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VICE PRESIDENT
ADMINISTRATION

Karl E. Krill
Vice President, Administrative

TO : Full-Service Faculty, Administrators, and Student Government
FROM: Virginia Phillips, Secretary of the Senate
RE : SENATE MEETING
December 3, 1976, Schwebel Auditorium
4:00 p.m.

November 22, 1976

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Approval of Minutes of previous meeting, November 5, 1976
3. Report of the Charter and Bylaws Committee
4. Report of the Executive Committee
5. Report of the Elections and Balloting Committee
6. Reports of other Senate Committees
Library Committee
Academic Affairs Committee
Curriculum Committee
Student Affairs Committee
7. Unfinished Business
8. New Business
9. Adjournment

ATTACHMENTS:

Library Committee
Academic Affairs Committee
Curriculum Committee
Student Affairs Committee



YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO 44555

WILLIAM F. MAAG LIBRARY

ACQUISITIONS POLICY STATEMENT

as amended at May 21, 1976 Academic Senate Meeting

The library's collection of books, periodicals, pamphlets, documents, newspapers, maps, microforms, and other materials, must be constituted as to give effective strength and support to the educational program of the institution. The collection should meet the full curricular needs of students and faculty and should be easily accessible to them. In addition to the materials related directly or indirectly to the curriculum, the collection should contain the standard works which represent the heritage of civilization. These works should be continuously supplemented by a wide variety of books which combine timelessness with enduring value, chosen to arouse the intellectual curiosity of students and to satisfy their recreational needs. The periodicals subscription list should be well balanced and carefully chosen to meet the requirements of students for collateral course reading, to provide for the research needs of advanced students and faculty, to keep the faculty informed on developments in their fields, and to afford thought-provoking general and recreational reading. The right of the librarian and the faculty to select books and other materials representing all sides of controversial issues must be safeguarded by the institution, and any attempts at censorship from whatever sources or for whatever reasons must be resisted.

The above statement is based upon the American Library Association's Policy Statement, "Standard for ^{Academic} ~~College~~ Libraries", to which Maag Library fully agrees. The above states positively in general terms the proper objectives of a well conceived acquisitions program in an academic library.

Because questions inevitably arise from time to time as to the appropriateness to the total educational program of certain types of title requests submitted by faculty, insofar as "appropriatedness" can be defined by a consensus of the academic community, we have enumerated a number of general guidelines which we hope the faculty will voluntarily adhere to in submitting requests for library materials.

The faculty member has the right and responsibility as a professional to order materials in support of his and/or her own teaching and/or research program qualified by the following considerations which are thought to be reasonable and responsible limitations upon his freedom in the interest of the development of library resources for the academic community as a whole.

1) The quality of the library collections should not be sacrificed to unnecessary duplications of titles. However, works of lasting significance or of contemporary importance should be available in a sufficient number of copies to give students a fair opportunity to examine them thoroughly. The duplication of titles already available in department or office libraries should be avoided whenever possible. ?

2) Book title requests should be of a level and subject content appropriate to an academic institution and should not duplicate the general type of material readily available in any public library. Although there is, of course, some overlap in the categories of public and academic library materials, we believe the distinction between these categories of materials will be clear in most cases.

* 3) Most textbooks are inappropriate to library requirements. The library should not be a repository for books used as texts and should not compete with the college book store in this respect, but texts may be purchased where deemed appropriate. Copies of text for examination for course adoption, when not available free from publishers, should not be submitted as library order requests.

4) Careful discrimination should be exercised in requesting acquisition of materials highly technical or specialized in relation to our curriculum or to reasonably anticipated research requirements. Requests for purchase of materials exclusively in support of faculty research interests should be voluntarily and responsibly limited by faculty.

5) Reasonable care should be exercised by faculty in avoiding requests for material on subjects, and of a level and type of treatment, which would duplicate or closely parallel materials already available in the library collections. Heavy demand or particular special merits of the titles in question might suggest exceptions to the application of this guideline.

