

Faculty Insider *Students Sound Off On Hot Topics*

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ATTENTION EDUCATORS:

Each *i-EDUCATOR Times* will contain an **i-SAFE Curriculum Bonus**. This is material you can't find anywhere else. Check it out on **page 6**. Enjoy!



One common request we get here at i-SAFE is for more materials concerning intellectual property, copyright, and fair use. They're the newest topics these days as the Internet has made it increasingly easy for students to plagiarize or download pictures, music, and movies without thought of legal ramifications.

i-SAFE's National Assessment Center (NAC) surveyed more than 36,000 students on this topic, and the numbers concerning downloads show a majority of students are receiving the lessons. The numbers also show that many students oppose the current downloading system.

- 68 percent have been told what is legal and illegal to download on the Internet.
- 46 percent believe nobody is harmed or loses money if they download music without paying for it.
- 65 percent believe they should NOT be charged to download music or movies from the Internet.

The NAC research also touched on how students use the Internet for schoolwork. With the growing number of students having access to personal computers at home, it was no surprise to find only 16 percent of students used the library when they needed information to help with schoolwork. Here is what else the NAC found out about the modern student:

- 75 percent use the Internet when they need information to help with schoolwork.
- 43 percent have copied information directly from the Internet for use in schoolwork.
- 44 percent did NOT give credit for copied work to the author or owner in school papers.

i-SAFE has continued to expand and update its curriculum concerning these issues. Currently, there is one lesson plan for grades 3 through 4 that focuses on the basics and correct citation. At the 5 through 8 level, there are two lessons for each grade. The first is a general lesson on intellectual property. The second focuses specifically on copyright and fair use.



The high school level has a Webcast (No. 3) exclusively dedicated to intellectual property. However, these lessons aren't all!

When you go online to the "Educators" section of www.isafe.org, you can find additional materials on this topic, including a *Dig Deeper* newsletter. This newsletter covers anything and everything you, as a teacher, need to know about copyright and fair use in your classroom. Under "Activity Pages," you can find tons of bonus materials covering the issue, including worksheets, graphic organizers, and easy word puzzles for various grades.

So when it comes time to teach your students about this important issue, have confidence that i-SAFE has any and all materials necessary to make a difference in your classroom.

NAC Tracks

Do you use links or software to check papers for plagiarism?

Yes

Vote here

No



Tech Tip ~Internet Search Engines

Q: I'd like my students to use the Internet to research topics for an upcoming assignment. However, I'm confused about Internet search engines and what they do. I know there are several, but why so many? Do they all do the same thing?

A: One of the best things about the Internet is the ability to find information on just about any subject you can think of. The bad thing is that it isn't all in one place or divided into sections like your local library. Hence the need for a way to search the wide variety of content to get exactly what you are looking for. Many companies and organizations have tried to solve this problem by creating Internet search engines.

There are literally hundreds of Web sites and Internet tools that fall into the search engine category, which loosely defined is a computer program that retrieves documents, files, or data from a database or from a computer network. They fall into three main categories: metasearch, full-text index, and topic/subject directories. Metasearch engines identify key words listed on a Web site and match them to your search term or phrase. AltaVista was one of the first metasearch engines. Full-text index, as the name implies, records all text and returns results in order of how often your term



or phrase appears. Google is a good example of a full-text index. A topic/subject directory is like an encyclopedia where each topic/subject is defined in a section. Winkipedia is a topic/subject directory that has recently become prominent in the news.

Now that we know what an Internet search engine is and how each one differs, how do you know which one is right for you? Well, ask a search engine. There are several Web sites devoted to helping you find the best search tool for your needs. Here are a few in no particular order.

<http://searchenginewatch.com/> is devoted to everything related to search engines. <http://websearch.about.com/> is a great resource for the "How-Tos" of searching the Web. Finally, the University Of Albany at New York has a nice page to help you choose a search engine based on what you are looking for at <http://library.albany.edu/internet/choose.html>. I hope this answers your Internet searching questions.

