Ethics and the Information Revolution: Terrell Ward Bynum

Book Title: Readings in Cyberethics

Library Reference: None

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Readings-CyberEthics-Second-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763724106/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1239751209&sr=8-1

Quote:

"Computing technology is the most powerful and most flexible technology ever devised. For this reason, computing is changing everything-where and how, where and how we can learn, shop, eat, vote, receive, medical care, spend free time, make war, make friends, make love"

Rogerson and Bynum

Learning Expectation:

This book is basically all about computer ethics, but first what is computer ethics? How does it affect our daily lives? Is it really important? I can find answers for my questions as read this book. But for now based the title of this reading ***Ethics and the Information Revolution***, I expect to learn facts regarding ethics and how this so called study came into people's lives.

Review:

In the age of Revolution we had a lot of discoveries such as Computer Ethics, a field of study that was founded by MIT professor Norbert Wiener early 1940's. He knew already that social and ethical issues will arise from this field of study. His idea of those possible issues somehow warns human beings that with the use of computers problems can arise anytime especially when it comes to ethical issues. He also stipulated on his books some comprehensive computer ethics foundation, his book included some topics like: four principles of justice, methods for doing applied ethics, examples of computer ethics, and other related topics. Although it's obvious that with the integration of computer technology people have to adopt with it, and I think that people during the time of professor Wiener resisted the fact that this technology will help them in daily lives, will help them to make their lives easier and still needs to follow some ethical standards. Ethical standards such that use of this computer technology will not harm other people.

While during the middle of 1960's another significant person examined unethical and illegal uses of computer by computer professionals, he's none other than Don Parker of SRI International in Menlo Park California. He noticed that since the time that people entered the computer center they also left their ethics behind, they don't apply it with computers. This I believe is wrong, even though there is no laws implemented we still need to take note of our moral values. One of his major achievement was to head the development of the first Code of Professional Conduct for the Association for Computing Machinery, in addition to this he also produced books, articles, and speeches regarding the subject matter.

Next remarkable stop for the field of computer ethics is during the late 1960's, another significant person came into the picture it was Joseph Weizenbaum a computer scientist at MIT in Boston. He created this so program called *ELIZA*

What I have learned:

In this reading I learned the history of ethics, how it came into this world. And that ethics is one important field that needs to be taken especially by I.T students like me.

Integrative Questions:

1) What is James Moor stand in this chapter?

2) Who is Walter Maner?

3) Who is Deborah Johnson?

4) How does Donald Gotterbarn define computer ethics?

5) How does computer helped in our own workplace?

Ethics On-Line

Book Title:

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Quote: *"Anonymity is nevertheless problematic in networks"*

Learning Expectation:

In this chapter I expect to learn how on-line or internet technology can affect ethics, maybe this includes hackers and all other illegal transactions going on on-line. It can also be about the behavior of people on-line. I really don't know, I want to have a clearer picture about this ethics on-line I hope to learn more ideas in detail.

Review:

For the introduction of this chapter the Deborah mentioned that the world is in the process of making fundamental decisions about future of our system of on-line communication. She also mentioned that on-line communication is a must for this century, people use it for several reasons: they use on-line for entertainment, they use on-line for shopping, for job searching, bank transactions, and many more. Indeed our on-line communication is growing rapidly but there will always be problems. Every innovation or evolution has problems, and for this matter common problem would be behavior of people on-line. That's why we have hackers now a days, well even before we already have hackers. But the point here is people must behave well on-line they can't just steal information of other people, or do something bad on a certain website and hide their identity. Practically speaking this is unethical, and as I've said they must change it.

I believe there's always solution for a certain problem for example imposing laws against hacking, against people who spread viruses and other malwares on-line. But what if people in this world doesn't like to change their behavior online? What will be the future of on-line communication? Or rather what will be the effect of this to online systems? Of course there will be several negative effects and worst this technology might be a disadvantage to us.

The main focus of this chapter is the special features of on-line communication, according to the author these are the following:

1. Scope
2. Anonymity
3. Reproducibility

I will discuss each feature in brief, firstly scope what makes this special feature of on-line communication? As the author mentioned, speed, availability and interactivity is not unusual itself, but the special thing about this is the combination of speed, availability, and interactivity. I agree with the author, on-line communication can be fast, available and interactive at the same time. Why is this possible? Again it's because markets are conversations, markets are connected on the big network of internet.

Next would be anonymity, I think this is special in itself. Why? It's because you cant hide your identity when you're doing transactions face to face. I also think that this is one of the unique features of on-line communication, but we all know that anonymity causes problems of integrity. For example writing a book but the words that author used wasn't really from his/her, he/she only copied it on-line. Now that's anonymity, and as the author mentioned earlier this is the most common problem in on-line communication. This problem must be restricted, so that it won't cause any harm to the entire society of on-line users.

Lastly reproducibility, from the word itself reproduce. Information on-line can be reproduce quickly without the permission of the original owner of information. This is a another problem, reproducibility of information threatens it's integrity. If a certain information has been reproduced hundred times already would you still believe on that information? If I were the reader and I've found out that information is not from the author who reproduced it I won't believe it anymore, because the original information/ fact is already modified. How can you believe on something that has been modified prior to mass production?

The point here is that these three features are good but they can also produce problems at the end of the day. The key to prevent problems is the behavior of humans. They should change their behavior on-line.

What I have learned:

In this chapter I learned that there are special features of on-line communication and these can also bring problems to entire community of on-line users. It's not about the feature itself, it's about the behavior of users. They can still change their behavior if they want to have a good network communication.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is the common problem with on-line communication?
2. What can we do about it?

3. Can laws prevent it from happening?
4. What are the three special features of on-line communication?
5. Is anonymity good? Explain.

Reason, Relativity, and Responsibility in Computer Ethics

Book Title: Readings in Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: None

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Readings-CyberEthics-Second-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763724106/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1239751209&sr=8-1

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"

Learning Expectation:

For this reading I expect to learn something more technical in a sense of reasoning, obviously it's because of the title. I hope to learn what responsibilities I have as an end-user of the computer technology, and more things regarding computer and computer ethics.

Review:

In this reading/essay, James Moor talked about Reason, Relativity, and responsibility in computer ethics. Generally Moor points out that the computer revolution has great impact on human lives, it can be positive and negative. But most of it are positive, it changed our way of living. Most solid example of this is the way of communication. People used the world wide web to connect to different kinds of people across the globe. Moor also mentioned that there was a time when America On-line offered free connection at a flat rate to their users, because they're overwhelmed with the number of people using the net.

According to Moor *aspects of the computer revolution will continue to spring up in unpredictable ways- in some cases causing us considerable grief. Therefore, it is extremely important to be alert to what is happening. Because the computer revolution has the potential of having major effects on how we lead our lives, the paramount issue of how we should control computing and the flow of information to serve us to our mutual benefit.*

He also discussed logical malleability and informational enrichment, he said that computers are logically malleable. This means that computer is manipulated to do any activity from inputs, outputs, and connecting logical operations. The statement of James Moor that computers are logical malleable is true, it can do anything such that it is controlled by a human being and it satisfies the user. That's why computers are revolutionary, it can't be revolutionary of these computers are not flexible enough to perform different kinds of activities. Informational enrichment, it is said to be that computers can be updated/upgraded so that it can satisfy the needs of users, once these computers are updated it's performance will become better even. This makes computer systems informationally enriched, process of conception and activities makes the information more meaningful.

Another topic is about ***special nature of computer ethics***. Moor discussed that computer ethics has two parts:

1. Analysis of the nature and social impact of computer technology
2. The corresponding formulation and justification of policies for the ethical use of such technology

Before formulating policies of course we still have to analyze and justify that policy, whether it will benefit the people, whether it is useful or acceptable to the people that will be affected by such policy. And in addition to that before formulating policy the person must understand the situation first before jumping into conclusions and take certain action about it. if the person understands the situation then he/she can now formulate the policy. I agree with this that a person must first understand the situation before taking any actions about it. Nobody can take actions on a certain issue/situation if he/she don't know the real story about it.

This applies to everything not just in formulation of policies, people keep on doing this that's the problem now a days. They keep on doing actions that they don't know what effect can it to do others.

Since computers are logically malleable computer professionals will continue to formulate and adopt policy vacuums such that it will protect the users and prevent possible problems.

What I have learned:

I have learned that computers are logically malleable and informationally enriched, with these characteristics of computers it tends to be more revolutionary and can grow in many ways. Revolutionary in a sense that it allows new technology, new methods, new implementation, and new innovation to be adopted on computer systems.

Integrative Questions:

1. Who is James Moor?
2. Why did he said computers are revolutionary?
3. What do you mean by logically malleable?
4. What do you mean by informationally enriched?
5. What are the do parts of computer ethics?

Disclosive Computer Ethics

Book Title: Readings in Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Readings-CyberEthics-Second-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763724106/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1239751209&sr=8-1

Quote:

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn what disclosive computer ethics means, what can it do to us

Review:

In this reading the author Philip Brey tackled Mainstream Computer ethics and Disclosive Computer Ethics. In his reading he pointed out that Disclosive Computer Ethics is complementary approach to Mainstream Computer Ethics.

Mainstream Computer Ethics has this called Model of applied ethics the standard models that majority of work in applied ethics uses it. According to the author studies in applied ethics adopt the standard model aim to clarify and evaluate morally controversial practices through an application and defense of moral principles. In addition to that according to him researches within this model usually has three steps: ***(1) individual or collective practice is outlined that has been the topic or moral controversy, (2) An attempt is usually made to clarify and situate the practice, through conceptual analysis and fact-finding, (3) Moral principles are outlined, along with moral judgements or intuitions, and applied to the topic.*** The outcome of these steps would be a moral evaluation of the practice that is investigated. I guess the steps that use in the standard model is basically good, I mean that should be the process to study a certain moral issue and afterwards draw conclusion regarding the problem.

The real focus of this essay is on the Mainstream computer ethics which has the following features:

1. Focuses on existing moral controversies
2. it's focus is on practices
3. Its focus is usually on the use of computer technology

Right now I can't get the point of these features, the first features says that mainstream computer ethics focuses on the existing moral controversies, second it's focus I on the practices, lastly focus is usually on the use of computer technology. Which is which? Which is the real focus of this Mainstream Computer ethics?

The author also tackled limitations of Mainstream Computer Ethics, it limits itself to the analysis of morally controversial practices for which a policy vacuum currently exists this is the firs limitation. I guess this limitation is real, I mean how can we know that a certain practice is morally controversial if the public doesn't know it? Or there's no policy vacuum regarding that matter.

Second limitation would be Mainstream Computer Ethics focuses on the morality of practices, especially on the use of computer technology. He also added that ***in philosophical and empirical studies of technology, however, it is by now accepted that technologies are not neutral, and that they often play an active part in shaping their environments.*** I can say that computer system technology is a tool that helps people in their decision-making activities, which makes it open to moral analysis. Good example of this is hacking, we use computer technology as a tool but the moment we use it for hacking it is already subject to moral analysis.

What I have learned:

I learned that there different kinds of computer ethics one of them is mainstream computer ethics

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Mainstream Computer ethics?
2. Who is Philip brey?
3. What is the first limitation of mainstream computer ethics?
4. What is the second limitation of mainstream computer ethics?
5. What is empirical studies of technology?

Gender and Computer Ethics : Alison Adam

Book Title:

Library Reference:

Quote: *"Gender and ict problem as one of women's access to ICT's and their continuing low representation in computing all the way through the educational process through to the world of work"*

Learning Expectation:

In this chapter I want to learn how gender affects computer ethics, is there any difference when it comes to decision making? Who's more ethical, men or women?

Review:

The topic to be covered for this chapter would be divided into two: problems of women's access to computer technology and whether there are differences between men and women's ethical decision making in relation to information and computing technologies.

According to the author, problem of women would be barriers factors that avoids them from accessing information and computing technologies and this also leads to unemployment in well-paid interesting careers using information and computing technologies. I guess before that was the case, but now this can't be seen anymore. Women now have the knowledge and complete access to information and computing technologies, if check corporations today there are a lot of women engaging in computing technologies when it comes to the workplace. We all know that computers makes our lives easier, and with this technology women and even men are able to finish their tasks on time.

The next topic and I guess the main topic of this chapter is whether there are differences between men and women's ethical decision making in relation to information and computing technologies. The author of this chapter presented several research methodologies used before in analyzing and creating conclusions on the topic. On the first few methodologies presented the authors devised surveys which arrive at quantifiable results and later on converted into quantitative results. In this chapter the author mentioned that all results of these research were women are more ethical when it comes to decision making. On the last research methodology presented in this paper was from Kreie and Cronan, the result of their research was that most people were strongly influenced by their personal values, and most importantly men and women were distinctively different in their assessments of what is ethical and unethical behavior. On all scenarios, men were less likely to consider a behavior as unethical.

For me it is obvious that women are more ethical because of the nature of men. We all know that men are more violent than women. While women are more emotional than men, which brings my conclusion that women are more ethical. With the level of women's emotions they most likely think about ethicalness rather than ignoring it.

What I have learned:

I learned that women are having difficulties in accessing information and computing technologies but as time pass by they were able to gain access. With this access women began to be more competitive technically and at the same time gain knowledge on different programs available out there. Lastly I learned that women are more ethical than men, because of their emotions they think of what is morally correct.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is the problem of women in ict?
2. What could be the reason of that problem?
3. Who is more ethical men or women according to this chapter
4. Base on your own judgement who is more ethical men or women?
5. What could be the implication of this?

Is the Global Information Infrastructure a Democratic Technology?

Book Title: Readings in Cyberethics

Library Reference:

Quote: *"At the root of all definitions of democracy, however refined and complex, lies the idea of popular power, of a situation in which power , and perhaps authority too, rests with the people. That power or authority is usually thought of as being political, and it often therefore takes the form of an idea of popular sovereignty – the people as the ultimate political authority"*

Learning Expectation:

In this chapter I want to learn what global information infrastructure means? Why is it democratic? Or why is it not democratic?