6) While mutual consultation and occasional voluntary withdrawal of an order request will usually be a satisfactory procedure (in the few instances where it might seem appropriate), the Director of the Library is understood to have

* this amendment was on the floor at the time a quorum was lost; therefore, it will have to be voted on again at the June 4, 1976 Senate meeting.

the ultimate authority and responsibility to decline the purchase of an item for reasons embodied in this policy statement. (He) should, upon demand, make known (his) rationale in a specific case for taking this action. It is anticipated that such action would only be required in very exceptional circumstances.

7) Selection of materials by the University Librarian and the professional staff of Maag Library will consist of reference materials as well as materials needed for the development of the library for the academic community as a whole. These materials will be selected with the goal of making the collection of Maag Library as well balanced as possible in all pertinent subject areas.

Approved by the University Library Committee

J. H. O. P. S.

Discussion and voting on the Library Committee
Report from minutes of June 4, 1976 Senate Meeting.

Library Committee: Dr. Siman moved approval of the Library Committee's proposed "Acquisitions Policy Statement." The motion was seconded by Dr. Gould.

It was pointed out that the report, when approved, would become University policy.

Dr. Roberts moved to amend the last sentence of the first paragraph of the report to read: "The right of the librarian and the faculty to select books and other materials . . ." (addition of "and the faculty"). The second was by Dr. Siman.

Mr. Owen, University Librarian, said that the proposed policy does not change any procedures that are currently being followed. There has been no written policy, only a verbal one.

Dr. Baldino moved to extend the meeting until action on the Library Committee report could be completed. The second was by Dr. Moore. The motion carried.

The question was called for on Dr. Roberts' amendment. The motion carried.

Dr. Roberts then moved to amend the first sentence on page 2 of the report to read: "The faculty member has the right and responsibility as a professional to order materials in support of his and/or her own teaching and/or research program . . ." The second was by Dr. Kirschner. The motion carried.

Dr. Krishnan asked if Item 3 meant to exclude all textbooks from the library. Mr. Owen said that any book being used as a textbook does not last in the library--a student will take it out to avoid buying the book.

Dr. Brothers said that some textbooks are also reference books.

Dr. Roberts said that there are some students who cannot afford to buy texts for every course.

Dr. Baldino asked if the first sentence of Item 2 meant that Maag Library would not house any books provided by a public library. Mr. Owen said that the intent is not to provide "how-to" books or recreational reading.

Dean Yozwiak objected to the definitive statements in the policy statement that seemed to provide no leeway.

Dr. Brothers questioned Item 6 and asked why the final decision is up to the Director of the Library and not the department concerned. Mr. Owen said that there had been only one case in which he had had to veto an order.

Dr. Roberts moved to amend Item 3, using Dr. Brothers' suggested wording instead of his own, to read: "The library should not be a repository for books used as texts and should not compete with the college book store in this respect, but texts may be purchased where deemed appropriate." (addition of material after comma and deletion of third sentence of paragraph) The motion was seconded by Dr. Charles Smith. The motion carried.

Dr. O'Neill moved to close debate; the motion was seconded by Dr. Charles Smith. The vote was 23 in favor and 13 opposed.

Dr. Jones announced that there was no quorum and the meeting adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Virginia Phillips
Secretary

WITHDRAWAL

The Academic Affairs Committee recommends the adoption of the following:

If a student withdraws from one or more but not all classes during the first week of classes (up to and including the last day to add a class as designated in the quarterly Schedule of Classes), he will not receive a notation of W on his record for the classes from which he has withdrawn. If a student withdraws completely, W's will appear on his record. The effective date for this policy be Spring Quarter 1977.

Proposal for Honors Programs

The Academic Affairs Committee upon the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Honors Committee recommends the adoption of the following:

A. That a program of University Honors be inaugurated:

A student at Youngstown State University shall receive a certificate acknowledging his or her completion of the University Honors Program at an Honors Convocation after fulfilling the following requirements:

- 1) 21 hours of Honors courses distributed among at least three departments;
- 2) One University Honors Seminar sequence (9 hours in addition to the above requirement);
- 3) A grade point average of at least 3.5 in all Honors courses completed and at least 3.4 overall at the time of completion of the Honors Program requirements.