In Your School



Everyday, many i-SAFE America events are going on across the country. We've made it easy for you to get involved and help spread the message of Internet safety to your peers and community. Simply check out our "Calendar of Events," located at http://www.isafe.org/channels/sub.php?ch=ai&sub_id=3, to find an event near you.

While we're on the theme of intellectual property and copyright, why not check out a great resource that will be able to answer ALL of your questions—the government site on copyright: www.copyright.gov.

This site covers frequently asked questions, copyright basics, copyright law, how to register a copyright, and more. Send your students on a mission to explore this site next time you cover information on copyright!



Ask an Expert



Q What are the copyright restrictions on i-SAFE materials? Can I make copies for my classroom? What about for other instructors?

Kristi, FL

A i-SAFE materials are copyrighted, meaning that they can not be sold or used without the consent of i-SAFE America. However, i-SAFE has granted consent for materials to be copied for classroom use if you are registered at isafe.org and have an implementation plan on record.

If you do not have an implementation plan on record:

1. Log in.
2. When your “My Info” page pops up, click “Submit Implementation Plan.”
3. Select the program that applies to you.

Please do not make copies for other instructors unless they are also registered and have an implementation plan. Registration and implementation plans are how we track where and how our curriculum is used. They are vital components of obtaining funding and keeping all i-SAFE materials free or inexpensive.

The *i-EDUCATOR Times*, as well as its sister publications the *i-PARENT Times* and *Kewl Timez* (for students), are also available for reproduction with consent from i-SAFE. With permission, you are able to reproduce individual articles or the entire newsletter. You should know that these materials do not need an implementation plan for distribution, but written consent must be received from the Communications Department. E-mail media@isafe.org for permission.

Thanks to everyone who helps spread the message of Internet safety. Without your efforts, we would not be able to reach students and communities, and countless families would be left unprotected online. Thanks to you, more than one million students have been educated on Internet safety!

*Editor’s Note: If you have a question for our staff, please e-mail editor@isafe.org. Be sure to check every month to see if your question is featured.

In Action ~ An Eye-Opening Experience



Last year, a colleague sent me information on i-SAFE and asked me to look into the program. After some research, I discovered that the professional development tools were readily available online. So one evening, I sat down to watch the videos, skeptical whether they would be worth my time.

That skepticism was blown out of the water before the first section was finished. I had considered myself somewhat knowledgeable about computers and the Internet, and I use e-mail more than most. But i-SAFE really opened my eyes. Like many, I have been plagued by pornographic spam, yet it never occurred to me that my son could be getting that same kind of unsolicited e-mail in his account. This was only one of the epiphanies I had that night.

I decided that I should see how students react to the content. During the week of state standardized testing, I taught the sixth-grade i-SAFE curriculum to my three math classes. My students loved it! Everyday, they walked in asking if we were going to do i-SAFE that day and were sincerely disappointed when we finished the five core lessons and returned to math.

But more importantly than the kids liking our work together, these lessons changed dangerous online behaviors.

For example, during one of the lessons, we discussed user names for chat rooms and instant-messenger services, and how they can be revealing. Surfergirl14 tells a predator that the person is probably female, likes surfing, and is 14 years old. After that lesson, one of my students went home and changed his ID. His announcement the next day was a powerful moment for us all.

This year, my school will be piloting the program for our district. It is my hope that others will see the value of the program, not just for their students, but for themselves, as well.

Sharon Adelgais

Calavera Hills Middle School

Carlsbad Unified School District



Did You Know?

DOCTRINE OF "FAIR USE" DEFINED

Many teachers have heard the term "fair use" and believe it means that they can use items for educational purposes. In truth, the doctrine of fair use was created to allow the use of copyrighted works for criticism and commentary, parody, news reporting, research and scholarship, and classroom instruction. However, the guiding idea behind fair use is that by using the work, one is not diverting income from the creator.

