

Appropriate Use of Electronic Information Resources

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Respect for intellectual labor and creativity is vital to academic discourse and enterprise. This principle applies to works of all authors and publishers in all media. It encompasses respect for the right to acknowledgment, right to privacy, and right to determine the form, manner, and terms of publication and distribution.

Because electronic information is volatile and easily reproduced, respect for the work and personal expression of others is especially critical in computer environments. Violations of authorial integrity, including plagiarism, invasion of privacy, unauthorized access, and trade secret and copyright violations, may be grounds for sanctions against members of the academic community.

Source: Educom Code, 1987 [incorporated by reference into the University of Iowa Operations Manual].

All students, faculty, and staff should be aware of three related but distinct issues with respect to the use of others' intellectual property: plagiarism, copyright and fair use, and licensing restrictions.

Plagiarism. Plagiarism is presenting the ideas or words of another without crediting the source. It is a form of [academic misconduct](#) and may be grounds for academic sanctions. Plagiarism is a violation of University policy. Always remember to cite the sources you use.

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