Review:

In this chapter the main focus is about global information infrastructure as a democratic technology. The author discussed several key points such embedded values on technologies and more. In the introduction of this chapter the author mentioned that *to say that the GII is democratic is to say that technology has a value embedded in it, that it contains or favors or facilitates democracy.* Obviously this is a fact that when we say GII is democratic there's an embedded value in it. I guess every system or technology has embedded value in it, but of course it all depends on the users. Generally speaking for GII itself it does have embedded values.

Before further discussing this chapter, I want to mention how the author understood what GII is, according to her GII is combination of computer/information with telecommunications. It is also called internet, but we can't expect that name to remain forever. This technology is growing and changing, so expect a lot of changes every now and then.

The claim that technology is value-neutral rested in part on the alliance between science and technology, several ideas about science shaping ideas about technology. I just want to react on this statement, for me it is also obvious that science and technology come in hand, they both work with each other. If one of them is missing, we won't have good technologies today, or rather good systems.

Another person mentioned in this chapter was Winner, who produced the famous article *Do artifacts have politics?*. Winner has two views, first would be that values are inherent to technology. Lastly given kind of technology is strongly compatible with, but does not strictly require social, and political relationships of a particular stripe. I think I agree with him, he said that technologies embody values and they have properties that are linked to social relationships. Of course technologies have properties which can identify them as unique and lastly they're related to social relationships.

In connection to values embedded in technology here's the last section that I want to discuss, values embedded in global information infrastructure.

There are four accounts, and these are:

1. Moral/Metaphysical meaning of embedded values
2. Support meaning of embedded values
3. Material meaning of embedded values
4. Expressive meaning of embedded values

I will discuss each of the accounts briefly, so first this account come into play when something note worthy has occurred in the development of a technology. This means that whatever happened during the development of a technology it is important and it has value(s). Second is the support meaning of embedded values, in this account historical background is not important, but the institutions, practices, and people who currently produce and maintain it. Well I have to agree with this, support means that source of technology like from what company is it, what practices are incorporated on it, and who are responsible for using and maintaining it. Next would be material meaning, this simple means the value of embedded material design of the GII. Lastly expressive meaning, the analysis of cultural meaning of GII. What does this mean? For example GII can be meaningful for countries who has available connection to it, while GII can't be have any meaning for countries who doesn't have any connection to it. As I've said earlier GII has values in itself (especially democratic) but still it depends on the target markets.

What I have learned:

I learned that GII has value in itself, people can appreciate it and people can also not appreciate it. We have different perspectives/ideas so we also have different kinds of appreciation on GII itself.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is GII?
2. What does it have to do with us?
3. What is the old name of GII?
4. Who is Winner?
   Does GII have embedded values?

Applying Ethical and Moral Concepts and Theories to IT Contexts : Some key problems and challenges

Book Title:

Library Reference:

Quote: "

Learning Expectation:

In this chapter I want to learn how to apply ethical concepts and what are the key problems and challenges. Of course I also want to know how to solve these problems so that people won't get confuse.

Review:

In this chapter the main focus are problems and challenges to ethical and moral issues.

According to the author if we want to apply ethical and moral concepts and theories to I.T contexts, three conditions must be met. Namely: (1) We must know to what kind of questions such concepts and theories can be applied, and to what they cannot, (2) we must know the limitations of specific concepts and theories, and lastly (3) we must have sufficiently detailed knowledge of the domain which we want to apply them. These three conditions for me is also required, these are essential information that we need to know before applying any ethical or moral concepts and theories to I.T and other fields. Especially with I.T , because we all know that I.T is evolving and changes from time to time. We need to know what best suits that certain field or issue.

The author discussed three problems/challenges in this chapter these are the following:

1. Demarcation of Computer Ethics
2. Connecting Ethics and Social Context
3. Computer ethics and Role of Experts

I would like to give more attention to only two of these problems, first would be the demarcation of Computer Ethics. According to this chapter the term *computer ethics* has been connected to different moral issues today. That should not be the case, there are certain issues that can be considered as an ethical issues, not just a simple issue. In this chapter the author also mentioned that there are issues classified as an ethical issue but real story of that issue is not ethical, I mean for example a certain is issue is tagged to be ethical while in fact it is not an ethical issue it is a political issue. I think people should know the difference of ethical issues from any other issues out there. The implication of this would bring confusion to the next generation.

Lastly Role of experts, it is mentioned that role of experts are often overlooked. For example an automation is on going on a certain company, and this expert is keep on asking about companies protocols, and practices. While the members of the company cannot answer the expert because they are not experts they do not know all necessary information that the expert needs. In short if knowledge of both parties is not combined the expert won't be able to come up with the necessary automation needed. In order for the expert to be functional, he/she must have necessary information. The problem with this is that sometimes experts' role is not clear to organizations. There's only one possible way that I can think of at this moment to solve this problem is to conduct seminars or inform them employees the specific role of an expert.

What I have learned:

I learned that there are conditions before applying moral concepts and theories in I.T context. Again in applying moral concepts it depends on what situation are you dealing with, you must have large database of concepts to choose from to be able to solve problems.

Integrative Questions:

1. Is it easy to apply moral concepts?
2. How will you know if a certain moral concept is applicable to that I.T issue/organization?
3. Identify the three conditions before applying moral concept(s)
4. What is the common misunderstanding on ethical issues?
5. Do experts play important role in I.T context? Why?

Just Consequentialism and Computing

Book Title:

Library Reference:

Quote:

Learning Expectation:

Review:

What I have learned:

Integrative Questions:

The Internet as Public Space: Concepts, Issues, and Implications in Public Policy

Book Title:

Library Reference:

Quote: *"Cyberspace unlike the traditional media types and traditional public spaces in the physical world enables the citizenry to find new ways to interact economically, politically, and socially"*

Learning Expectation:

In this chapter I think I want to learn more ideas and concepts regarding the internet. How was it developed, why is it called internet, and other more important details about it.

Review:

At the beginning of this chapter the author mentioned that internet has two characteristics, it is ubiquitous and personal. This cyber space enables people to find new ways to interact economically, politically, and socially. I have to agree with the author, that via cyber space people find new ways to interact with each other in their own respective purposes. This is one of the advantages of cyber space, it allows people to communicate without constraints. They can reach anybody on this world, as long as the person that they want to reach has internet access.

In addition to this every technology devised has issues and of course the cyber space has its own issues as well, according to the author there are three issues to be considered when regulating electronic spaces: simultaneity, permeability , and exclusivity. Simultaneity refers to the ability of a person to be two places at once; at work and at a train station. Permeability is the ability of barriers between spatial, organizational, or traditional barriers to be made less powerful or effective with the adoption of information technology. Lastly exclusivity is the nature of one space, perception, or activity to prevent others. For me I don't believe that exclusivity must be considered when regulating electronic spaces especially when it comes to internet because, this technology is open to everybody we cannot limit people from accessing certain page or web site.

The internet is more than multi-media, when we say multi-media it includes transmitting information via the air waves, print, audio , video , software and other media related tools. According to the author there are four traditional media types : publisher, distributor, broadcast, and common carrier. The information from the broadcaster is centrally originated, while a common carrier is required to transmit all information without discrimination based on content, publisher and distributor is almost the same they both distribute products to people. Now internet has the ability of all those four traditional types

it can publish information anywhere from different parts of the globe, it can also distribute , broadcast, and carry different kinds of information.

There are also digital characteristics of a public space namely public and private, global and local, trans-lingual and cross-culture, connections to the non public, control and/vs. freedom. I won't go into details about these digital characteristics anymore because this is self-explanatory.

In addition to the information above the author also mentioned that there are uses of internet as public spaces these are the following:

1. Digital Libraries – This libraries are not traditional libraries as we all know, this means that internet is used for storage of information on anything about this world. For example Microsoft has its own library called MSDN library for their programming software to guide people in using their products.
2. Universities – These universities are used for on-line enrollment and on-line course offerings. This is an innovation with internet, imagine before we don't have online education thanks to this technology we already have one.
3. Hospitals – There are online medicine right now available on the cyber space, with this data posted on the cyber space people will have access on it easier. Before we still have to consult doctors or visit pharmacies in order to know what specific medicine appropriate for our illness. We also have online tutorials regarding health issues around the world.

Lastly as I've mentioned from the start there are also problems with the cyber space, problems regarding behavior of people, problems regarding implementation of laws. I think the best way to solve this problems are not laws, but the behavior of people itself. They should change their attitude towards cyberspace.

What I have learned:

I've learned that this internet technology is more than the traditional media that we all know, it is a complete package of what we all need. From information to accessibility, from legal matters to entertainment. This technology is a big change for this world.

Integrative Questions:

1. What are the two characteristics of internet?
2. What are the traditional media mentioned in this chapter? Discuss each
3. What are the digital characteristics of public space?
4. What is the advantage of these digital characteristics?
5. What can be the possible solutions to cyberspace problems?

The Laws of Cyberspace

Book Title:

Library Reference:

Quote: *"behavior in the real world- this world, the world which I am speaking is regulated by four sorts of constraints"*

Learning Expectation:

Based on the title itself the laws of cyberspace, I wan to learn laws that govern in cyberspace if there are any.

Review:

The introduction of this chapter talks about Russia, tsar had a system of internal passport. These passports marked the estate from which you came, and this marketing determined the places you could go, with whom you could associate, what you could be. The passports were badges that granted access, or barred access. They controlled what in the Russian state Russians could come to know. Now the Bolsheviks promised to change all this. They promised to abolish the internal passports. Russians were free to travel where they wished. Where they could go was not determined by any document. After few years they are faced with problems, starving peasants flooding the cities looking for food. Stalin brought back the system of internal passports, peasants were again tied to their rural lands. This happens to this world, it is the behavior of the world. Law is just one of the constraints there are four constraints discussed in this chapter namely: (1) Law, (2) Social Norms , (3) Market, (4) Architecture.

First constraint is law, laws are regulated because of certain reasons. We have laws to discipline people in this world. Imagine this world without any laws, for sure this world is always at war. People will kill each other , people will still anything and many more. In connection to cyberspace law has also significant role in it. Right now there are some laws regulated on the cyberspace like copyright law, and others. But for me If I will be given a chance to decide whether to have law on cyberspace or not I will choose to have zero laws at all. Why? It's because I believe that on cyberspace people are free, they can do what they want as long as it is ethical. Of course it's up to them if they will do such actions.

Next would be Social Norms, it is the understanding or expectations about how people would behave. This is what I'm saying a while ago, people have expectations on each other regarding their behaviors especially on-line. Like for me I expect people to behave well on-line no trash talking , no stealing of works. It's just that people seem to be very unethical nowadays, I don't why this is happening.

Third would be market, market regulates prices. The market limits amount that a certain person can spend on food or clothing. Price also sets opportunities according to this chapter, opportunities on buying something.

Lastly Architecture, I don't understand this completely but based on the book it is also called the nature. It like saying people cannot completely know what is going on the other side of the world. But with internet this is impossible, this technology allows us to access the entire world and know latest happenings or tragedies.

What I have learned:

I learned that cyberspace has four constraints and this constraints limits the cyberspace on doing something else. For example laws, laws limits people to do something that they really like.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is the connection of internal passports in Russia with cyberspace?
2. What are the four constraints?
3. Based on the answers above, why is it important to know these constraints?
4. What can we do about these constraints?
5. Can these constraints be an advantage to us or disadvantage?

Of Black Holes and Decentralized Law-Making in Cyberspace

Book Title:

Library Reference:

Quote:*" I hope it never happens to you"*

Learning Expectation:

Generally speaking I don't know what this black holes are, I want to know what black holes mean.

Review:

In this chapter the author focused on a certain case regarding Black Holes, I like to place the case here which is found on this chapter of the book.

The case:

Last January Professor Tom Field of the Franklin Pierce Law Center (FPLC) posted the following message to the Cyberprof Listserve:

"To all:

Assuming that this message isn't screened out by the server, you might be interested in a small problem FPLC faces. A few weeks ago, someone bounced some spam off our server. It somehow corrupted our email system, and I am beginning to get messages like this:

The message that you sent was undeliverable to the following: ipww@ljx.com

Transcript of session follows:

MAIL from : tfield@fplc.edu refused to see http://,maps.vix.com/rbl/

I hope it never happens to you. Meanwhile, any ideas about how to deal with it?"

This is the case mentioned on this chapter, the author discussed what could be the root cause of this. He mentioned that the hyperlink reference *http://maps.vix.com/rbl/* will be redirected to the home page of Mail Abuse Prevention System, if you can see it. Now what is MAPS? According to this chapter it coordinates a kind of group boycott by internet service providers for the purpose of reducing the flow of what is commonly called smap, unsolicited bul e-mail. They have this so-called "*Realtime Blackhole List"* which consist of a long list of internet addresses. They are placed on the RBL and any of this identified as spam or provides spam support services.

MAPS makes the RBL list available to ISP's and other networks administrators on a subscription basis. IPS's that subscribe to the RBL can set their mail handlers to delete all e-mail originating from , and/ or going to an address appearing on the list. That is when an RBL-subscribing ISP receives a request to transmit e-mail to or from a subscriber, it checks the sender's numeric internet address against the list of blackholed internet addresses, if it finds a match it deletes the message.

Now the analysis regarding the case according to the author the internet address of Professor Field was blackedholed that's why he received that kind of response. In addition this the author consider this system to be a proble, but for me I don't think it is a problem. For me it's a good system which filters internet addresses whenver it sends e-mail and identifies it is on the black hole list, if it is message will be deleted automatically. With this system we can eliminate number of spammers who keeps on sending mails to us.