Four primary guidelines can be used to determine whether one is operating fairly under the doctrine of fair use:

1. the purpose and character of the use
2. the nature of the copyrighted work
3. the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole
4. the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work

The difference between fair use and infringement is fuzzy, to say the least. If you have any doubt, get permission from the copyright owner beforehand.

GRAMMY AWARDS

The GRAMMY Awards are in February—join an Assembly Experience with some of the winners now!

Picture the Black Eyed Peas, Kanye West, Earth, Wind, and Fire, and more speaking directly to your students. Well, it's not a picture, its reality. You can order it free today.

The Recording Academy, home of the GRAMMY Awards and creator of What's The Download, teams up with i-SAFE to educate students on intellectual property.

- 65 percent of students believe they should not be charged to download music or movies on the Internet.
- 46 percent of students believe nobody is harmed or loses money when music or movies are downloaded for free.

While these surveys from i-SAFE are eye-opening, the What's The Download?/i-SAFE Assembly Experience is ear-opening. This high-powered, multimedia extravaganza will inform, educate, and entertain everyone—including you.

To bring this forum to your school, e-mail us at outreach@isafe.org to get started now!

FACEBOOK: NO LONGER JUST FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

The screenshot shows a MySpace profile for 'Blah Blog'. At the top, there are fields for 'Username' and 'Password', with 'Sign In' and 'Create an account' buttons below them. The profile name is 'Blah Blog'. Below that, there's a section titled 'Jared's Journal' with a profile picture of a young man. The journal entry is dated 'December 11, 2005' and titled 'Getting Ready for the Holidays'. The text of the entry reads: 'All's good on the homefront. Can't wait for Christmas vacation. So much shopping to do for presents. Wish Santa would come early this year and bring snow.' Below this, there's another entry dated 'December 6, 2005' titled 'You've Got to Be Kidding Me?'. The text of this entry reads: 'What's with all the crazy drivers? I'm going to move to Molokai to try to get away from all these cars.' At the bottom left, there's a 'Profile:' section with the text: '16 year old male from California. Dreaming of becoming a writer and traveling the world with nothing but my backpack, pen and paper, and my digital camera. Oh, maybe I'll bring my laptop:)'

Is MySpace about to become soooooo last year (as kids say)? Maybe, maybe not. But the largest college online networking site is now open to high school students. And all it takes for you to register is an e-mail that ends in .edu.

Facebook was created in February 2004 by three Harvard students for their campus. Fast-forward to today, and the site hosts 835 institutions of higher learning and more than four million accounts across the United States.

Facebook is a site much like MySpace—create a profile, post a picture, restrict stranger access (or not), etc. However, unlike MySpace, Facebook segregates. Cofounder Mark Zuckerberg recently said: "Nobody in high school can search for you, see your profile, or even send you a message." Even so, it is one more site for educators to keep their eyes on.

The Power of One



The Internship

Technology is everywhere and is rapidly advancing. Children are also being exposed to these advances at younger ages than before. Today, an eight-year-old can turn on a computer, surf the Internet, and chat with anyone he or she wants.

In a recent i-SAFE America survey, 54 percent of parents felt limited in their ability to monitor and shelter their children from inappropriate material on the Internet. It also found that 37 percent of students said their parents would disapprove if they knew what they did, where they went, or with whom they chatted on the Internet.

The problem, though, is that children know more about computers and the Internet than their parents do—and they're learning at younger ages. If a child isn't educated about Internet safety, then the parent must be. Otherwise, that child is vulnerable to cyber bullying, predators, and more. That is why I am making a difference in my community by speaking to parents as part of i-SAFE's i-PARENT Campaign.