The student's achievement of this award shall be noted on his transcript following graduation.

B. That a permanent Honors Committee be established to give direction to the Honors program, provide for the mechanics of its implementation, and maintain the proper records.

NOTE ON THE ABOVE PROPOSAL

It should be emphasized that the details of this proposal, in particular the grade point standards, would be subject to modification by the Senate as proposed by Honors Committee because it is felt that only experience can determine the most appropriate figures for such a program.

RATIONALE

A successful Honors program would provide stimulation, challenge, and recognition to the exceptional student at YSU, would lay the foundation for a future Honors College, and would significantly enhance the image of this University in the eyes of its own students, its alumni, its friends in the community and at other institutions, and its potential clientele in the high schools. Nine of the other eleven state-assisted Universities in Ohio already offer some type of Honors program. The adoption of this proposal would help YSU keep pace with other institutions in the state and around the country. In addition, it would undoubtedly encourage individual departments to initiate new Honors courses and to begin offering Honors sections of existing courses. Most importantly, the approval of this recommendation would underscore the University's commitment to develop the full potential of every student.

November 19, 1976

CURRICULUM CHANGES FOR SENATE CONSIDERATION

These courses have been circulated according to the procedures required by the Constitution and Bylaws. Objections were received and the proposals reviewed by the Committee. The following recommendations are forwarded by the Committee:

<u>Education 510</u>	<u>Acceptance Recommended:</u>	6 Yea 1 Nay 2 Abstaining
<u>English 540</u>	<u>Acceptance Recommended:</u>	4 Yea 2 Nay 3 Abstaining

<u>Department & Catalog No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Prereq.</u>	<u>Description</u>
Education 510	Reading & Study Skills (Add)	None	Development of college reading, vocabulary, comprehension, and study skills which aid in academic achievement. Includes laboratory experiences 3 q.h.

DISCUSSION

(The following is an encapsulation of the principal arguments which were explored at length by the Committee prior to voting.)

The program is remedial, an extension of the old T&CC 501 and as such should not carry academic credit.

Free noncredit access to the reading lab is available for remedial cases. Education 510, while intended to improve study skills, goes beyond mere remediation of reading problems.

This goes far beyond the intent of the Senate, which dispatched the old 501 to the Education Department.

Elementary Education has subsequently acquired a reading and study skills specialist better equipped to define the course.

Criteria for differentiation between remedial and study skill enhancement students are not clear.

There are instruments which may be used.

Criteria for grading Educ. 510 are not clear.

Lots of standardized programs and tests are available which will evaluate competence.

Specific course content is not clear.

Varies with student's own needs, problems, and area of interests. All students do some work in common; most will work toward useful skills in areas of interest. Ultimately, expansion of study skills program is anticipated which will mini-courses tailored to individual student's needs, offered on contract-teaching basis.

Education 510 Discussion (Cont'd)

Overlaps Student Development program.

Student development aims at a different population identified by grant descriptions. However S. D. shares reading lab facilities.

Committee consensus seemed to lean to a view that the proposed Education 510 is roughly a "reading" equivalent to the special developmental sections of English 550, although it was noted that "Developmental Composition" differs from the standard course only in student/teacher ratio and in approach: the competence level for a passing grade is the same as in the standard Composition course.

<u>Department & Catalog</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Prereq</u>	<u>Description</u>
English 540	Critical Reading of Expository Prose	None	Designed to teach students to determine the central idea, the primary supporting ideas, and the organizational patterns of a piece of writing; to help them distinguish essential from non-essential points, literal from non-literal statements, generalizations from particulars, facts from opinions, and inferences from judgments; and to encourage them to respond to elements such as tone, point of view, and style that affect the meaning of the whole. <u>Does not count toward the English major or the Humanities requirement.</u> 4 q.h.

DISCUSSION

Seems to overlap Education 510.

In no sense remedial; aims at a more sophisticated level of academic writing; students coming through Developmental Composition sections will probably not be encouraged to take the course.

The teaching of Reading has been assigned to Education.

English 540 is not conceived of as a reading course. It is a course in interpretation of expository prose.