What I have learned:

I learned that there's such system lick MAPS which enables filtering of internet addresses and blocks them if they are included on the black hole list.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is MAPS?
2. What is Black Hole list?
3. Is this system an advantage to us? Why?
4. How can this help daily operations of business?
5. Other than this system what can we do about spammers?

Fahrenheit 451.2 : Is Cyberspace Burning?

How Rating and Blocking Proposals May Torch Free Speech on the Internet

Book Title:

Library Reference:

Quote:*" In the landmark case Reno v. ACLU the Supreme Court overturned the Communications Decency Act, declaring that the internet deserves the same high level of free speech protection afforded to books and other printed matter."*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn information about rating and blocking proposals that can affect the freedom of speech on the internet. What are the possible results of those proposals.

Review:

On the introduction part of this chapter the author introduced the meaning of Fahrenheit 451. This is a novel of Ray Bradbury which describe society where books are outlawed. In this novel people censor the printed word by burning books. On the other hand, one can censor controversial speech by using rating and blocking programs on the virtual world. This is the main concern of this chapter, blocking of online speech.

Based on the case presented in this chapter Federal Communications Decency Act, outlawing indecent online speech. The supreme court overturned the CDA , declaring that the internet is entitled to the highest level of free speech protection. For me I think free speech online must not be banned and must be protected so that the rights of online users will be preserved and exercise properly.

While CDA has been turned down, the White House during that time called for a summit meeting regarding this issue. They want to encourage internet users to self-rate their speech and at the same time urge industry leaders to develop and deploy tool for blocking inappropriate speeches.

In response to White House's call the industry leaders has some announcements:

Note that these announcements are taken from the chapter itself, I want to place it here give more details

- Netscape announced plans to join Microsoft – together the two giants have 90% or more of the web browser market – in adopting PICS (Platform for Internet Content Selection), rating standard that establishes a consistent way to rate and block online content

- IBM announced it was making $100,000 grant to RSAC (Recreational Software Advisory Council) to encourage the use of its RSACi ratings system. Microsoft explorer already employs the RSACi ratings system, Compuserve encourages its use and it is fast becoming the de facto industry standard rating system

- Four of the major search engines – the services that allow users to conduct searches of the Internet for relevant sites – announced a plan to cooperate in the promotion of "self-regulation" of the internet.

- Following the announcement of proposed legislation by Senator Patty Murray which would impose civil and ultimately criminal penalties on those who mir-rate a site, the makers of the blocking program Safe Surf proposed similar legislation, called the Online Cooperative Publishing Act"

-

With all these announcements and plans from the industry leaders I think that they didn't plan these well. They didn't consider the long term result of Rating and Blocking Schemes. I don't think this is good action point, because it like saying if you don't use these schemes you won't be able to use the Internet. Again internet is made for everybody, everybody can use it and access it so what's the need for those rating and blocking schemes? I think this action made by the American Government is not good at all.

In this chapter the author placed recommendations and principles section which contain several recommendations, I want to emphasize this one *default setting on free speech. Industry should not develop products that require speakers to rate their own speech or be blocked by default.* This is the most important recommendations and must be followed. They can't force anybody to rate their own work and if not their work/speech will blocked. Where is the freedom of speech there? American Government must revisit this and think twice about the implications.

What I have learned:

I learned that way back few years ago American Government imposed some regulations regarding speech on line that speeches can't published if it was not rated well. And in addition to this the industry proposed several action plans regarding this issue, which must not be the case. Industry leaders must not participate in any of these issues. In fact they should protect rights of people online.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Fahrenheit 451?
2. What is the connection of this to internet?
3. What is Federal Communications Decency Act?
4. What is the Online Cooperative Publishing Act?
5. All acts or laws mentioned above what will be the results of those?

Filtering the Internet in the USA : Free Speech Denied? : Richard S. Rosenberg

Title:

Library Reference:

Quote: *"In some sense, this was a bargain made with the devil because those opposed the CDA expected that filtering programs would largely be used in the privacy of one's home, not in public institutions such as libraries, schools, and community centres."*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn in this chapter why does USE keep on filtering the internet? Isn't it true that internet is a free space for everyone, where anybody can have access and share ideas on it.

Review

Firstly this chapter talks about the filtering of internet in the United States of America, where in the industry developed and deployed different kinds of different filtering programs. According to this chapter the US Congress is suggesting that the use of filtering programs would be mandatory. I still can't get the point of this entire filtering programs, why does the American government need to filter access in internet? Who will benefit from that? Americans or the government itself?

Before going on any further this chapter also discussed the definition of filtering or blocking software. Based on the definition Filtering or Blocking software can be taken to be a mechanism used to restrict access to internet content, based on an internal database of product or restrict access to internet content through a database maintained external to the product itself. It is clear that filtering or blocking software restricts access to internet content, and in addition to this in USA there's are two systems that could be used for this which is more dangerous. These systems are: RSACi and PICS the main feature of these systems is to rate a certain website on theirselves and afterwards search engines will return or access sites that satisfy a pre-set profile.

These programs are certainly more dangerous than blocking software because if it's ratings did not pass the pre-set profile then the site is banned or users will not be able to access the site.

The National Coalition Against Censorship characterizes the problems associated with such programs as follows:

1. Oversimplification. How to distinguish "good" sex from "bad"?
2. Overbreadth, Ratings and filters often ignore context and, thus inevitably exclude material that users might want to have, along with material they might not want.

3. Feasibility. The internet is many times vaster and the task of describing its contents is virtually unimanigable
4. Subjectivity. Any rating system that classifies or describes content is dependent on the subjectivity of the rater.
5. Full disclosure. Few internet filters disclose what you lose by using them. The makers of these products claim that information is proprietary and its disclosure would provide a roadmap to objectionable material.
6. Security. Filters and ratings give a false sense of security by suggesting that all parents need to do to protect children is to block disturbing ideas and images.

Basically this characterization by the National Coalition Against Censorship aims to eliminate confusion and is concerned with public's safety.

Based on this the author arrived at a conclusion that if filtering software is going to be used it must follow conditions:

1. The specific criteria for censoring web sites must be approved by the Library Board and made available to the public on request
2. The implementation of this censorship must be in the control of the library staff, not some outside company, which could not be held liable for this Board or to the community.
3. The black list of censored web sites, together with the reason for blocking access to reach site, should not be a secret. It should be made available to the public on request
4. There should be a procedure for members of the public to ask library staff to re-consider classifications of web sites, both to have some removed from the black list, and also to have some new ones added

These conditions must be followed because these are somewhat guidelines so that there treatment to everybody will be fair at the same time people will be happy and able to access the internet.

Note that the characteristics and conclusion was from this chapter, I just wanted to show it for additional knowledge.

What I have learned:

I've learned that with those blocking software if it was to be implemented continuously they must satisfy the conditions set so that everybody will be treated fairly

Integrative Questions:

Why does the US Government keep on pushing those blocking softwares?
Who will benefit from those?
Identify the two systems of rating
Is it more dangerous compared to the blocking software?
If yes, why is it more dangerous?

Censorship, the Internet, and the Child Pornography Law of 1996: A Critique || Jacques N. Catudal

Title:

Library Reference:

Quote: *"When the law speaks universally, then, and a case arises on it which is not covered by the universal statement, then it is right, where the legislator fails us and has erred by over-simplicity, to correct the omission – to say what the legislator himself would have special said had he been present, and would have put into his law if he had known"*

-Aristotle

Learning Expectation:

From the title of this chapter itself it is obvious that this will discuss Child Pornography Law of 1996, but what about it? Why did the legislator of this decided to make it as a law?

Review

In this chapter the author discuss many things about CPPA or Child Pornography Prevention Act of 1996. The author mentioned that CPPA is so broad in its proscriptions as to violate the First Amendment rights of adults; the same protections made available to children by CPPA can be provided by an amended version of the law that does not violate the First amendment rights of adults. Another would be CPPA atogether fails to provide minors and their legal guardians with the privacy rights needed to combat the harms associated with certain classes of prurient material. These are just some of the issues that the author wants to discuss in this chapter, but for me the most important among the two was the second, privacy rights needed to combat the harms associated with certain classes of prurient material. Why is it important to me? Because I believe that the guardians has complete rights on how to discipline and manage their children. They should be the one responsible for preventing this to happen, nobody else can do it better than the guardians.

To start the discussion about censorship I would like to show classifications or types of censorship derived by the author : (1) censorship by suppression and (2) censorship by deterrence. Both of them means that authorized person or group of persons (1) has judged some text to be objectionable on moral, political, or other grounds, (2) banned that text prohibited by law or decree access to the text. *Censorship by suppression* effects prohibition by preventing the objectionable material itself from being revealed, published , or circulated. It may do this by blocking the material, by removing the material to inaccessible archives or by destroying the material. While *Censorship by deterrence* does not prevent material from being published; indeed, material be quit available to all. For me again the best of this two would be Censorship by suppression, because all materials with harmful or sexual concepts will be destroyed with this I'm pretty sure that our children will be protected from this.

We all know if this act was violated may lead to arrest, prosecution, sentencing, or others. So it means if we violate this we will have our own punishment.

The author of this chapter also briefly discussed some acts/laws regarding the subject matter namely:

1. The Child Pornography Prevention Act of 1996
2. Communications Decency Act
3. The Child On-line protection Act
4. Social Internet Act

We have already discussed the first two acts here and on the previous chapters. COPA is more robust while, Social Internet Act once implemented would require elementary and secondary schools to install blocking software on computers connected to the internet. With the last act/law if firmly agree that schools must have blocking software for sexual ideas or concepts that might come across our children's eyes on cyberspace.

While the focus of this chapter aims at regulating the use of computers in the production and dissemination of child pornography and is upon close inspection, remarkably restrictive. The act has the following features:

Child pornography means any visual depiction, including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, whether made of produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means of sexually explicit conduct, where-

a. *The production of such visual depiction involves the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct*
b. *Such visual depiction is, or appears to be, of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or*
c. *Such visual depiction has been created, adopted, or modified to appear that an identifiable minor is engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or*
d. *Such visual depiction is advertised, promoted, presented, described, or distributed in such a manner that conveys the impression that the material is or contains a visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct;*

According to the author these features are controversial, but for me the features of this acts seems to be right. If this act would be passed here in our country more or less our crimes regarding child pornography will be lessen. I hope that in the future we will have this kind of law to protect our children.

What I have learned:

I've learned that this act is implemented in United States of America but according to author it seemed to be controversial. Features of this made it controversial at all, and lastly that there are other laws/acts regarding this topic implemented in the United States of America.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is the Child Pornography Prevention Act of 1996?
2. What is Social Internet Act?
3. What is Censorship by suppression?
4. What is Censorship by deterrence?
5. What could be possible implications if this CPPA is not implemented in USA?

PICS : Internet Access Controls Without Censorship:

Paul Resnick and James Miller

Library Reference:

Quote: "

Learning Expectation:

I want to learn more about PICS, this software was mentioned on one of the previous chapters. I know that PICS is a blocking software but what are the features of this software? How does it work?

Review

We all know that PICS is one of the proposals of the industry to the white house when they called for a summit. This software is one of the blocking softwares available on the market.

PICS or Platform for Internet Content Selection establishes internet conventions for label formats and distribution methods while dictating neither a labeling vocabulary. The producer of this blocking software is Microsoft and Netscape . It is also mentioned that this blocking software is flexible, it will only block sites that are inappropriate or sites that the administrators of network set to be blocked. But this inappropriate sites differ from the perspective of the person in control, according to this chapter there are three factors:

1. The Supervisor : parenting styles differ, as do philosophies of management and government.
2. The Recipient: what's appropriate for one fifteen year old may not be for an eight-year-old, or even all fifteen-year-olds
3. The context: a game or chat room that is appropriate to access at home may be inappropriate at work or school.

The use of label in this software is important, the software will check the label if it is included on the list of sites that must be blocked. If this software founds out that the label of a certain site is on the list, the user will not be able to access the site. Take note that labels comes from different organizations/companies. They are responsible for setting these labels.

In addition to the information regarding labels I would like to include in this review a part of this chapter which discusses other uses for labels:

1. Collaborative labeling services could permit everyone to contribute labels and use those labels to guide other toward interesting materials

2. On-line journals could publish all submissions, but attach review labels that each reader could interpret as guides to the best articles

3. Labeling vocabularies may be designed for classification rather than blocking, coupled with indexing engines that search based on labels and with browsers that display them.

4. Intellectual property vocabularies may develop for notifying people about whom owns a document and how it may be copied and used.

5. Privacy vocabularies may develop. End-users could express their privacy preferences and labels would notify them of what information is gathered about their interactions with a web site, and how that information will be used

6. Reputation vocabularies may develop. The better business bureau could associate labels with commercial sites that had especially good or especially bad practices.

We can see that labels are not just for blocking softwares, it can also be use for identification purposes. I think labels are what we call tags these days, it is used for identifying works, documents , arts, and everything else posted on the internet.

What I have learned:

I've learned that PICS is not just basically blocking software but it is a flexible blocking software. The settings of the blocked sites can be adjusted based on the administrator's perspective. Lastly labels, it is also for identifying purposes.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is PICS?
2. Who are the producers of this software?
3. Why is labeling important?
4. What is the use of labels?
5. Based on your own idea how can PICS help us in our daily lives?

Internet Service Providers and Defamation : New Standards of Liability:

Richard A. Spinello

Library Reference:

Quote: *" to what decree, if any should be internet service provider be held accountable or limiting the damage of defamatory statements made by individual users?"*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn facts about the isp providers and roles they could possibly play in the defamation on cyberspace.

Review:

The focus of this chapter is defamation on cyberspace. First what is defamation, synonyms of defamation would be: insult, slunder, offense, many more. Defamation in cyberspace on what context? For example users saying things against other users which is not true or which can insult other people. That's it, I believe that this is a moral issue that we need to solve on cyberspace. I've been saying this for several chapter before this that the main problem with cyberspace is the behavior of people. Even though we have several laws or acts implemented on the cyberspace if people will not decide to change nothing will happen. Those laws are useless at all.

