

Academic Integrity Resource List

by Sara Kuhn

48 Hours: Truth and Consequences. 2002. Videocassette. CBS, 2002. Description of four cases of cheating with discussion of the consequences of those cases: 1) cadets from the Naval Academy cheating scandal in the 90's; the teacher in Kansas who found that 1/ of her biology class had cheated, failed them, and then was overruled by the School Board; the woman who found \$125,000 and returned it; and the boy from the Dominican Republic who pitched the first perfect game in Little League baseball, but then was revealed to be two years older than the maximum allowed.

“Academic Integrity at Princeton.” Princeton University. 2003. 20 Apr. 2006 <<http://www.princeton.edu/////html>>. A good site with accurate information for students on various pages accessible through a menu. Of particular use is the page “Examples of Plagiarism” and “Other Forms of Assistance.” The examples of plagiarism given include some based on a passage about Hamlet, but there are also examples of how computer code can be plagiarized, the only examples I have ever seen. The Other Forms of Assistance contains a discussion of what is appropriate~ proofreading for grammatical mistakes~ and what is not.

“Academic Integrity Seminar.” Student Conduct. 2006. U of Maryland. 23 Jan. 2006 <http://www.studentconduct.umd.edu//aca_integ.html>. On line course offered by U of Maryland that may be helpful in designing Honors course. Requires reading and watching films, website examples from their webpage.

Applied Ethics Institute. 8 June 2006. St. Petersburg Coll. 11 June 2006 <<http://www.appliedethicsinstitute.org>>. St. Petersburg College has a required general education course called Applied Ethics. Because of that requirement, the Applied Ethics Institute has been developed, and student discussions and service on ethical issues are a part of the institute, which provides this excellent website. The site provides links to relevant articles, critical thinking sites, links to dozens of codes of ethics for professions, suggestions for activities and resources, connections to many smaller town newspapers so that reporting can be analyzed, St. Petersburg College's own code of honor and requirements, and even information about the Southeast Regional Ethics Bowl, at which St.Pete's team is an annual contender. Students in the Institute help spread the word to the high schools and beyond as they graduate.

“Avoiding Plagiarism.” Purdue University On-Line Writing Lab. 2004. Purdue University. 20 Apr. 2006 <http://owl.english.purdue.edu///r_plagiar.html>. Another excellent resource from the OWL Center, this page uses charts to answer many questions that students might have concerning when something must be cited and when it is appropriate to quote.

“BabelFish.” AltaVista. 2004. 19 Apr. 2006 <<http://babelfish.altavista.com>>. This site allows the student to type in materials in a foreign language and use the software to create a translation. It is possible (though unlikely for my students, in my opinion), for students to find an article in another language, use BabelFish to translate it, and then turn it in. The student would also have to make certain that idiosyncrasies in the translations are cleaned up before handing it in. In most cases the reference page remains in the original language.

Bloomfield, Lou. Plagiarism Resource Site, Charlottesville, Virginia. 11 Dec. 2005. Physics Dept, UVA. 19 Jan. 2006 <<http://plagiarism.phys.virginia.edu/>>. Bloomfield is the physics department professor who suspected his class of cheating and designed software to find out. There was lots of cheating going on, but there was much controversy about his using the software without discussing it first. Anyway, this site is a result of that. He has his software available on the site for free use. There are also forums and a section to exchange advice about dealing with incidents, links, and so forth. Some of the users of the software have used it in medical reports as well.

Breaker Morant. Dir. by Bruce Beresford. Perf. by Edward Woodward, Lewis Fitz-gerald, John Wates, Charles Tingwell, Bryan Brown, Jack Thompson, Rod Mullimar, Terrence Donovan. . 1980. DVD. An Australian film concerning ethical dilemmas of soldiers in the Boer War of 1901. Breaker Morant is a sergeant who, along with two others, is executed for disobeying orders on how to treat enemy sympathizers. However, the film shows that the orders permitting such behavior, though never written, were implied by other orders and behavior of the higher ranked individuals. The soldiers on the front are then held accountable for using these guides, but those who allowed and even encouraged the behaviors are not.

Center for Academic Integrity. 2006. Keenan Institute of Ethics. 25 May 2006 <<http://www.academicintegrity.org>>. Material on how to conduct a study for academic integrity, bibliography, speakers., list-serves. Membership requirements, material from conferences. Very valuable resource.

Center for Ethics. 11 Nov. 2005. Emory University. 24 Jan. 2006 <<http://www.ethics.emory.edu/>>. Information site about projects and courses, lectures, etc. at Emory. Discusses a residential program for juniors and seniors based on study of ethics. Has several resources listed for health professions.