[Consensus of the Committee at this point is that no department or school can claim ownership of the word "reading."]

STUDENT ACADEMIC GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

Revision of October 21, 1976

The Student Academic Grievance Procedure provides the undergraduate students at Youngstown State University with a formal channel through which complaints concerning academic matters may be heard. It creates a system whereby the aggrieved student may receive assistance in pressing a claim through the organization and systems of the University.

Informal discussions between persons directly involved in a grievance is essential in the early stages of a dispute and should be encouraged at all stages. An equitable solution to the problem should be sought before the respective persons directly involved in the case have assumed official or public positions that might tend to polarize the dispute and render the solution more difficult. If a problem still exists after discussion, the student should bring a complaint to the attention of the Department Chairperson or to the Academic Dean.

SCOPE

This procedure provides the student with an opportunity to appear and seek redress for concerns involving official academic advisement, instructional practices, such as those delineated in a course syllabus, and grading for a class or laboratory. This procedure is not intended nor should it be used as a means of modifying, changing, or addressing University policies which are mandated by the Board of Trustees or adopted by any policy-making agency of the University.

The Student Academic Grievance Committee will have responsibility for coordinating and implementing this procedure. This Committee will be composed of 13 members: six faculty members, (one from each school) appointed by the Executive Committee of the Academic Senate; six student members (one from each school) appointed by Student Council; and one Administrator (organizationally responsible to the Vice President for Academic Affairs) appointed by the Vice President for Academic Affairs. Any matters pertaining to conflict of interest shall be resolved by the Committee. Any action taken by the Committee shall require a majority vote of a quorum (as defined by the Committee).

PROCEDURE

Before initiating the formal procedure, any student having a complaint is urged to resolve the conflict through informal discussion as described above. If such discussion fails to resolve the matter, the following formal procedure should be implemented:

1. Step I

A. Within twelve (12) school days* following an event, or following the student's discovery of an event which the student wishes to grieve, the student shall prepare a written statement of the grievance and submit copies of it to the faculty member (if appropriate), the department chairperson, the dean of the appropriate school, the Student Government Secretary of Student Grievances, and the Student Academic

*A school day is defined as any day, including Saturdays, on which classes are conducted.

Grievance Committee. A standard grievance form for this purpose may be obtained from the Secretary of Student Grievances or from the office of any dean. In this and all subsequent steps of the grievance process, the student is entitled without cost of the services, as an advocate, of the Student Government Secretary of Student Grievances (or the Secretary's designee), or may employ at their own expense any other advocate. The individual against whom the grievance is directed may also be represented by an advocate.

B. Within six (6) school days after the date of the grievance, the lowest-ranked person having authority to settle the grievance shall arrange a conference at a time convenient to all parties involved, in which all sides of the dispute may be heard.

C. Within six (6) school days after the conference, the person calling the conference shall issue a disposition notice concerning the grievance, together with a form upon which the student may indicate (a) acceptance or rejection of the disposition, and a determination (b) to pursue or not to pursue the issue further. The student must file the completed Disposition Reaction Form with the Student Grievance Secretary within six (6) school days after receiving the disposition.

II. Subsequent Steps

A. If the student or person against whom the grievance was filed rejects the disposition and indicates an intention to pursue the matter, the administrator of next higher rank than the person identified in I(B) shall, within six (6) school days after the date of the Disposition Reaction Form, convene a second conference, following the procedures outlined in I(B) and I(C) above.

B. The process described in II(A) shall be repeated until the issue is resolved or until the grievance reaches the academic dean for resolution. If the dean denies the grievance and/or the dean's disposition is rejected by either of the parties, the final conference shall be scheduled before the Student Academic Grievances Committee. The Committee will set a hearing date and will notify all affected parties of the date, time, and place. The notification shall be sufficiently in advance of the hearing so that all parties can be present.

Prior to the hearing the Committee will receive all written materials from the affected parties so that they might have an opportunity to review them.

At the hearing itself both sides will be heard. The following rights are guaranteed all parties: they will appear, they may be assisted by an advisor chosen from the academic community, they may be heard, they may present pertinent relevant evidence, they may confront those expressing opposing viewpoints, and they may refute evidence.