Now in this chapter based on my interpretation the author is blaming or putting blame on internet service providers regarding this issue defamation. Internet service providers are not completely liable for this issue maybe a little. According to the author *isp's must have limited liability for defamation. To some extent ,that liability will depend on the role played by an isp: the more it functions as a publisher instead of an information conduit, the higher its standard of accountability. But no matter what the ISP's role, there is a moral obligation to post-screen in a diligent fashion, that is, to remove defamatory remarks once notified, issue a retraction, and make a reasonable effort to track down the originator of those defamatory remarks so that future postings can be prevented.* On this note I have to agree with the author, that somehow internet service providers are liable. If they found out that there are defamatory remarks on their users they should remove it and never allow that users to post remarks like that.

Another issue tackled in this chapter is the confusion of isp's category will it fall under publisher, distributor , or common carrier?

I would like to add this information taken from this chapter, according to the explanation of the author :

- If an ISP were considered to be a publisher, it would be liable for defamatory content
- If an ISP were considered as a distributor there would be liability but only if were informed of defamatory material and failed to remove it in a timely manner.
- If an ISP were considered as a common carrier it would be not liable unless it know of the defamatory message before it was transmitter and did nothing to stop that transmission

I believe that the three mentioned above could apply all to internet service providers, but I'm not sure if it is possible to be applied all at the same time. Here's the problem with defamation remember that information on cyberspace flows in any manner, this also mean that defamation can also flow in any manner. So how can we prevent this? We must or rather internet service providers must monitor all possible channels of defamation. Based on the other chapters that I have discussed in this book there are also other laws applicable to this but I think that those laws must be amended because those laws are incomplete. For example CDA, or Communications Decency Act, provides absolute immunity for ISP's which I think is completely wrong. They can't give immunity to ISP's there are still somehow responsible for that.

What I have learned:

I learned that internet service providers can be liable for defamation on cyberspace. They can't be innocent about that, and I also learned that CDA provides absolute immunity for ISP's which struck me the most.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Defamation?
2. Who is responsible for this?
3. Based on your own opinion/idea how can we avoid defamation on cyberspace?
4. Can ISP's be distributor? Explain.
5. Can ISP's be publisher? Explain.

Digital Millennium Copyright Act

Quote: *"*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn details of this Digital Millennium Copyright Act. What does it include? Who are covered in this act? I want to learn more specific details about this act.

Review:

In this chapter or section rather the author of the book showed some parts of the digital millennium copyright act. As I've been reading this, I'm only interested in some parts, I want to show the focus of this review by placing parts that I want to emphasize. Note that this is extracted from the chapter itself

Sec. 1202 Integrity of Copyright Management Information

(a) False copyright management information – no person shall knowingly and with the interest to induce, facilitate, or conceal infingement

(1) Provide copyright management information that is false or
(2) Distribute or import for distribution copyright management information that is false

(b) Removal or Alteration of Copyright Management Information – no person shall without the authority of the copyright owner or the law-

(1) Intentionally remove or alter any copyright management information
(2) Distribute or import for distribution copyright management has been removed or altered without authority of the copyright or the law or
(3) Distribute, import for distribution, or publicly inform works, copies of works, or phone records, knowing that copyright management information has been removed or altered without authority of the copyright owner or the law, knowing , or with respect to civil remedies under section 1203, having reasonable grounds to know, that it will induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal an infringement of any right under this title.

(c) Definition – as used in this section , the term copyright management information means nay of the following information conveyed in connection with copies or phonerecords of a work or performances or displays of a work, including digital form, except that such term does not include any personally identifying information about a user of a work or of a copy

Why did I focused on this? It's because we all know that copying a certain work of other people is not correct, especially if its under copyright. You can't just copy and paste it on your works. You have to ask persmission first before doing that or if that's not possible you must at least give sources and

recognize the original author of that certain work. In this world today people tend to do copy-paste method, that's why we have this copyright act to protect hard working authors or even normal people who posts or publish their works on the cyberspace. This law gives them the full rights to their own works.

What I have learned:

I learned that this digital copyright law is made for online publisher or rather for everybody who publishes their work on cyberspace. This protects copyright owners from unethical actions of people.

Integrative Questions:

1. How can this solve our problems on-line?
2. Based on your own opinion, do you think copy-past trend nowadays will last forever?
3. Think about the benefits of this act, what are those?
4. What is the intention of author in placing this act here on this book?
5. How can we be assured that our works are safe online even though we have this kind of act?

Note on the DeCSS Trial

Quote: *" t*

Learning Expectation:

This is the first time that I heard this idea of concept of DeCSS. I want to learn what this DeCSS is all about.

Review:

The DeCSS Trial is based from a case involved a decryption program known as DeCSS.

This case is about widespread copying of DVD files which still a big problem right now. Since DVD's are easy to copy and not that safe, we this system who protects DVD with an access control system that encrypts the contents this system is called Contend Scramble System(CSS) it was developed by Matshusita Electric Industrial Co., and Toshiba Corporation. Dvd industry and other companies related to DVD adopted this standard.

Movies can only be played on a DVD player or specially configured personal computers with DVD drives. CSS is a complex system that requires a series of keys that operate in a hierarchical pattern. First is the master key that is unique to each manufacturer. The reads the main disk on the dvd, once decoded disc key is ready to read title keys which holds the entire data stored on that dvd.

The case of Johansen who created a software to play dvd on a linux operated personal computer. To be able to accomplish this Johansen must crack the code, using a software called DeCSS he was able to crack the code of CSS and soon was able to release the code of DeCSS on the cyberspace.

Firstly CSS is a good system for securing files or data stored in DVD's, but this system has been hacked. Johansen was the first person to crack the code and created software to DECODE contents of dvds. How did he do that? Was there a source file? Or did he just decoded it? For me this kind of software is definitely not good because it can pull down industries for example movie. If this software will still run most probably many studios will lose profit because anybody can decode their dvds and worst people will decode it and produce many copies to earn money. Like piracy people produce many copies of a certain movie and sells it at lower price compared to the original copy.

On January 2000 there are eight major Hollywood studios filed a lawsuit against three New York men who operated web sites distributing DeCSS. This is one of the possible problems that could arise from this DeCSS. It would be better if people will stop using DeCSS and just purchase the original ones.

Lastly this is one of the problems with internet information regarding a particular subjects is spread on the web as fast as a bullet train. It can get to any networks in no time.

What I have learned:

I learned that CSS is a content security system while DeCSS is the counterpart of it. DeCSS is a threat to several industries especial movie industry. This software can pull down movie industry easily. With free access to DeCSS they can get as much information as they want.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is DeCSS?
2. What is CSS?
3. How can it affect industries like the movie industry?
4. Who created DeCSS?
5. What act did this DeCSS violated?

A Politics of Intellectual Property: Environmentalism for the Net? : James Boyle

Quote: *" t*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to to learn what could be the reason for politics of intellectual property, what does it mean. How can it be possible for politics to enter into intellectual property?

Review:

This reading according to the author argues that we need a politics, or perhaps a political economy of intellectual property.

"Environmentalism can also be defined as a social movement which seeks to influence the political process by lobbying, activism, and educati n in order to protect natural resources and ecosystems. In recognition of humanity as a participant in ecosystems, the environmental movement is centered on ecology, health, and human rights." (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmentalism)

Environmentalism is possible for the cyberspace this moment because I believe that we all have necessary information to protect our natural resources. For example the entry of our group in imagine cup microsoft's yearly international competition, eco-portal. If people can only appreciate our ecosystems and natural resources they will surely use this system in getting facts regarding environmental issues and other relative facts so that they can do something about it. If this system can get many users for sure this planet will change, our future children can live in a better place. Basically the idea is like that but of course we are not assured that each human being in this world will use our portal, that's the problem. Again hopefully attitudes of people in this world will change. Imagine a clean earth, isn't is it good to live in a clean planet without the dangers of environmental issues.

What I have learned:

I learned that environmentalism can so much to our internet, especially when it comes to intellectual rights. People can encourage others to stop getting works without consent of the authors.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is environmentalism?
2. How can it help issues on cyber space?
3. Is it possible for us to conduct environmentalism online?
4. What is the relation of environmentalism with issue online?
5. How did intellectual property be a legal form of information age?

Intellectual Property, Information and the Common Good:

Michael C. McFarland

Library Reference:

Quote: *" Plagiarism educators, especially those in higher education, are seeing an increasing number of cases of plagiarism from the internet and other electronic sources. Students will often take all or part of an article or essay that they have located online and hand it in as their own work, with or without additions or modifications of their own"*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn on intellectual property, infortmaiton, and common good, how are these three interconnected with each other.

Review:

According to this chapter the usual notion of intellectual property refers to tangible assets over which someone has or claims control. If am the owner and somebody access it I have the right to keep him/her from accessing that property**.** But in reality intellectual property is more on something intangible although it has tangible expression.

"The intellectual property in a book is no the physical paper and ink, but the arrangement of words that the ink marks on the paper represent".

Based on the discussion I think that the usual notion of intellectual property refers to tangible assets, but it is wrong intellectual property is about intangible assets and tangible expression. We cannot see it but we can hear it, and experience it through media.

"*Intellectual property has always been closely tied to technology. Technology arises from intellectual property in the form of new inventions. But technology also supports intellectual property in the form of new inventions. But technology also supports intellectual property by providing new, more powerful and more efficient ways of creating and disseminating, writing musical composition, visual art, and so on"*

I also have to agree with the statement given above, that intellectual property and technology are dependent to each other. Both of them contribute to success of a certain undertaking. With the ideas in

mind about new innovation a person can start from that formulating the code, algorithm, user scenarios, and the key for this is great visualization on everything that you want to achieve from this new invention.

What I have learned:

In this chapter I learned that intellectual property according to the book is commonly interpreted as physical. It ‘s not just physical or rather tangible but it’s the combination of tangible and intangible properties.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Intellectual Rights?
2. Is it tangible?
3. Is it intangible?
4. Can the tangible and intangible properties of it work together?
5. Are they independent from each other?

On the Web, Plagiarism Matters more than Copyright priracy:

John W. Snapper

Library Reference:

Quote: *"*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn on plagiarism, what is it with plagiarism that really matters. What could be possible sanctions if a person is caught on plagiarizing work of the other person

Review:

We all know that plagiarism is really bad, copying work of other people without even citing their names or works that a certain section of their work is derived from a certain source. That's plagiarism now piracy according to this chapter is the infringement of a copyright. Basically these two concepts or definition are the foundation of discussion.

"*The obvious candidate for a plagiarism harm is the author who receives no credit. But it is hard to see what harm that author may have suffered. Unless there is also copyright infringement, an author has few legal grounds for claiming economic loss for a plagiarized use of his work. There is no direct financial harm. And given the strong tradition of refusing to grant property protection over ideas and information it is unlikely that we would want to grant an author any financial interest harm the author who fails to gain a reputation as ideas are taken without giving due credit"*

I cited this paragraph above to highlight an example of plagiarism and it is really obvious. But I also want to emphasize that the author can ask for financial harm, but I think this not the usual case. People just tend to forget about plagiarism all the time and just do whatever they wanted to do. In the class of ITETHIC I learned how to do works on my own not copying from others, if I do copy from others I make sure that I give sources or cite the original author to give credit to them.

What I have learned:

In this chapter I learned author can ask for financial harm if somebody used his/her work without even citing his name or giving credit to him/her. But It is again obvious that people don't care about this

plagiarism they just do whatever they like on the cyberspace copy other's work, hack systems, decode security systems, and other things like that which tend to violate rules.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is plagiarism?
2. What is piracy?
3. Can author ask for financial harm?
4. Is this done usually?
5. Based on the answer above, if no how can the author ask for damages?

Data Mining and Privacy

Book: Readings in Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Library Reference:

Quote: *" Data Mining is most easily accomplished when the data are highly structured and available in many different forms at many different levels in what are known as data warehouses"*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn data mining and other topics related to it.

Review:

According to Kurt Thearling (1995), Ph.D. a senior director of Wheelhouse Corporation, "data mining" is a set of automated techniques used to extract or previously unknown pieces of information from large databases. He points out that data mining is not a business solution but simply the underlying technology. In technical terms, data mining is described as the application of artificial intelligence (AI) and other intelligent techniques such as neural networks, fuzzy logic, genetic algorithms, decision trees, nearest neighbor method, rule induction, and data visualization, to large quantities of data to discover hidden trends, patterns, and relationships. Cavoukian (1998), Ph.D, the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario, says that successful data mining makes it possible to reveal patterns and relationships, and then use this "new" information to make proactive knowledge-driven business decisions.

Data mining is often confused with other terms such as Knowledge Discovery in Database (KDD) or On-Line Analytical Processing (OLAP) (Tavani, 1999; Mena, 1999). First, KDD is distinguished from data mining because KDD process includes the work done before the data is searched for patterns, as well as the work done on the patterns after searching which uses deductive reasoning. "Whereas KDD is the overall process of discovering useful knowledge from data, data mining is a particular step in that

process" (Tavani, 1999: 265). Secondly, differing from OLAP which uses deductive reasoning, data mining uses inductive reasoning. Thus data mining does not rely on the user to determining information from data, which, in other words, data mining does not require users to directly query the database.