Cheating 101: Paper Mills and You. Carolina Coastal University. 11 Jan. 2006 <<http://www.costal.edu///papermil.html>>. Site that provides PowerPoint presentation about plagiarism and the availability of websites for downloading papers. Contains a list of websites, both general and specific in nature, where students can download papers.

“The Correct Use of Borrowed Information.” Winthrop University. 2006. 20 Apr. 2006 <<http://www.winthrop.edu//plagiarism.htm>>. Another excellent site with information and examples about plagiarism, paraphrasing, and quoting. This site also gives examples of how to successfully integrate information into the passage that is being written.

Division of Student Conduct. Academic Integrity Seminar. Course home page. Student Ethical Development, U of Maryland. 23 Jan. 2006 <http://www.studentconduct.umd.edu//_integ.html>. Syllabus for a course offered by Office of Student Conduct at U. of Maryland. Offers lists of resources and plenty of questions for discussion.

- English, Denise. "Research Guides: Avoiding Plagiarism." Lake-Sumter Community College Library. 2006. Lake-Sumter Community College. 20 Apr. 2006 <<http://www.lscclibrary.com/>>. Defines plagiarism and offers several links to other sites that have information and/activities and examples of plagiarism, summarization, and paraphrasing.
- "Ethics Updates - Academic Integrity." Ethics. Ed. Lawrence M. Hinman. 11 Nov. 2005. U of San Diego. 24 Jan. 2006 <<http://ethics.sandiego.edu/>>. Path: Resources;Academic Integrity/ Index. Useful site with lots of articles and other resources, especially about use of the web.
- Foundation for Moral Courage. 2005. 10 Apr. 2006 <<http://www.moralcourage.org/>>. This foundation creates films for use in the classroom regarding acts of moral courage. Most of the films concern activities taken by individuals to save Jews during the Holocaust, though there is at least one about the Kosovo massacres. The films appear to be downloadable and viewable, so they could be assigned or used in a classroom.
- The Giraffe Project. 2006. 10 Apr. 2006 <<http://www.giraffe.org/>>. An organization that recognizes individuals who have "stuck their necks out for the common good." Website tells the stories of people who have started organizations, fought corruption, and done good things in spite of the odds. There are educational materials available to use with K-12 as well.
- Glatt Plagiarism Services, Inc. 19 Apr. 2006 <<http://www.plagiarism.com/>>. A listing of products to enable professors to check possible plagiarism more easily, especially those that are not done from a net or printed source, but are more likely another student's work or possibly a bought paper. The software is based on the cloze technique of omitting every fifth word in a passage and allowing the student to complete the material. If the student has more than 77% correct, then the paper is not considered plagiarized. It can be graded by the company, but it really could be done without the software, just as we used to do in reading classes to ascertain understanding. The principle is that a person writing an article should certainly be able to complete the same amount as one who is being testing for understanding the material' syntax, etc. Of course, another way to accomplish the same thing is to ask the student questions about the material that someone researching and then writing would know.
- Greenspan, Alan. "Commencement Address Remarks." Harvard University. Cambridge, MA. 10 June 1999. Federal Reserve Board. 10 June 1999. 20 Mar. 2006 <<http://www.federalreserve.gov//speeches//6102.htm>>. Address states that the competitive advantage of the US depends upon the integrity of its workers, the trust in fair dealing that individuals feel for each other. Shows historical reasons why integrity is necessary for a successful business and/economy. Says that some appear to flourish through manipulation, etc., but that these people miss the real satisfaction of having acted with integrity, and in many cases they lose in the end. Should be useful in course.
- Harris, Robert A. The Plagiarism Handbook. Los Angeles, CA: Pyczak Publishing, 2001. A very clear, basic guide for teachers beginning to consider the problems of plagiarism in the classroom. Kinds of cheating, reasons for cheating, and methods are all given, as well as possible preventions and

punishments. Step by step strategies for detecting plagiarism are also given. The appendices are excellent sources of examples of activities, including quizzes for students, search tools, and lists of web sites and articles. There are scattered throughout the book cartoons about plagiarism in the classroom, and the book comes with limited permission to use those. In the back are teaching activities for the cartoons.

Hausman, Carl. "Research Fraud is Harmless and Easy~ Until It's Not." Editorial. Ethics Newslines 15 May 2006. 15 May 2006 <<http://www.globalethics.org/newsline/>>. Using the recent Korean stem-cell case as an example, Hausman illustrates what problems can arise from falsification or fraudulent research. He states the need for trust by not only other scientists but society in the ethics of the scientists. His case is for "obedience to the unenforceable," and he illustrates how what might have been an inconsequential dissembling at first grew to international proportions. He states, "The moral? Every researcher in every endeavor needs to remember that big lies start small and start easy."