After the Committee has heard both sides, it will review in private the information provided and reach a decision. The Committee's disposition shall be signed by its chairperson and shall be the concluding phase of the Academic Student Grievance Procedure.

IMPLEMENTATION

The decision of the Committee will be forwarded to the dean of the academic school involved.

Copies of the Committee's findings will be placed in the student's permanent file as well as in the faculty member's personnel file. In addition, the Committee's findings shall be forwarded to the faculty member's Department Evaluation Committee.

A master file of all pertinent documents of all grievances shall be kept by the Committee.

Ohio House of Representatives



MARCUS A. ROBERTO
3377 SUMMIT ROAD
RAVENNA, OHIO 44266
62ND HOUSE DISTRICT
PORTAGE COUNTY (PART)

Columbus
43215

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION, CHAIRMAN
JUDICIARY
WAYS AND MEANS

November 10, 1976

Philip S. Jastram, President
Ohio Conference
American Association of University Professors
925 Beggs Building
21 East State Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Dr. Jastram:

With regard to your inquiry regarding the intent of Am. H.B. 712 enacted by the 111th General Assembly, I have included for your inspection a copy of the Act and will try to give you my impression of what we had hoped to achieve through enactment of the Act.

As you know, I cannot speak for the legislative body as a whole but as sponsor of the bill I think I can give you some insight into the problem we thought we were correcting. H.B. 712 is the result of efforts on the part of many people interested in improving instruction in public colleges and universities through an organized program of professional leaves. As a result of restrictive language in the biennial budget, Am. H.B. 155, there appeared language prohibiting the use of any state appropriations for professional leaves. The intent of the bill was to relieve the restriction in the budget language so that a professional leave program could integrate both public and private sources to evolve a program capable of improving instruction at public institutions. As you review the bill you will note that the establishment of such a program is voluntary on the part of public institutions and is subject to a number of restrictions enumerated throughout the Act.

If there is a problem in interpreting the Act, may I suggest that I be made aware of specific problems which may not have been anticipated during the course of consideration of H.B. 712 so that such difficulties, if they exist, might be corrected.

Sincerely,

Marcus A. Roberto
Marcus A. Roberto
Representative, State of Ohio

MAR/s
Enclosure

AN ACT

To enact section 3345.28 of the Revised Code to authorize boards of trustees of state colleges and universities to establish and administer faculty improvement programs.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

SECTION 1. That section 3345.28 of the Revised Code be enacted to read as follows:

Sec. 3345.28. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ANY STATE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, TECHNICAL COLLEGE, GENERAL OR TECHNICAL COLLEGE, COMMUNITY COLLEGE, OR THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OR MANAGING AUTHORITY OF ANY UNIVERSITY BRANCH MAY ESTABLISH AND ADMINISTER A FACULTY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM, UNDER WHICH ANY FULL-TIME FACULTY MEMBER WITH AT LEAST SEVEN ACADEMIC YEARS OF TEACHING SERVICE AT THE COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY, OR BRANCH MAY BE GRANTED PROFESSIONAL LEAVE FOR A PERIOD NOT TO EXCEED ONE ACADEMIC YEAR TO ENGAGE IN FURTHER EDUCATION, RESEARCH, OR ANY OTHER PURPOSE APPROVED BY THE BOARD. A BOARD OF TRUSTEES OR MANAGING AUTHORITY THAT ESTABLISHES SUCH A PROGRAM SHALL, BY RULE, ADOPT A DEFINITION OF "ACADEMIC YEARS OF TEACHING SERVICE" AND OF "FULL-TIME FACULTY MEMBER."