What I have learned:

In this chapter I learned that technical devices help our data gathering in order for our lives to be much easier

Integrative Questions:

1. What is data mining?
2. What is data warhousing?
3. Who is Kurt Thearling?
4. What is OLAP?
5. What is KDD?

Defining the Boundaries of Computer Crime:

Privacy, Break-Ins, and Sabotage in Cyberspace

Book: Readings in cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote: *" Recent Criminal activities involving the use of computer technology have received considerable media attention. Reports of these activities have recently appeared as cover stories in reputable periodicals, as headlines in major news globe."*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn boundaries of computer crime, what is the scope of this. What are the preventive measures used for computer crimes

Review:

In many police departments, detectives often compile and report crime data. Thus, homicide detectives count the number of murders, sexual assault investigators examine the number of rapes, and auto detectives count car thefts. Computer crime, on the other hand, comprises such an ill-defined list of offenses that various units within a police department usually keep the related data separately, if they keep them at all. For example, the child abuse unit likely would maintain child pornography arrest data and identify the crime as the sexual exploitation of a minor. A police department's economic crimes unit might recap an Internet fraud scam as a simple fraud, and an agency's assault unit might count an on-line stalking case as a criminal threat. Because most police organizations do not have a cohesive entity that measures offenses where criminals either criminally target a computer or use one to perpetrate a crime, accurate statistics remain difficult to obtain.

This shows that when we use computers the above mentioned crimes is also possible, how is it possible? Well with the available information on the cyberspace theses days you can locate or rather plan crime. For example setting up the person in a certain place where he/she was informed that somebody wants to meet him/her on a social networking site but the real score is that the person prepared this has evil plans. Can either murders or rape that person. See with all this information available on the cyberspace and anonymity nothing is impossible. It's better to be safe than sorry, don't trust people on-line because you'll never what his/her real intention on you.

What I have learned:

I 've learned that with the available information on-line crimes are possible, all kinds of crimes are possible rape, murder, high jacking, car napping and more.

Integrative Questions:

1. How can we solve problems regarding on-line crimes?
2. Can we erase anonymity online?
3. If yes will it benefit everybody?
4. If no, what could be the possible effects of it.

KDD, Privacy, Individuality, and Fairness

Book: Readings in Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote: *" In our private lives we wish to control information about ourselves. We wish to control information that might be embarrassing or harm us. And, we wish to control information that might increase our opportunities and allow us to advance our projects"*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn about what is this KDD, and more on fairness and individuality

Review:

Through KDD, relevant information from data is gathered. Personal data is defined as the information gathered about a person, it is often protected by privacy laws. Personal data is gathered for specific compatible purposes. The data should be legitimate; the subject must give consent for the data processing. The date subject has the right to his personal data; he has the right to know the information relating to the data.

Distributive profiles are composed to members of group with other people. Privacy rules do not apply to group profiles. Privacy is categorical, the data is collection from personal information of individuals; and when attached to groups, the information revealed can have a negative consequence.

"Personal data is often considered to be the exclusive kind of data eligible for protection by privacy norms. Personal data is commonly defined ad data and information relating to an identified or identifiable person"

Indeed personal data is exclusive data because it is a private data only the owner can know what is it all about, how will it be keep safe, and when will he/she publish on the cyberspace if ever he/she decides to publish it. As I've been discussing on the previous chapters private data must be kept and no body can know it other than the owner, maybe that data is very personal that he doesn't want any person to access it. For me that's usual case, people kept because they think those kind of data is very personal. Another option to keep it safe is place it on a storage tool that nobody can find it.

What I have learned:

I have learned that private data is all about information gathered from a person and most probably it is personal that he/she doesn't want to inform other people about it.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is KDD?
2. What is Personal Data?
3. Why is privacy categorical?
4. Who is Anton Vedder?
5. Give other options on how to keep personal data.
6. What will the benefit of users from PET?

Privacy and the Varieties of Informational Wrong Doing

Book: Readings in cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote: *" In professional relations and the world of work, a man operates and his activities come up for criticism, under a variety of professional or technical titles, such as miner of agricultural labourer or junior executive. The technical or professional attitude is that which regards the man solely under that title, the human approach that which regards him as a man who has that title"*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn how surveillance related to computer ethics, is it legal and what is this distributive justice all about.

Review:

The privacy issue lies at the heart of an ongoing debate in nearly all Western democracies between liberalists and communitarians over the question how to balance individual rights and collective goods. The privacy issue is concerned more specifically with the question how to balance the claims of those who want to limit the availability of personal information in order to protect individuals and the claims of those who want to make information about individuals available in order to benefit the community. This essential tension emerges in many privacy discussions, e.g. undercover actions by the police on the internet, use of Closed Circuit Television in public places, making medical files available for health insurance purposes or epidemiological research, linking and matching of databases to detect fraud in social security, soliciting information about on-line behavior of internet users from access providers in criminal justice cases.

Communitarians typically argue that the community benefits significantly from having knowledge about its members available. According to communitarians modern Western democracies are in a deplorable condition and our unquenchable thirst for privacy serves as its epitome. Who could object to having his or her data accessed if honorable community causes are served? Communitarians also point out that modern societies exhibit high degrees of mobility, complexity and anonymity. As they are quick to point out, crime, free riding, and the erosion of trust are rampant under these conditions. Political philosopher Michael Walzer observes that "Liberalism is plagued by free-rider problems, by people who continue to enjoy the benefits of membership and identity while no longer participating in the activities that produce these benefits. Communitarianism, by contrast, is the dream of a perfect free-riderlessness".

The modern Nation States with their complex public administrations need a steady input of personal information to function well or to function at all. In post-industrial societies 'participation in producing the

benefits' often takes the form of making information about one-self available. Those who are responsible for managing the public goods therefore insist on removing constraints on access to personal information and tend to relativize the importance of privacy of the individual.

What I have learned:

I learned that privacy issues can be balance, I learned that the issue regarding privacy is how will information be balance on claims of those who want information to be available for publishing.

Integrative Questions:

1. What are the different varieties of informational wrongdoing?
2. What is informational injustice?
3. What is informational inequality?
4. What are panoptic technologies?
5. Define privacy.

Privacy Protection, Control of Information, and Privacy-Enhancing Technologies

Library Reference:

Quote: *" In our private lives we wish to control information about ourselves. We wish to control information that might be embarrassing or harm us. And, we wish to control information that might increase our opportunities and allow us to advance our projects"*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn privacy protection, controlling of information and privacy enhancing technologies well.

Review:

"A fundamental problem about defining the concept of privacy in terms if individual control of information is that it greatly reduces what can be private. We control so little. As a practical matter we cannot possible control vast amounts of information about us that circulates through myriads of computer networks and databases"

I have to agree with this fundamental problem, defining the concept of privacy. We've been talking about privacy for several chapters, but what about privacy? Are we constrained with what this privacy means? Or can dig deeper information about this, like in terms of controlling the information. Can we limit people from accessing it? how can we go about this, there are several questions that I have in mind right now but basically I just want to know how to control information that are heading toward me. It is also true that we control so little, we cannot control every detail of information that we receive on our daily lives. How can you possibly store all those data on your mind? Do you have databases? Speaking of database we also don't have complete access to all databases in this world to know and control the flow of information.

"*PETS provide users with control over their own information. PET's offer users choices about what information they wish to release. Users may consent or not to the acquisition of personal information. The fundamental PET, encryption, offers users privacy with increased security."*

I think PET is the answer to my question a while ago how can we control our own information. As the quoted paragraph mentioned above PET allows users to choose what information they want to release. It's like privacy of blog posts on multiply, you can choose from your contacts who can view a certain posts. This is a good feature on the global scale imagine a system available for everyone to filter the information that they want to publish. This is great peole can hide other information that might be too personal for them.

What I have learned:

In this chapter I learned that privacy has problems too like the control of information that we publish and receive. The answer to that I believe would be PET, allows users to filter information to be publish.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is privacy?
2. Can we control all information that we want to publish?
3. Can we control all information that we receive?
4. What is PET?
5. What will the benefit of users from PET?

Terrorism or Civil Disobedience: toward a Hacktivist Ethic

Book: Readings in cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote: *" Through the routine gathering of information about transactions, consumer, preferences, and creditworthiness, a harvest of information about an individual's whereabouts and movements, tastes, desires, contacts, friends, accosiates, and patterns of work and recreation become available in the form of dossiers sold on the tradable information market, or is endlessly convertible into other forms of intelligence through computer matching advanced pattern recognition technologies facilitate the process of surveillance, while data encryption protects it from public accountability"*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn information regarding unethical hacking and other related crimes that can be used on the computer technology.

Review:

Unfortunately, just a like a normal thriving place in the real world, the cyberspace is slowly being attacked by terrorists and hackers that can cause havoc and mayhem to the people who resides on the cyberspace. These people are those who want to impart harm and destruction towards other people and to their works. There are times that hackers steal information from other people on the cyberspace for their own use and sometimes take credit over it. The information that these hackers are stealing is without any consent of the original owner. There are also times that hackers develop malwares that creates a certain degree of destruction over the information that other people are using. This malware attack can easily rage through important information or files of people who are using the cyberspace. When no action is taken, the information and files of the victims would be rendered useless in just a matter of hours or even minutes. The damage that hackers or crackers are implementing on the cyberspace is truly

dangerous.

"We strongly oppose any attempt to use the power of hacking to threaten, or destroy the information infrastructure of any country, for any reason. Declaring war against anyone, any group of people, or any action is a most deplorable act…this has nothing to do with hacktivism of the hacker ethic and is nothing a hacker can be proud of"

This simply means that hacktivists condemn cyberterrorism because according to them they oppose to any attempt to use the power of hacking to threaten a country. This is good that hacktivists don't plan to destroy countries' information structure. All the while I thought that hacktivists are like unethical hackers, but they are not those kind.

What I have learned:

I 've learned that hacktivists condemn the use power of hacking or theaten a certain country.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is hacktivism?
2. What is Cyberterrorism?
3. What are the differences among hacktivists and unethical hackers?
4. How can we prevent such computer crimes?
5. How can we prevent attacks of malwares?

The Cathedral and the Bazaar: Eric Raymond

Library Reference:

Quote: *" Netscape is about to provide us with a large-scale,real world test of the bazaar model in the commercial world. The open-source culture now faces a danger; if netscape's execution doesn't work ,the open source concept may be so discredited that the commercial world wont touch it again for another decade"*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn deeper information no what the cathedral and bazaar is all about

Review:

"The Cathedral and the Bazaar (abbreviated CatB) is an essay by Eric S. Raymond on software engineering methods, based on his observations of the Linux kernel development process and his experiences managing an open source project, fetchmail. It was first presented by the author at the Linux Kongress on May 27, 1997 and was published as part of a book of the same name in 1999."

The essay's central thesis is Raymond's proposition that "given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow" (which he terms Linus's Law): the more widely available the source code is for public testing, scrutiny, and experimentation, the more rapidly all forms of bugs will be discovered. In contrast, Raymond claims that an inordinate amount of time and energy must be spent hunting for bugs in the Cathedral model, since the working version of the code is available only to a few developers." (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Cathedral_and_the_Bazaar)

Basically cathedral and bazaar is about observation of methodologies used in linux kernel development, with the ability open source programming programmers can test codes freely anytime they want to. Unlike with other programming languages which are not open source they really have to know the syntax, object controllers, methods, how to overwrite statements and others that must be learned. In other words open source programming is easier than the usual programming. But I think everything about

programming today is already open source you can search codes or complete source code of a certain application on the cyberspace.

The idea of this fetchmail is object oriented software, the good thing about this is that codes can be reused whenever you want to. If developers want to use a certain method on the other class it is allowed with object oriented programming. You don't have to do it over and over again just use it and reuse it you still need it on other forms.

What I have learned:

In this chapter I learned that cathedral and the bazaar is based on observations of the author regarding software engineering methods on linux operating systems

Integrative Questions:

1. What is cathedral and the bazaar?
2. What is fetchmail?
3. Does it belong to open-source?
4. What is the advantage of open source programming?
5. What is object oriented programming?

The Strucuture of Rights in Directive 95/46/EC on the Protection of Individuals with Regard to the Processing of Personal Data and the Free Movement of Such Data

Library Reference:

Quote: *"The directive 95/46/EC of the European parliament of the council of October 25, 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and the free movement of such data is about to be implemented in the form of national legislation all over Europe.*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn more information about strucute of rights and processing of personal data. How can this be possible on this information age? What are the ways to do these?

Review:

"First, a survey and analysis is given of the structure of individual rights in the recent EU Directive on data protection. It is argued that at the core of this structure is an unexplicated notion of what the data subject can `reasonably expect' concerning the further processing of information about him or herself. In the second part of the paper it is argued that theories of privacy popular among philosophers are not able to shed much light on the issues treated in the Directive, which are, arguably, among the central problems pertaining to the protection of individual rights in the information society. In the third part of the paper, some suggestions are made for a richer philosophical theory of data protection and privacy. It is argued that this account is better suited to the task of characterizing the central issues raised by the Directive. I was not surprised that restrictions online came about recently because hello, people are sprawling on the Net just to get files that are unlicensed and not copyrighted like crazy."

I strongly agree with the protection of personal data, each person on this world is entitled to his/her own protection. This must be implemented so that people who always tend to plagiarize will have second thoughts on doing it. It is important that you give credits to the real author if you will just get it from the original one.

In protecting personal data of a certain person it is important that the quality of data is preserved. You do not want your own data to be modified and published online and you will find out that the data you own has been modified and became fallacy. Why fallacy? Because the quality of the data is not good anymore, it's not original anymore. The value of the data is not recognize anymore.

What I have learned:

In this chapter I learned that protection of private data is important because it is very personal that you don't want other people to see it or know it. You want to preserve the quality of data for the future that's why you are protecting it from the entire world.

Integrative Questions:

1. Why do we need to protect our personal data?
2. What do you mean by data quality?
3. With protection of personal data can quality be preserve?
4. Is there by any chance that your data has quality but other people already modified it and published it on the cyberspace?
5. How can we limit the access of other people to our personal data?