"Help Henry." Office of Student Conduct, U of MD. 2003. 23 Mar. 2006 <<http://studentconduct.umd.edu//.html>>. Henry is an owner of a small business, and he must decide between two applicants for a position in his company. One has cheated, and the other has not. Seems too contrived for students to get much out of it.

John Templeton Foundation, ed. Colleges That Encourage Character Development. Philadelphia, PA: Templeton Foundation Press, 1999. This book lists and provides short descriptions of colleges that meet the Templeton Foundation's standards as exemplary colleges encouraging various aspects of character development. There is a section on academic honesty/.

Josephson Institute of Ethics. 2006. 26 Jan. 2006 <<http://www.josephsoninstitute.org/>>. Josephson Institute is the home of the Character Counts! initiative. There are free surveys for high school students and results of those students aggregated for several years which provide interesting information about the thinking of high school students. Schools who participate get a free analysis of their students' responses. There are links, materials to buy.

Kidder, Rushworth M. "Educating for Integrity: Nine Things Parents Can Look for in Schools." Ethics Newslines 21 Aug. 2006. 27 Aug. 2006 <<http://www.globalethics.org>>. Kidder lists 9 (5 values and 4 processes) aspects of education to look for in selecting a school for a child. These are easily changed to characteristics of good schools~ what a good school should model in behavior of its staff and faculty and create for its students to experience.

"LEADership in Ethical Awareness." Issues in Ethics 8.3 (Summer 1997). Santa Clara University. Markkula Center for Applied Ethics. 23 Jan. 2006 <<http://www.scu.edu////n5/.html>>. Describes a program to instruct high school English teachers in ethical awareness and then to provide mentoring of high school students interested in teaching as a profession by Santa Clara students as well as having those high school students tutor elementary students in the area. Concentrates on ethical decision making.

Lipson, Charles. Doing Honest Work in College. Chicago: U. of Chicago Press, 2004. A book for student use, this readable volume provides clear basic information about what a student should do in almost every conceivable academic situation. There is a basic citation guide using APA and MLA in the back.

Markkula Center for Applied Ethics. 2006. Santa Clara U. 24 Jan. 2006 <<http://www.scu.edu//homepage.html>>. Site divides materials into categories like conferences, discussions, etc. Information about character development, bioethics, science, faculty concerns, student concerns. Section on case studies very good; cases from various fields. Sections of Ethical Decision Making and on publications good as well.

Noodle Tools. 2006. Noodle Tools, Inc. 12 Jan. 2006 <<http://www.noodletools.com>>. Subscription site that provides some free tools to create citations in APA and MLA. Free tools can be used one citation at a time and can't be exported to another program. Cost for a subscription is negligible. Service provides ability to develop Works Cited or Reference lists over time, export capability, questions to experts.

"NSCS Store." National Society of Collegiate Scholars. 2004. 27 Feb. 2006 <<http://www.nscs.org>>. NSCS Integrity wristbands are available on this website. A takeoff of the Lance Armstrong bracelets, these are \$1-\$2 each, and they are part of the "A Matter of Ethics" campaign. Might be a useful visible reminder of the need for integrity.

OnLine Ethics Center for Engineering and Science. 28 May 2004. Case Western Reserve U. 24 Jan. 2006 <<http://onlineethics.org/index.html>>. This site provides multiple resources for teachers of engineering and science. There are "exemplars" of moral and ethical courage who stated that there were problems with building projects and saved lives as well as those who participated in humanitarian efforts. There are codes of professional behavior, and ethical hotline for people seeking help with professional dilemmas, case studies, etc.

Pavela, Gary. Sample Dialogue: A Case of Cheating. University of Maryland. Office of Student Conduct. 20 Mar. 2006 <<http://studentconduct.umd.edu//sdialogue.html>>. Dialogue by hypothetical student caught cheating and dean regarding the ethics of cheating. Used at University of Maryland. Dean prods student to think of his actions in broader terms of what philosophical base the student might wish to advocate. Useful resources as well as ideas for discussion.

Pickett, A. Dean, and Christopher Thomas. "Turn Off That Phone." American School Board Journal (Apr. 2006): 40-44. Article about the use of cell phones for cheating, such as text messaging answers. Students have gotten so adept at using these phones that they don't even need to look at the numbers. Cell phones can also be used to record faculty behavior. Schools do not have liability when students misuse phones unless the school personnel knew it was being misused and did nothing about it. There are examples of policies banning cell phones, a middle ground with some use, and then unlimited use given in the article.

Plagiarism Test. 4 Feb. 2004. Indiana University. 11 Jan. 2006 <<http://www.plagiarismtest.org>>. Website provides students the opportunity to take immediately graded tests on the MLA style, the APA

style, and on plagiarism concepts. Indiana requires that students make 100 on the tests prior to registering for certain courses. Information about taxonomies of plagiarism. Links to other sites as well.