NO SUCH BOARD OR AUTHORITY SHALL PAY ANY FACULTY MEMBER FOR OR DURING A PERIOD OF PROFESSIONAL LEAVE ANY SALARY EXCEEDING THE AMOUNT THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN PAID TO SUCH FACULTY MEMBER FOR PERFORMING HIS REGULAR DUTIES DURING THE PERIOD OF THE LEAVE. NO FACULTY MEMBER SHALL, BY VIRTUE OF BEING ON PROFESSIONAL LEAVE, SUFFER A REDUCTION OR TERMINATION OF HIS REGULAR EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT OR INSURANCE BENEFITS OR OF ANY OTHER BENEFIT OR PRIVILEGE HE RECEIVES AS A FACULTY MEMBER AT THE COLLEGE, UNI-

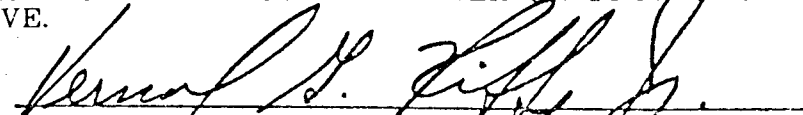
VERSITY, OR BRANCH WHERE HE IS EMPLOYED. WHENEVER SUCH A BENEFIT WOULD BE REDUCED BECAUSE OF A REDUCTION IN THE FACULTY MEMBER'S SALARY DURING THE PERIOD OF PROFESSIONAL LEAVE, THE FACULTY MEMBER SHALL BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO HAVE THE BENEFIT INCREASED TO ITS NORMAL LEVEL, IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULES ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OR THE MANAGING AUTHORITY. A FACULTY MEMBER WHO HAS BEEN GRANTED PROFESSIONAL LEAVE SHALL COMPLETE ANOTHER SEVEN YEARS OF SERVICE AT THE COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY, OR BRANCH AT WHICH HE IS EMPLOYED BEFORE HE BECOMES ELIGIBLE FOR ANOTHER GRANT OF PROFESSIONAL LEAVE AT THAT COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY, OR BRANCH. PROFESSIONAL LEAVE TAKEN AS PART OF A FACULTY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ESTABLISHED UNDER THIS SECTION SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO BE IN LIEU OF RELEASED TIME OR ASSIGNED DUTY IN CONNECTION WITH A SPECIFIC RESEARCH, SCHOLARLY, OR CREATIVE PROGRAM.

BOARDS OF TRUSTEES AND MANAGING AUTHORITIES MAY ACCEPT MONEYS FROM ANY PERSON, POLITICAL SUBDIVISION, OR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT A FACULTY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM, AND MAY ESTABLISH SUCH ADDITIONAL RULES AS ARE NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH AND ADMINISTER IT.

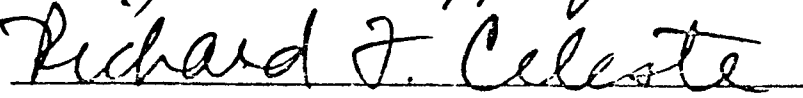
EACH GRANT OF PROFESSIONAL LEAVE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH A PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT POLICY FOR PROFESSIONAL LEAVES THAT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OR THE MANAGING AUTHORITY. NO PROFESSIONAL LEAVE SHALL BE GRANTED THAT REQUIRES A COMPENSATING ADDITION TO THE PERMANENT FACULTY OR STAFF OF THE COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY, OR BRANCH. NO PROFESSIONAL LEAVE SHALL BE APPROVED UNLESS A SPECIFIC PLAN FOR THE PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE FACULTY MEMBER WHILE ON LEAVE HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO AND ACCEPTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, OR BRANCH. AT THE COMPLETION OF THE LEAVE, THE FACULTY MEMBER SHALL SUBMIT TO THE PRESIDENT A REPORT DETAILING THE ATTAINMENTS OF THE FACULTY MEMBER UNDER THIS PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN.

NOT LATER THAN THE THIRTIETH DAY OF JUNE OF EACH YEAR, THE CHANCELLOR OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS SHALL REPORT TO THE CHAIRMEN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF FACULTY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS. THE REPORT SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NEED NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING: THE NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL LEAVE

GRANTS MADE BY EACH INSTITUTION; THE PURPOSE OF EACH PROFESSIONAL LEAVE; AND A STATEMENT OF THE COST TO THE INSTITUTION OF EACH PROFESSIONAL LEAVE, TO THE EXTENT THAT SUCH COST EXCEEDS THE SALARY OF THE FACULTY MEMBER ON PROFESSIONAL LEAVE.