Toward an Approach to Privacy in Public: Challenges of Information Technology

Library Reference:

Quote: *" Many influential approaches to privacy emphasize the role of privacy in safe-guarding a personal or intimate realm where people may escape the prying and interference of others. This private realm, which is contrasted with a public realm, is by personal relationships, such as family, friends, and intimates; and by selected fields of information."*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn challenges of information technology in terms of privacy in public

Review:

"Prominent among contemporary philosophical works on privacy is Charles Fried. Fried argue that privacy is important because it renders possible important human relationships. Privacy provides "the necessary context for relationships of love, friendship, and trust"

I can agree with Charles that privacy is important especially with relationships. You can't just provide or publish any information on the cyberspace. For example stuffs about your relationship with girlfriend/boyfriend. Privacy prevents people from announcing to the world what is happening to them. Maybe for some people they prefer to publish every single detail on their lives. For example a good networking site twitter, people are posting their updates regarding their works or in short updating the whole world on what you are currently doing. For me I have a balance opinion regarding this, we can publish things regarding our lives on the cyberspace to selected users only but of course what's the sense of publishing it if you won't let the entire world know. Lastly again there are things in one person's life that must remain private, you can't just publish everything on cyberspace.

Raymond Waks laid this foundation:

"At the heart of the concern to protect "privacy" lies a conception of the individual and his or her relationship with society. The idea of private and public spheres or activity assumes a community in which not only does such a division makes sense, but the institutional and structural arrangements that facilitate an organic representation"

Again privacy has connection with relationship, the aim to protect one's privacy represents his/her relationship with society. Representation of our relationship with society is like a representation of our own self to the public.

What I have learned:

In this chapter I learned that we have to deal with privacy approach on information and it is connected to our relationship to other people in the society.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is privacy?
2. What do you mean by personal realm?
3. Is it true that privacy is connected to our relationships with other people?
4. What did Charles Fried mentioned on this chapter?
5. What is the implication of theory of privacy

Workplace Surveillance, Privacy, and Distributive Justice

Book: Readings in cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote: *" forty five percent of major U.S firms record and review employee communications and activities on the job, including their phone calls, e-mail, and computer files. Additional forms of monitoring such as review of phone logs or videotaping for security purposes, being the overall figure on electronic to 67.3%."*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn how surveillance related to computer ethics, is it legal and what is this distributive justice all about.

Review:

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 decided.

What I have 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.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is distributive justice?
2. Why does the employer agree to exchange property to the employee?
3. What is significant about this?
4. What do you mean by Surveillance?
5. How is it connected to information technology?

Web Security and Privacy: An American Perspective

Book: Readings in cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote: "*Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for redress of grievances"*

Lesson Expectation:

I expect to learn in this chapter web security and privacy according to the Americans. The way they approach web security and privacy.

Review:

We value privacy as well as security because they represent moral values which can be defended using ethical arguments. This paper suggests that the moral bases of privacy and security render them open to misuse for the promotion of particular interests and ideologies. In order to support this argument, the paper discusses the ethical underpinnings of privacy and security. It will then introduce the critical approach to information systems research and explain the role of ideology in critical research. Based on this understanding of the centrality of ideology, the paper will discuss the methodology of critical discourse analysis which allows the identification of instances of ideology. This will then lead to the discussion of an ideology critique based on Jürgen Habermas's theory of communicative action, which will be applied to the websites of Microsoft Vista and Trustworthy Computing. The results of this discourse analysis support the contention that privacy and security can be used for ideological purposes.

What I've Learned:

In this chapter I learned privacy issues which tackles morality. On how can we prevent it according to american's approach. They have devised some technologies to secure the web, secure vital informations.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is the difference between security and privacy?
2. Why secure information is not necessarily private?
3. How can softwares provide security on the web?
4. Who 's responsible for this softwares preventing security problems?
5. What are the tools used to provide security?

The Meaning of Anonymity in an Information Age

Book: Readings in cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:''

Learning Expectation:

I want to learn what does it mean to have anonymity in an information age. How will this affect our daily transactions on cyberspace.

Review:

"Anonymity is derived from the Greek word ανωνυμία, meaning "without a name" or "namelessness". In colloquial use, the term typically refers to a person, and often means that the personal identity, or personally identifiable information of that person is not known.
More strictly, and in reference to an arbitrary element (e.g. a human, an object, a computer), within a well-defined set (called the "anonymity set"), "anonymity" of that element refers to the property of that element of not being identifiable within this set. If it is not identifiable, then the element is said to be "anonymous".
The term "anonymous message" typically refers to message (which is, for example, transmitted over some form of a network) that does not carry any information about its sender and its intended recipient. It is therefore unclear if multiple such messages have been sent by the same sender or if they have the same intended recipient." (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anonymity)

For me anonymity is somehow good and somehow bad because of what we are experiencing today. People use anonymity to hide their identity and do some bad actions online to other people. While the good part is that when you are dealing with important corporate accounts you really don't have to show your identity to the world because you are carrying important facts what if someone plan to kill you, what will happen to the information that you are carrying.

What I've Learned:

I learned that anonymity can be good and bad, it depend on how the person will use it. Hopefully people in this world will stop using anonymity in wrong doings.

Integrative Question:

1. What is anonymity?
2. What can be the effects of this on our society?
3. Give sample consequences if a certain person is caught using anonymity in a bad manner
4. Is there any laws/act regarding anonymity?
5. What is gatekeeper?

Double Encryption of Anonymized Electronic Data Interchange

Book: Readings in cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote: *"150 participating primary care doctors deliver regularly an update of all their patient records to a centeral database"*

Learning Expectation:

I want to learn what this double encryption means, how can we use it on-line, what are the benefits of this

Review:

On the forty-first (41st) chapter of the CyberEthics book, it talks about double encryption of anonymized electronic data interchange by Albert Vlug and Johan van der Lei. Anonymity and file sharing is not a great partnership that would be used by people on the cyberspace. It is not effective because

both of it are not meant for each other, it wont work good together. Most probably one of them will not function well while the other is functioning well. First of all, anonymity is the act of hiding one's true identity and
keeping himself nameless along the way. This is an act of cowardice that people are using to sometimes impart what they think about some particular topic. Again it's not good to use anonymity always we might forget the real essence of this is not clear to everybody. On the other hand, file sharing requires two (2) entities, the sender and the receiver. Both of the sender and receiver should communicate with each other for the file sharing to be effective and efficient. Unfortunately, when one of the persons in the communication between the sender and receiver makes use of anonymity, the communication would be difficult to be understood. Confusion would set in and a lot of things would not work out which is why anonymity and file sharing is not meant for each other.

What I have learned:

I have learned more information regarding double encryption of anonymized electronic data. In addition to this I've learned possible solutions to this anonymized electronic data.

Written on the Body: Biometrics Identity

Book: Readings in cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote: *"Biometrics is often described as the next big thing in information technology"*

Learning Expectation:

I want to learn what this double encryption means, how can we use it on-line, what are the benefits of this

Review:

Biometrics is a technology that verifies a person's identity by measuring a unique-to-the-individual biological trait. Biometric technologies include dynamic signature verification, retinal/iris scanning, DNA identification, face-shape recognition, voice recognition and fingerprint identification.

Biometrics is the measuring of an attribute or behavior that is unique to an individual person. Biometrics includes measuring attributes of the human body - such as DNA, iris/retina patterns, face shape, and fingerprints - or measuring unique behavioral actions, such as voice patterns and dynamic signature verification.

Before biometrics only physical objects or behaviors based-on-memory were used to identify a computer user. Physical objects include smartcards or magnetic-stripe cards - behaviors based-on-memory includes the act of entering a PIN number or a secret password.

What I have learned:

I've learned more information about biometrics identity.

Ethical Considerations for the Information Professions

Book: Readings in cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote: *"Ethics is the study of what we do. Morality could exist without ethics but there cannot be ethics without morality… morality is like eating, it is an inevitable part of everyone's life. Ethics, on the other hand, is like nutrition. It is crucial to living a good life but it is not an inevitable part of living or an activity in by all"*

Learning Expectation:

I want to learn ethical issues regarding information professions.

Review:

"An information professional or an information specialist is a person who works with information science, libraries, museums, or archives, although the field is changing rapidly to include other disciplines. Typically, an Information Professional is deemed as such only after receiving the degree of Master of Science in Information (or Library) Science from a university accredited by the American Library Association (ALA).
Whereas an information professional works n the field of information science, an information scientist is a person doing research in this field."(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_professional)

I believe that this profession should really behave well, they should ethical people because they deal with information, most probably vital information. They should serve as role models to other people so that majority will begin to realize what is wrong about behaving unethically on cyberspace. And I also believe that they are expected to behave well, the community rely on these people. They must not fail , these information specialists could be one of the most important professions in this world.

What I have learned:

I've learned that information specialists is one of the most important career in this world, because without them we won't have any developments right now especially in the field of computer and science.

Software Engineering Code of Ethics: Approved!

IEEE-CS/ACM Joint Task Force on Software Engineering Ethics and Professional Practices

Book: Readings in cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote: *"Ethical tensions can best be addressed by thoughtful consideration of fundamental principles, rather than blind reliance on detailed regulations. These principles should influenced software engineers to consider broadly who is affected by their work; examine if they and their colleagues are treating other human beings with due respect; to consider how the public , if reasonably will informed would view their decisions; to analyze how the least empowered will be affected by their decisions"*

Learning Expectation:

I want to learn details about this code of ethics, although I've been hearing this code of ethics the entire trimester.

Review:

Software engineers shall commit themselves to making the analysis, specification, design, development, testing, and maintenance of software a beneficial and respected profession . in accordance with their commitment to the health, safety, and welfare of the public, software engineers shall adhere to the following eight principles:

1. *Public – software engineers shall act consistently with the public interest*
2. *Client and Employer- Software engineers shall act in a manner that is in the best interests of their client and employer, consistent with the public interest.*
3. *Product – software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications meet the highest professional standards possible*
4. *Judgment- Software engineers shall maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgment*
5. *Management – Software engineering managers and leaders shall subscribe to and promote an ethical approach to the management of software development and maintenance.*
6. *Profession – Software engineers shall advance the integrity and reputation of the profession consistent with the public interest.*
7. *Colleagues – software engineers shall be fair to and supportive of their colleagues*
8. *Self – software engineers shall participate in the lifelong learning regarding the practice of their profession and shall promote an ethical approach to the practice of the profession*

Basically this code of ethics talks about the behavior of software engineers towards their colleagues, employer, and customers. For this code of ethics is good because it caters all stakeholders especially employees regarding their behavior.

What I have learned:

I ‘ve learned the short version of the code which talks about the behavior of software engineers towards all stakeholder: employer, colleagues, and most importantly clients.

No PAPA: Why Incomplete Codes of Ethics are Worse Than None at All.

Book: Readings in cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon Link: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote: "

Learning Expectation:

I want to learn details about this code of ethics, although I've been hearing this code of ethics the entire trimester.

Review:

Privacy and data protection are among the prime problems of the information society. If data on us is not secure then this can threaten privacy. A somewhat contradictory argument would be that, in order for security to be guaranteed, we need to limit privacy. If all information about everyone were known, then security threats would be much easier to address and sanction. This confusing and contradictory starting point or a discussion of the relationship between privacy and security is exacerbated by a number of aspects.

Again and again privacy and security has always been the problem on our society, I just guess that there's no solution to this. What I mean is that there's no complete solution regarding privacy and security problems because of the unruly behavior of people. Another thing that come across my mind when I was reading this books was the idea of cyber space is it really good to the entire community? What if we don't have this innovation, for sure we won't have any security problems at all.

What I have learned:

I 've learned that security is still the issue even when dealing with codes of ethics. Hopefully this problem will stop so that everybody in this world won't suffer anymore with these security issues.

The Market at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Amazon link: http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238079596&sr=8-1

Quote:

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn the behavior of markets at the bottom of the pyramid, and how can we take the opportunity to produce products/services

I expect to learn in this chapter what bottom of the pyramid means and what is the importance of this in our society. As the title itself this is obviously the market at the bottom of the pyramid, but I also want to learn more about the market of this. Who are the specific market of this bottom of the pyramid.

Review:

There are 4 billion poor in this world and according to the book they refer to a poor as a person who live on far less than $2.00 a day. This is the problem there are 4 billion of them right now and it could possibly grow. Let's say after one year the population of this so-called poor will increase by 1 billion, now we have to think about ways that we can help this poor people. We need to have better approach to help them, an approach that would enable to innovate. On the perspective of businessman this is a great opportunity for them, a good market that can surely grow rapidly.

According to the book the solution for poverty is large-scale and wide-spread entrepreneurship. We all know that this is already existing but the multinational corporations must still improve this. In addition to this the author mentioned that strength of innovative approaches is that they tend to create opportunities for the poor by offering them choices and encouraging self-esteem. Which I believe is true, innovation approach can create opportunities for the poor and with this they will be encouraged to work and earn money for their own families. For example, companies can develop new programs that will give opportunities to the poor so that they will have source of income to sustain the needs of their own family.

Access to BOP markets is possible, I mean companies can find ways to gain access to poor people especially in rural places. They can develop wireless communication to feed poor people information about their respective products/services or provide a special program which will educate people on that place about their products/services, and lastly provide poor people source of income. These are just few action points that companies can take but I'm sure there are still other options to choose from, again the key in accessing rural place is innovation. Do something new to reach your market.

BOP markets are also brand-conscious, they are conscious on things that they purchase. They want high quality of goods, especially they can only afford x number of items. Of course everybody wants high quality products that they consume, especially today economy of this country is not that good this also applies to some other developed countries. They don't want to waste money on low quality products,

who knows if people continue to buy low quality products they might get deceases from it or worst it might cause they're death.

In addition to the previous discussion BOP markets are also connected, they are connected to the world itself with the help of wireless communication. Wireless communication feeds people important information especially information about products and services that are currently available. For companies it would be better if they will maximize the use of wireless communication, they should put more efforts on this so that people from rural areas will know/receive their messages.

