internet and other technologies are not accessible, education is suffering, and uneducated people and societies that are not benefiting from the information age, cannot be competitive in the global economy .

Integrative Questions

1. How to Continuing to Overcome the Digital Divide?

2. What is digital divide?

3. What are the effects of digital?

4. Is there an information age cannot competitive?

5. Define the digital divided?

Name of the Book:

ACCESS AND EQUITY ISSUES

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Intercultural Information Ethics

Quote: *The word "philosophy" points to a specific way of questioning of the kind "what is?" (ti estin), and more precisely "what is being?"*

Learning Expectations:

The Aristotle's conception of practical philosophy is concerned with the reflection on the ways human beings dwell in the world, with their *ethos*, and their search for good life
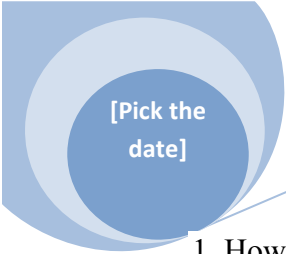
Review:

According to Luhmann, the ethical discourse should not provide a given morality with a kind of *fundamentum inconcussum* or even become a meta-perspective beyond all other societal systems but, quite the contrary, it belongs to the self-referential process of morality itself.

Philosophic questioning is of the nature that it binds questions with the essence of the questioner. To answer the question 'what is philosophy?' is then by no means possible by referring to one of the possible answers alone, nor is it the result of looking for what is common to all of them as this would provide just a "void formula" ("leere Formel") (Heidegger 1976, 19). It is also not sure that our answer, or Heidegger's own, will be a philosophic one.

Lessons Learned

This situation of disturbance or insecurity may be a hint and even a "touchstone" that we are on a philosophic path. What is basic for grasping the differences among philosophic answers is their corresponding mood, including the sober mood of planning and calculating which is a characteristic of modern science and with it of what we use to call 'modernity.'

Integrative Questions

1. How far does the Internet affect?

2. Is it for better or worse, local and particularly global cultures?

3. How far does it foster democratic processes inside and between them?

4. How do people construct their cultural identities within this medium?

5. How does it affect their customs, languages, and everyday problems?