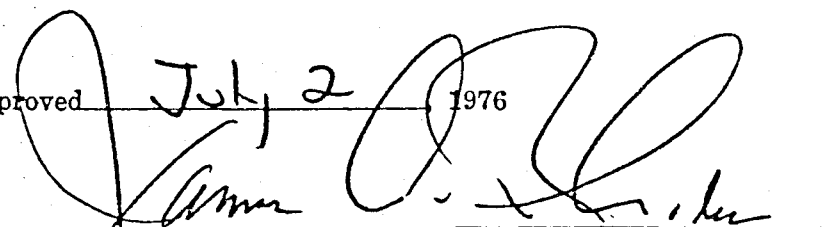
 Speaker _____ of the House of Representatives.



 President _____ of the Senate.


Passed June 11, 1976

Approved July 2 1976



 Governor.

The section numbering of law of a general and permanent nature is complete and in conformity with the Revised Code.



 Director, Legislative Service Commission.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus, Ohio, on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1976,



 Secretary of State.

To: Virginia Phillips, Secretary of the Senate

From: I. Khawaja, Academic Affairs Committee

Following is the note outlining the action of the Academic Affairs Committee upon the proposal dealing with the summer-grade reporting policy.

EARLY REPORTING OF SUMMER GRADES

After receiving a note dated 9-13-76, from Dr. Cochran of the Physics Department, the Academic Affairs Committee invited Dr. Cochran to attend its meeting on October 8, 1976. At this meeting Dr. Cochran explained and discussed his proposal. During this discussion it was realized that further input from Dean Scriven and Vice President Edgar was needed. On October 22, 1976 after receiving their input the committee again discussed the matter and unanimously determined that no change in the current policies dealing with the summer-grade reporting be recommended.

Encl: 1

STATEMENT ON EARLY REPORTING OF SUMMER SESSION GRADES

Submitted by William Cochran, Department of Physics & Astronomy

The current policy requires that grades for graduating seniors in the summer session be reported before final examinations are given. This policy is strongly opposed by the physics department faculty. In many of our courses grades are based on one or two mid-term examinations and the final; if a student is not required to take the final, he is, in effect, not held responsible for from one-third to one-half of the course content. Such a policy cannot be justified academically.

We recognize that administrative difficulties do exist; the calculation of grade averages before graduation exercises are held must be hurried and difficult. But administrative inconvenience must take second place to academic integrity. Other administrative options do exist, including late mailing of diplomas, discontinuation of summer exercises, exclusion of last quarter summer grades from honors calculations, and others.

Since Senate consideration of alternative policies would be time consuming and might unnecessarily restrict the administration, the resolution offered to the Senate on 7 January 1977 is directed to the necessity of changing current policy only, and represents an important and reasonable action for the Senate to take.

MAAG LIBRARY: COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

The Maag Library's foremost purpose is to be of service to the students and the faculty of Youngstown State University, and to the community. In achieving this purpose, the Library should develop its collection and facilities to support and enrich the curriculum for all courses of instruction in every department of the University and insure that the collection is easily accessible to faculty and students.

1. An attempt shall be made to bring the collection to adequate levels for all curricula by the end of fiscal year 1979-'80, or, at the latest, 1981-'82. This will allow for a three-to-five year allocation of funds to fill gaps in the collection, in addition to continuing with acquisition of current materials. An initial goal should be a minimum of one-half million monographs.
2. Outside sources of support to supplement regular allocations for the Maag Library shall be encouraged.
3. It shall be the responsibility of all University departments to review current library holdings in their subject areas periodically at the request of the Librarian to determine which subject area holdings in the collection need to be developed.
4. Acquisition allocations by department and/or school shall reflect that department's and/or school's accreditation standards, student enrollment, number of faculty, historic needs, and potential development.
5. Appropriate budgeting for library acquisitions shall be included in the planning for new programs and/or departments.
6. The University collection of monographic, periodical, and microform library holdings shall be budgeted for and housed solely in the Maag Library; satellite libraries will be prohibited.
7. The Curriculum Materials Center shall be housed in the School of Education, and the Fine and Performing Arts Materials Center shall be housed in Bliss Hall; both shall be recognized as independent centers and shall be funded by the appropriate school or college.