In conclusion I agree that companies should invest on BOP markets, they must give attention to this market otherwise they will lose opportunity to expand/grow, and earn more money. For me I believe that BOP markets are the most important markets of all, that's why companies should learn how to develop products/services for this market and at the same time help them earn money.

What I have learned:

I learned that BOP market is the most important market of all, in this market people needs good products/services which companies can provide/develop. With the innovation both parties will benefit from it.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is BOP Markets?
2. Should companies focus on BOP markets? Why?
3. Is it right to develop products which are defective?
4. How can companies send information to BOP markets?
5. What will be the benefits of innovation to both parties?

The Market at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Amazon link: http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238079596&sr=8-1

Quote: *" Involvement in BOP markets will challenge assumptions that managers in MNC's have developed over a long period of time"*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn in this chapter the twelve BOP principles of innovation for BOP Markets, obviously that would be the main topic of this chapter because of its title. I want to know details about this twelve BOP principles, I also believe that these principles are the key in understanding the context of BOP markets.

Review:

In this chapter the focus of the author is the so-called twelve principles of innovation for BOP Markets. These are the following:

1. Price Performance
2. Innovation : Hybrids
3. Scale of Operations
4. Sustainable Development : Eco-Friendly
5. Identifying Functionality
6. Process Innovation
7. Deskilling of Work
8. Education of Customers
9. Designing for Hostile Infrastructure
10. Interfaces
11. Distribution
12. BOP Markets Essentially Allow us to Challenge the Conventional Wisdom in delivery of products and services.

These are the principles which will help us understand how to deal with BOP markets, and in addition with these principles multi national corporations will definitely benefit. Why benefit? If they will just use these principles and apply those whenever they produce products for sure multi-national corporations will earn millions of dollars.

The first principle talks about the price performance of a certain product, it not just about producing low price products. According to the author it really about altering the price-performance envelope.

The second principle talks about innovation with hybrid solutions. Basically this means that BOP markets are not satisfied with products made out of old technologies, of course they want their products to be made out of new technologies or rather they want their products to be up to date technology. I believe that nobody in this world wants a product produced by old technology machines.

Third innovation principle would be Scale of operations, this means that at the rate of production for BOP markets products and services must be easily adopted and transported from one place to another which I think is a good idea and a must. It's a must because BOP markets are located everywhere, they are scattered on this planet. So it's better to learn transporting it to different parts of the world.

Fourth would be Sustainable Development, this means that products and services multi-national corporations produce must also be sustainable and eco-friendly. So that our environment wouldn't be harmed and we will not endanger with our products. Why do this? Because we live in one planet, and we don't want our environment to be the cause of our death.

Fifth would be identifying functionality of products and services to be produce for the markets. Basically I think this is very simple to know the functionality of products and services, but for BOP markets this is not easy. According to the author it's easier to identify functionality of products and services on developed markets. For the BOP markets, multi-national corporations/ producers must be careful in formulating products and services. Remember BOP markets will only purchase products that they need and can help them in their daily lives.

Sixth would be Process Innovation for BOP markets. This is another critical principle for the BOP markets. According to the author how to deliver is as important as what to deliver. I think I need to agree with the author, of course for BOP markets it not easy to persuade people to buy specific products, remember they won't buy it if they don't need your product.

For the seventh principle it would be deskilling of work, according to the author BOP markets are poor in skills, which means design of products and services must fit their skill levels, infrastructure, and difficulty in accessing services especially in remote areas. I agree with the author, If am a producer I will design my product or service in a way that my target market's skills will fit into it. It's better to produce products or services that would fit their skills rather than wasting your time and money producing it when in fact they won't be able to use it and benefit from it.

Eight principle would be education of customers, I think this also is connected to the previous principle. Educating users/consumers of your product on how to use it properly is a good investment according to the author. I believe this is true, imagine Microsoft launch their newly developed operating system without educating users or conducting seminars to teach them how to use that specific product. Especially for BOP markets, multi-national corporations must educate them as soon as their products reach those markets.

The ninth and tenth principle is almost the same, it talks about the design of a product or service. I think it's better if producers will design it according to their market's ability. They must of course design it simple and user-friendly so that people from the BOP markets will buy those products.

Eleventh principle is all about distribution, accessing the customer this principle has similarities with the scale of operations principle. Producers of BOP products and services must take into consideration accessibility of their products/services. These must reach their target markets so that it would be easy for them to purchase or avail services of the company.

Lastly the challenge that BOP markets produces, these challenges talks about existing paradigms. Of course with the rapid evolution of BOP markets, and at the same time rapid development of the needs of this market, this will surely challenge existing infrastructure. The approach for BOP markets and developed markets is totally different, MNC's cannot use the approach in developing products for developed markets in BOP markets that's why they need their own innovative approach.

What I have learned:

In this chapter I learned twelve new principles which I believe will help corporations in developing products or services. In order for them to be successful in BOP markets they need to apply these principles.

Integrative Questions:

1.-5 What are the twelve innovation principles? Explain it and how will you apply it if you're a producer of a certain product or service for BOP markets.

BOP: A Global Opportunity

Amazon link: http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238079596&sr=8-1

Quote: *" MNC's working at the BOP learn rapidly that they have to learn to live with variety of relationships with a large number of institutions."*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn in this chapter what and how BOP became a global opportunity for companies/ multi-national corporations. How can they take advantage of this opportunity, especially today we are experiencing global economic crises. Does this global opportunity still exists even though we have economic problems? These are just some questions that I have in mind when I first encounter the title of this chapter. Hopefully all questions that I have in mind will have answers at the end of this chapter.

Review:

Basically this chapter tackles the global opportunity of BOP markets, according to the author there are four distinct sources of opportunity namely: (1) BOP markets are large and attractive as stand-alone entities, (2) Many local innovations can be leveraged across other BOP markets creating a global opportunity for local innovations, (3) Some innovations from the BOP markets will find applications in developed markets, and lastly lessons from the BOP markets can influence the management practices of global firms. I have to agree with the author, this four sources of opportunity is correct in fact these sources will lead companies to greater heights if they plan to enter BOP markets. I also believe that in order to be successful in BOP markets, companies must follow the twelve principles and consider these four sources.

In addition to that author also mentioned that there are two ways which companies tend to approach BOP markets. First is the traditional approach which start from the top of the pyramid and their comfort zone, and lastly the suggested one top of the pyramid to BOP and vice-versa. The first approach needs modifications which usually fails. Remember that requirements of BOP is different from the requirements of developed markets that's why MNC's fail because they forget to modify their products/services. In order to succeed in BOP markets they have to offer products/services which can satisfy their needs and maybe it can add some features so that the consumers from the top of the pyramid will also benefit from it. With the suggested approach everybody in the pyramid will benefit, everybody will be happy with their purchases and most importantly on the companies' side they will earn more money.

Now these approaches are also key factors to global opportunity in BOP markets, companies will produce a specific product which can solve problems of BOP markets on a certain region at the same time will developing it companies also think about global opportunity. For example the micro encapsulation of iodine to preserve iodine in India reached Africa. That's the meaning of global opportunity, developing a product that can enter the global market and at the same time gain market share. I hope that all companies in the future can adopt this principles so that everybody in this world will benefit, companies will have more income and consumers will also be happy because they can afford to buy their needs with high quality.

What I have learned:

I learned that in order to be successful in BOP markets there are additional factors that must be included. Like the four sources of opportunity and approaches used by companies in developing products. These things discussed in this chapter can lead companies/ multi-national corporations to greater heights and can also help them to be the market leader globally.

Integrative Questions:

1. What are the four sources of opportunity?
2. Can this lead to success? Why?
3. What is the traditional approach of MNC's in dealing with their markets?
4. What is the suggested approach in this chapter?
5. Based on the answer on the previous question how can it affect the consumers and companies?

The Ecosystem for Wealth Creation

Book: "The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid"

Library Reference: ISBN-10: 0131467506 | **ISBN-13:** 978-0131467507
Amazon Link:
http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Poverty/dp/0131467506
Quote:
"It is reasonable to expect that 4 billion people in search of an improved quality of life will create one of the most vibrant growth markets we have ever seen"-C.K. Prahalad.
Learning Expectations:

I expect to learn about the market-oriented ecosystem. We expect that the writer explains the significance of the symbiotic relationship within the system.

Review

In the concept developed by the writer, the market-oriented ecosystem is composed of extralegal NGO enterprises; micro enterprises; small and medium enterprises, cooperatives; large and small firms and NGOs. A market-based ecosystem is a framework that allows private wealth in a symbiotic relationships. A market-based ecosystem is a framework that allows private sector and social actors with different traditions and motivations, varying in sizes and relationship each constituent has a role to play and is dependent of each other.

Lessons Learned

The symbiotic relationship between them is a way of creating wealth. In the marketoriented system includes nodal firms that provide the tools for improving the lives of the poor.

Reducing Corruption: Transaction Governance Capacity

Book: "The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid"
Library Reference: ISBN-10: 0131467506 | **ISBN-13:** 978-0131467507
Amazon Link:
http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Poverty/dp/0131467506
Quote:
" Poor countries could often be asset-rich but capital-poor"- C.K. Prahalad.
Learning Expectations:
I expect to know the different spectrum of TGC and the four requirements in building TGC.

Review:

There are four criteria for transparency in transactions. There must be access to information and transparency for all transactions. There should be clear processes so that selective interpretation by bureaucrats is reduced if not eliminated. Speed with which the processes can be completed by citizens and trust in the system.
On one hand the different spectrum of TGC include countries that are arbitrary and authoritarian; countries where laws and institutions of market economy exist but do not reach their potential; and countries with well-developed laws, regulations, institutions and enforcement systems. Enhanced TGC showed that regulations and government business processes can be simplified and interconnected systems will be able to identify pockets of graft and corruption.

Lessons Learned

As learned in this chapter, corruption is embedded in different micro regulations of the government. It is for this reason that transactions in the government is not only costly for the people but even for investors

Development as Social Transformation

Book: "The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid"
Library Reference: ISBN-10: 0131467506 | **ISBN-13:** 978-0131467507

Amazon Link:
http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Poverty/dp/0131467506

Quote:
" When the poor are treated as consumers, they can reap the benefits of respect, choice, and self-esteem and have an opportunity to climb out of the poverty "

Learning Expectations:

I intend to understand the effects of social transformation on the people at the BOP.
Review

One of the impact of transforming BOP into market is gaining legal identity. This is denied to them in the past. Without this identity consumers cannot access the services. The social transformation that is taking place in markets where the public and private sectors have been involved at the BOP is impressive.

Lessons Learned
The poor people will no longer belong to the bottom of the pyramid but inside the diamond as middle classes.

Just Consequentialism and Computing

Book: Cyber Ethics

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

To know what is just and fair in computer technology, what are the thing considered as fair for moral issues

Review:

The former group mistrusts unfamiliar agents while the latter group are not at all aware of potential security risks associated with agent computing. Intuitive assessment of agent unethical by an expert user due to Clippy's obtrusive character – however the systematic ethical analysis of Clippy's actions in section 4.2, reveals that Clippy's actions can at most be An a posteriori systematic analysis of the behaviour of an agent can assist developers of said agent to improve the modelling of the secure and ethical behaviour of future versions of the agent. continually refined. agent.

Lesson Learned:
To imply that the ends, however good, “do not justify using unjust means”. Regarding the contemplation, and in particular the performance of some action, one would thus need to determine whether unjust means would be required to facilitate performance of the action by the user, the agent or the host.

Book Title: *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*

Author: Kenneth Einar Himma and Herman T. Tavani

Chapter 1: Foundations of Information Ethics *Luciano Floridi*

Library Reference: ISBN-13: 978-0471799597 | **ISBN-10:** 0471799599

Amazon Link:

http://www.amazon.com/gp/reader/0471799599/ref=sib_dp_pop_toc?ie=UTF8&p=S008#readerlink

Quote:

"The more people have become accustomed to living and working immersed within digital environments, the easier it has become to unveil new ethical issues involving informational realities. "

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn the foundation of the information technology ethics. Since this is something that is rarely discussed, it will be an interesting topic.

Review:

Our world today had a lot of differences way back before computers were invented. We must admit that our scope of thoughts had become and is becoming more diverse each day, and so as the ethical responsibilities we have for each other and for the society.

In the use of machines and programs, it always seems that having a lot of resources or information is the best solution to come up with a better idea. Sometimes, in order for us to create a more practical solution to the problems, we need to focus on few areas and use very relevant information only. Sometimes knowing everything can also create problems to those people who happen to a lot of information because in a situation wherein they need to make decisions, sometimes, the factors that may affect the outcome will be considered in detail so the span of time spent in making a decision will be increased compared to the normal time spent.

Because of the increase in numbers of the users of technology, the scope for information ethics also expanded. Hacking has been a major issue. Though the use of the information is not the main concern but the unauthorized access which invades the privacy of the information owner or of the system owner.

Information ethics is a patient-oriented. Meaning information ethics does not only give importance or protection only to the human beings but to all life forms.

What I Have Learned:

I have learned that information ethics is a very complicated subject and that includes many aspects that concerns morality that every IT professionals should consider.

5 Integrative Questions:

1. What is the basis for the information ethics?
2. What are some of the issues arising in the information technology field?
3. How sensitive is information in an organization?
4. How does Information ethics evolved?
5. What are the parts of the infosphere?

Citation/s: N/A

Book Title: *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*

Author: Kenneth Einar Himma and Herman T. Tavani

Chapter 2:

Milestones in the History of Information and Computer Ethics *Terrell Ward Bynum*

Library Reference: ISBN-13: 978-0471799597 | **ISBN-10:** 0471799599

Amazon Link:

http://www.amazon.com/gp/reader/0471799599/ref=sib_dp_pop_toc?ie=UTF8&p=S008#readerlink

Quote:

"*To live well, according to Wiener, human beings must be free to engage in creative and flexible actions that maximize their full potential as intelligent, decision-making. "*

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn what Norbert Weiner's explanation for cyber ethics and I expect to learn the basis for the term used and if there are further definition for cyber ethics.