“Plagiarism: What It Is and How to Recognize and Avoid It.” Writing Tutorial Services. 27 Apr. 2004. Indiana University. 20 Apr. 2006 <<http://www.indiana.edu/~wts//plagiarism>>. Many good explanations of writing tips, citation information, and so forth on this site. The plagiarism page has good examples with informative discussion of why the writer has plagiarized and what makes one example okay and another plagiarism.

Plagiary. 18 Feb. 2006 <<http://www.plagiary.org>>. Research journal inaugurated in January 2006.

Principles and Practices for Promoting Character Development in College. Journal of College and Character. 23 Jan. 2006 <http://www.collegevalues.org//_and_Practices_General.pdf>. Checklist of principles and practices that demonstrate them to be used by campuses to evaluate the campus' effectiveness in character development.

Professional Communities at Work: Engaging Media-Savvy Students. 2005. National Council of Teachers of English. CD-ROM. 2005. Only have seen the ads for this on the NCTE site, but the material is appropriate, according to the site, for high school students, and there is information about how to cite multimodal literacies. This is teacher-centered, costs \$20.

“Quoting and Paraphrasing Sources.” University of Wisconsin-Madison Writing Center. 2004. University of Wisconsin. 20 Apr. 2006 <http://www.wisc.edu//QPA_paraphrase.html>. This page gives an example of correct paraphrasing, but also one where it is easy to see the paraphrasing and one called “patchwork” paraphrasing. There are also examples of words in the paraphrasing that is correct that are the same as the original and are not expected to appear in quotations.

Sarton, May. The Small Room. 1961. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1976. Novel set in a small New England women's college about the profession of teaching. Somewhat dated~ almost a period piece~ since it is set in the 1960's or so. The plot revolves around a case of plagiarism that a star student commits and how the school, the students, but primarily the teachers, react to it. I think students now would find it rather boring.

Smith, Richard. “Research Misconduct: The Poisoning of the Well.” Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine 99 (May 2006): 232-237. Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine. 2006. 8 May 2006 <<http://www.jrsm.org//>>. This article provides a discussion of the responsibilities that editors of scientific journals have to determine if the research that is being published in their journals is fabricated, falsified, or plagiarized. The author was an editor of this journal for thirteen years. His opinion is that the editors have an obligation to raise awareness of research misconduct and to take action, not only by refusing to publish the questioned piece but by notification of the sponsoring institution(s) and by notification of other journals, if appropriate. He feels that there have been increasing incidents and that ignoring it or responding in a passive manner is no longer good enough. British authorities have decided on a broad definition of research misconduct, as have the Nordic countries, whereas the American definition as produced by the federal

government in 2000 allows room for misconduct to be overlooked by declaring that it must be significant and knowingly committed. Smith feels that most cases of scientific misconduct are not recognized, covered up altogether, or the guilty researcher is allowed to retrain and move to another institution, or possibly retire. Because the scientific research system operates on trust and since all walks of life involve misconduct, scientific research is certainly not immune. The article states that to answer the challenge the scientific community, and especially the editors of journals, must raise consciousness, provide guidelines of good practice, encourage teaching of ethical behavior, offer help with investigations of misconduct, and probably provide help for whistleblowers who have concerns about possible misconduct.

Tolstoy, Leo. The Death of Ivan Illyich. The Classical Library. 1999. Nashotah House Theological Seminary. 22 Mar. 2006 <<http://www.classicallibrary.org///.htm>>. Work of fiction the theme of which is “what makes a good life?” The conclusion, as the man who has lived a life according to the rules, taking no risks for either himself or others, and doing what is “right” rather than what is good, is that love of God and mankind and doing good because of it is what makes life worthwhile.

Wahlberg, David. “UW Probe Uncovers Fraudulent Research.” Madison.Com. 31 May 2006. Capital Newspapers. 1 June 2006 <<http://www.madison.com>>. An up-and-coming geneticist at U. of Wisconsin-Madison falsified her research. She had several grants for her work, and she was considered to be a rising star. A positive example can be used about being responsible for the work of others from this story. It tells of six graduate students who, even though their own research and progress toward degrees were affected, reported fraudulent research of their major professor.

Whitley, Bernard E., Jr., and Patricia Keith-Spiegel. Academic Dishonesty: An Educator’s Guide. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2002. Excellent resource for faculty, staff, and administrators. Chapters on general information about academic dishonesty, what it is and why students participate, fostering academic integrity in the classroom, preventing and detecting academic dishonesty, confronting and dealing with academic integrity, and what institutions can do. Photocopies of charts and tables that might be helpful are in the resource notebook.