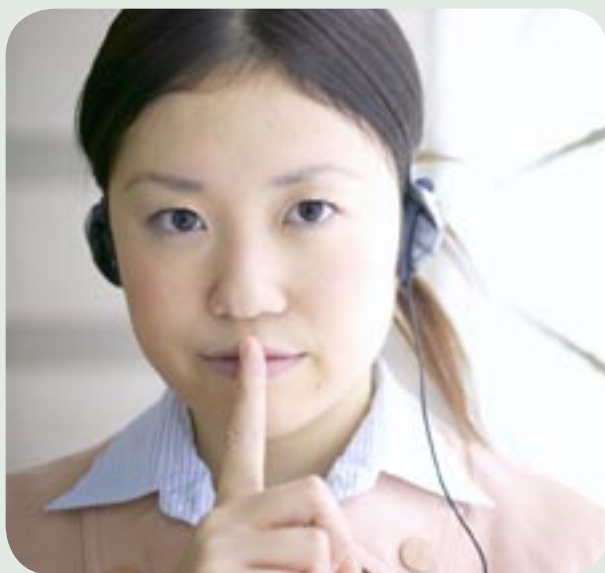
i-SAFE provides a kit with PowerPoint presentations on cyber predators, cyber bullying, and cyber security. It even covers plagiarism and illegal downloading, which are

huge issues among my peers. After watching these presentations, I work with the parents to teach about the different topics at home. And remember, you don't have to be a computer wiz to get involved. All it takes is common sense.

Angel, California



NAC Corner—Stealing Property



Your most valuable possession is free—there's no price tag on your thoughts. But, a recent U.S. Chamber of Commerce report said that each year American businesses lost \$250 billion to copyright piracy and 750,000 jobs because of intellectual property theft!

You saw the numbers in "Faculty Insider" that revealed students' attitudes and behaviors toward intellectual property. But what's in a number? The National Assessment Center (NAC) asked students what they downloaded most online:

- music 45%
- pictures 27%
- schoolwork 24%
- movies 4%

So how does one student downloading for free parlay into a \$250 billion annual loss? It all comes down to what the student learns now and what he or she does with that knowledge (or lack thereof) in the future. If students learn to do the right thing today, they will do the right thing tomorrow, next week, or next year.

The topic of intellectual property is not easy. It covers patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, music, written word, software, and more. Then don't forget fair use, plagiarism, downloading, etc. Confused yet? Think about your students! Contact us at education@isafe.org to help your students learn the proper way to use intellectual property.

Curriculum Bonus



Do you need an easy-to-use worksheet/reference sheet for teaching your students to correctly cite information from Web sites? Well, look no further. This month's curriculum bonus does just that!

We've put together a simple reference sheet detailing what information students need when doing research from a Web site. Use this sheet to reinforce citing sources during research projects, etc.

You will find this exclusive material at www.isafe.org /**bonus**. Enjoy!

This series of i-SAFE newsletters also includes the *i-PARENT Times* and *Kewl Timez* (for students). We encourage you to read the others and ask you to use the main article to initiate discussion and action with students and the community.

Get Involved

Welcome to 2006! We're all excited about the many great things in store for the new year at i-SAFE America. Everyone at i-SAFE realizes we would be nowhere without your help, and that includes your input.

We need to hear from you. What do you like? What don't you like? What would you like to see? Everyday you have a chance to reach out directly to i-SAFE and make a difference in the lives of your fellow educators. Speak out today: E-mail us at teachers@isafe.org, and start the new year off right. Then follow us through 2006 and into 2007 to see your ideas become reality.

Best wishes for a happy New Year from all your friends at i-SAFE America!

Questions, Comments, or Contributions

At i-SAFE America, we welcome them all. Do you have a question or a comment about an article? Do you have a story you wish to share with other readers? Do you know somebody whose story will inspire others to get involved? Whatever the case may be, we would like to know. Please e-mail us at editor@isafe.org with any questions, comments, or contributions. If snail mail is your preference, send all written correspondence to:

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All communication with the Editor will be confidential unless otherwise specified by you, the sender.

Thank you for your input, but more importantly, thank you for reading and making a difference in your community.

Sincerely,
 i-SAFE America