Review:

In this chapter, it is said that, in Weiner's point of view, humans are expected to act more differently than any other species in the world because of a higher intellect that humans possess compared to insects or animals. Humans are also able to adapt to the changes that happens in the environment.

According to Weiner, because of the special ability of humans, we are expected to flourish and improve the information –processing that we have. *To live well, according to Wiener, human beings must be free to engage in creative and flexible actions that maximize their full potential as intelligent, decision-making beings in charge of their own lives.* It is also stated that the success of every human being differs from the other because of the different talents and intellect level that every person has.

There are three principles Weiner had developed. First is the *Principle of Freedom*. It means that humans should explore and do not limit himself in achieving success. He should seek all possibilities to reach his goals. The second principle is *Principle of Equality* means that what belongs to a person should remain his no matter what situation he'll be into. The third principle is *The Principle of Benevolence*. This principle says that in justice, there should be good will between man and man.

According to Weiner, success of human beings is only possible when humans interact socially and participate in activities that share the same interest and personalities with them.

What I Have Learned:

I have learned that the success of humans also depends on how active we are on the society. And success is better achieved when we participate with people with the same ideas and personalities.

5 Integrative Questions:

1. What is Weiner's idea of cyber ethics?
2. What are the three principles of justice according to Weiner?
3. How can humans achieve success?
4. What is expected from humans?
5. Where does the success of humans regardless of the varied culture depend?

Citation/s: N/A

Book Title: *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*

Author: Kenneth Einar Himma and Herman T. Tavani

Chapter 3:

Moral Methodology and Information Technology *Jeroen Van De Hoven*

Library Reference: ISBN-13: 978-0471799597 | **ISBN-10:** 0471799599

Amazon Link:

http://www.amazon.com/gp/reader/0471799599/ref=sib_dp_pop_toc?ie=UTF8&p=S008#readerlink

Quote:

"if the Internet and the WorldWideWeb are introduced into the lives of children, their lives will be very different from the childhood of people who grew up without online computer games"

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn the methodologies in morality and how is information technology connected to it or how the methodologies apply to technology.

Review:

Computer ethics is a form of applied or practical ethics. It studies the moral questions that are associated with the development, application, and use of computers and computer science. Computer ethics is basically about the proper use of computers and related technology. The definition of technology depends on the area or subject it is applied with. With the different applications, software and other technology that users can apply or utilize, the morality is difficult to implement.

One of the most controversial issues in cyber ethics is privacy. It is difficult to distinguish or to implement fair use in today's cyber world because of the common application that most users are using like the peer-to-peer programs.

The problem with the implementation of ethics to the current problems of the information technology is that only one method is being applied when not all problems can be addressed by one ethical method. Wheat we need to learn is to apply ethical methods without generalizing.

What I Have Learned:

I have learned that it is very difficult to apply ethical solutions to the problems that we have especially if the problem is something that most people have learned to use mos of the time.

5 Integrative Questions:

1. What are the methodologies in ethics?
2. What is the best methodology to apply?
3. Is it possible to have one methodology for all ethical problems?
4. What is the danger in the methodologies?
5. Does technology need to be the ones adapting all the time?

Citation/s: N/A

Book Title: *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*

Author: Kenneth Einar Himma and Herman T. Tavani

Chapter 4: Value Sensitive Design and Information Systems *BATYA FRIEDMAN, PETER H. KAHN JR., and ALAN BORNING*

Library Reference: ISBN-13: 978-0471799597 | **ISBN-10:** 0471799599

Amazon Link:

http://www.amazon.com/gp/reader/0471799599/ref=sib_dp_pop_toc?ie=UTF8&p=S008#readerlink

Quote:

"Technical mechanisms will often adjudicate multiple if not conflicting values, often in the form of design trade-offs. We have found it helpful to make explicit how a design trade-off maps onto a value conflict and differentially affects different groups of stakeholders."

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn what value sensitive design is and how design in technology will need ethical concepts.

Review:

Value Sensitive Design is concern with designing of technology with the need of having to consider the human values. But what is value? Value is commonly defined as a worth for an object, in this chapter, value means something that is important for people.

Weiner argued that we can become better human beings if we do not allow ourselves to be consumed too much by the technology we use. Computer ethics is where we study the effect of technology in the lives of humans. It guides us to what the decisions and proper actions that should be done in the cyber world.

Conceptual investigation includes the question on whether the designs should be based on the moral values or should it be based in the aesthetic value. It said in this chapter that the trust of people depends on three aspects. The use of value sensitive design is beneficial for or to whom it is intended for, but it can also invade the privacy of other people which can also become another issue for cyber ethics.

What I Have Learned:

I have learned that we should not put aside the value when designing systems and in using technology because there will always be a way where we can affect someone.

5 Integrative Questions:

1. What is value sensitive design?
2. Who are the stakeholders?
3. Why is it important to consider the stakeholders in designing?
4. Is there a disadvantage in designing systems?
5. How is human values implemented in system designing?

Citation/s: N/A

Book Title: *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*

Author: Kenneth Einar Himma and Herman T. Tavani

Chapter 5: Personality-Based, Rule-Utilitarian, and Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property | *ADAM D. MOORE*

Library Reference: ISBN-13: 978-0471799597 | **ISBN-10:** 0471799599

Amazon Link:

http://www.amazon.com/gp/reader/0471799599/ref=sib_dp_pop_toc?ie=UTF8&p=S008#readerlink

Quote:

"Arguments for intellectual property rights have generally taken one of three forms. Personality theorists maintain that intellectual property is an extension of individual personality."

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn what intellectual property rights is and what are the problem arising in this area in the field of technology. I am also expecting to learn what are the different justifications and its meanings.

Review:

What is intellectual property? Intellectual property, according to the book, Personality theorists maintain that intellectual property is an extension of individual personality. Rule-utilitarians ground intellectual property rights in social progress and incentives to innovate. Lockeans argue that rights are justified in relation to labor and merit. Basically, intellectual property is the product of thinking that is not seen physically, it is conceived the minds of the creators.

Intellectual property is protected usually by copyright, patent and trade marks. These are usually used for literary works, inventions, computer software and more. Patent is the most secured protection based on the book. The rights included on patents owners are the right to make, the right to use, the right to sell, and the right to authorize others to sell the patented item. Patent also do not allow others to use or to produce materials that has been patented already.

The Lockean principle in protecting the intellectual property states that every person has the right to his own labor. It is also said that if a person's own labor is joined into an object even though it does not belong to him, or it is not a product of his work, then the product still belongs to him. John Locke had said "For this labor being the unquestionable property of the laborer, no man but he can have a right to what that is once joined to, at least where there is enough and as good left for others." This statement says that if one had worked for something, then he has the right to

own its product for as long as he does not claim everything and that there's still something that remains for others.

What I Have Learned:

I have learned the three ways in justifying protection of intellectual property rights and their advantages and disadvantages.

5 Integrative Questions:

1. What is intellectual property?
2. How is IPR violated?
3. What are the three definitions of IP based on the three ideas?
4. How is IP protected?
5. What is the strongest type of IP protection?

Citation/s: N/A

Book Title: *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*

Author: Kenneth Einar Himma and Herman T. Tavani

Chapter 6:

Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies | *Herman T. Tavani*

Library Reference: ISBN-13: 978-0471799597 | **ISBN-10:** 0471799599

Amazon Link:

http://www.amazon.com/gp/reader/0471799599/ref=sib_dp_pop_toc?ie=UTF8&p=S008#readerlink

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 Expectation:

I expect to learn the key concepts, theories and the controversies that concern the information privacy.

Review:

Having a good and clear understanding of what is privacy is an important. Moor argued that privacy has an evolving concept and its "content" is often influenced by the "political and technological features of the society's environment." We all know that technology is as the same way. And with the advances that continue to happen in the field of technology, it is unavoidable that privacy can become an issue. In the previous chapter, a common example is the peer-to-peer programs.

In this chapter, it is argued whether privacy is a right or an interest for a person. Privacy are of four kinds. First is the Physical privacy wherein it is about the damages that can be done in a person physically when evading privacy. The Second example is Decisional privacy which states that a person has his own freedom to have his own ideas and that one must not influence the choices made by another. The third kind is psychological privacy which is somewhat the same with the previous kind of privacy but it is defined in the book that a person is confined into his own thinking and that he cannot influence the way others think. The fourth and last kind of privacy is informational privacy includes the restriction in facts where there are certain records or documents that can only be accessed by limited or authorized people.

What I Have Learned:

I have learned a different definition of privacy. I have also learned the types of privacy and the theories that it has.

5 Integrative Questions:

1. What is privacy?
2. What are the theories in information privacy?
3. What are the types of privacy?
4. What is decisional privacy?
5. What is Informational Privacy?

Citation/s: N/A

Book Title: *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*

Author: Kenneth Einar Himma and Herman T. Tavani

Chapter 7:

Online Anonymity | *Kathleen A. Wallace*

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Amazon Link:

http://www.amazon.com/gp/reader/0471799599/ref=sib_dp_pop_toc?ie=UTF8&p=S008#readerlink

Quote:

"The term anonymity has been used to denote a number of related things: namelessness, detachment, unidentifiability, lack of recognition, loss of sense of identity or sense of self, and so on."

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn the meaning of anonymity and how can it become useful. I also expect to learn more facts on the importance of online anonymity.

Review:

Anonymity can also be brought about in a variety of ways and there are many purposes, both positive and negative, that anonymity could serve, such as, on the positive side, promoting free expression and exchange of ideas, or protecting someone from undesirable publicity or, on the negative, hate speech with no accountability, fraud or other criminal activity. This excerpt from the book explains that anonymity has two sides and has two possible outcomes. Same as anything, anonymity can be positive or negative depending on the purpose of using or implementing it. There are certain situations that calls for anonymity, like for security purposes. It can become negative if the purpose is to harm others or to retrieve restricted information.

Anonymity online is easily done because of the options that internet users have. Most of the programs online can allow the users to create pseudonyms or aliases to conceal their real identities. This can become a problem when used in an illegal way like scams and other types of fraud activities. Online anonymity does not only affect in legal aspects, it also affects the way of human communication where the bonds of human communication is weakening because online users are detached from having a good relation with another human because of the possible wrong information that they post or give online.

What I Have Learned:

I have learned that anonymity can become useful and harmful at the same time. I also learned that the advances in technology also make it harder to identify correct and reliable information because of the lack of proper sources.

5 Integrative Questions:

1. What is anonymity?
2. What is the advantage of being anonymous?
3. How can anonymity be implemented?
4. Is anonymity legal?
5. What are the advantages of using anonymity online?

Citation/s: N/A

Book Title: *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*

Author: Kenneth Einar Himma and Herman T. Tavani

Chapter 8: Ethical Issues Involving Computer Security: Hacking, Hacktivism, and Counterhacking | *Kenneth Einar Himma*

Library Reference: ISBN-13: 978-0471799597 | **ISBN-10:** 0471799599

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Quote:

"Expressive conduct is subject to more stringent moral limits than those to which pure speech is subject. The reason for this has to do with the effects of these different kinds of act."

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn the definitions of terms hacktivism and counterhacking. I would also like to learn the concepts of hacking and if there are advantages in doing it.

Review:

Hacking is a negative action to anyone who had heard of it before. Hacking is the intrusion in the property of other people. Hacker is the term used in referring to the person who does the invasion of property. According to the book, there are two arguments in the definition, hacking can also be acceptable if the purpose that it is done is for the purpose of protecting one's property. The second argument in the term trespassing is that, trespassing includes the physical act of entering into someone else's property. But it is not applicable in the digital area because the hacker does not physically intrude in someone else's digital file or account but it is the access of a private account that hacker does.

Though any act of illegal access to someone's property is impermissible, there can still be some acceptable situations such as if the unpermitted access to information is needed for the safety and welfare of others, then it is acceptable.

Hacking does not only connote illegal activities. Hacker can perform hacking to ensure the safety of one's network. Hacking can also be done to improve the security of a network and see if there are possible threats or ways that can be used by the intruders. Hacktivism is the term used in the activity if using hacking to promote an idea to an author or an act to show deviation.

What I Have Learned:

I have learned that hacking is not absolutely illegal and wrong but it can also become and advantage for companies

5 Integrative Questions:

1. What is *hacktivism?*
2. What is counterhacking?
3. What is hacker?
4. What is hacking?
5. What is trespassing?

Citation/s: N/A

Information Ethics and Library Profession | KAY MATHIESEN and DON FALLIS

Book : *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*

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Quote:

"Expressive conduct is subject to more stringent moral limits than those to which pure speech is subject. The reason for this has to do with the effects of these different kinds of act."

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn the meaning of Information ethics and the concepts that is included with it. I am also expecting to learn the connection of information ethics to the library profession.

Review:

This chapter of the book discusses the issue regarding information in library and the issues regarding the library profession. My first thought regarding library profession is a job that requires arranging and organizing collection of books. I am right in way because there are several types of library professions: there are corporate, academic and public librarians. The public library has the most number of issues.

In the following sections, we consider the challenges that confront the librarian in carrying out his or her professional duties, in particular with regard to selection of materials and the organization of these materials. With this there are 5 laws of library science by Shiyali Ramamrita Rangathan:

(1) Books are for use.
(2) Every person his or her book.
(3) Every book its reader.
(4) Save the time of the reader.
(5) The library is a growing organism.

The first law emphasizes that librarian should make sure that books are made available for the users. Librarians are compared to referees because just like the latter, librarians are supposed to be neutral.

What I Have Learned:

I have learned that it is important for a library profession to remain neutral so that the distribution of information will be fair and all of those people who want to access will be given a chance to have information that they need.