Approved by the University Library Committee, 2 December 1976

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO Emily P. Mackall, Chairman, Economics

DATE 11-19-76

FROM Edna K. McDonald, Assoc. Professor, Sociology

SUBJECT

I am taking the liberty of writing some of the things we discussed several days ago regarding the course proposal to which you objected on the basis of conflict of content.

1. I suggested that when I talked of resources, I was not referring to economic resources only -- this is but a small segment, even though a very important one. While I will refer to social security, pensions, insurance, etc. I will not be elaborating on economic elements of theory, structure, and the like. I will mention, I am sure, that social security grew out of social needs other than economic survival.
2. My concern is that in our youth oriented society, we have too long neglected the whole concept of later developmental life processes and their accompanying social problems so that when the person reaches "old age", which for some is "30", it is a critical situation.
3. The social aspect of this phenomenon I discussed, but I believe may be better explained in a partial outline I am in the process of developing. (see next page).

cc: Dr. David Robinson, Speech & Dramatics
Dr. B.J. Yozwiak, Dean, College of Arts & Sciences
Dr. James Kiriazis, Sociology

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO _____

DATE _____

FROM _____

SUBJECT

Some Considerations for Course Outline*

Purpose for the Course:

- I. To provide the student (whether young, middle aged, old, professional, or layman) with
 - A. an introduction to the basic concepts of retirement
 1. what retirement is - i.e. the cultural^{and} concept of retirement
 2. the relationship of retirement to other phases of the life cycle and its uniqueness in western societies as one looks at cross-cultural studies.
 3. a vehicle (knowledge) with which to analyze personal feelings, attitudes and motivation for the development of life resources.
- II. Overview of retirement as
 - A. an event
 - B. a social status
 - C. as a process
- III. Pre-retirement planning
 - A. Personal
 1. mental
 2. physical
 3. spiritual
 4. social
 - B. Social Resources
 1. agencies/public private
 2. institutions
 3. programs
- IV. Retirement income
 - A. Sources
 - B. Security
 - C. Public/private responsibilities
 - D. The reality of fact

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO _____

DATE _____

FROM _____

SUBJECT

V. Consequences of retirement

- A. Personal
- B. Situational
- C. Societal
- D. Functional/dysfunctional aspects

VI. Adjustment to retirement

- A. Retirement as a crisis
- B. Forces/Factors in successful adjustment
- C. Theories

*Please note: this is not a complete outline - these are areas that I have put together that will be included although not necessarily as is given here.

RESOLUTION 1977-35

WHEREAS, the existing climate for estimating the adequacy of future state support for higher education is unusually poor, and

WHEREAS, recent substantial appropriation reductions have resulted from an inadequacy of state general revenue funds, and

WHEREAS, no assurance is in sight that existing state revenues can adequately sustain during the upcoming fiscal biennium even those commitments already made within the system of higher education;

NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED: by the Ohio Board of Regents that all actions to undertake new state commitments through approval of new degrees or new degree programs be suspended until such time as future levels of state support can be estimated with greater certainty, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the Chancellor is directed to bring to the Board only such proposed programs as clearly involve extenuating circumstances which would set those programs apart from all others now under development and would recommend their consideration as exceptions to this general suspension of approval actions, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that the Chancellor be directed to review regularly the circumstances which give rise to this suspension of approval actions in order that its duration be no longer than necessary to protect against undue spending commitments in the face of uncertain state support.

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO Dr. Earl E. Edgar, Vice President for Academic Affairs DATE Nov. 29, 1976

FROM William R. McGraw, Dean, College of Fine & Performing Arts

SUBJECT: Attached AAUP correspondence regarding activities of the CIA and FBI vis-a-vis "academics"

The attached correspondence has been distributed to the members of the Senate Executive Committee. It was provided to assist the Committee in its decision as to whether the Senate should discuss the possibility of a resolution as proposed by the "Center for National Security Studies". We also are trying to find out a little more about the "Center for National Security Studies".

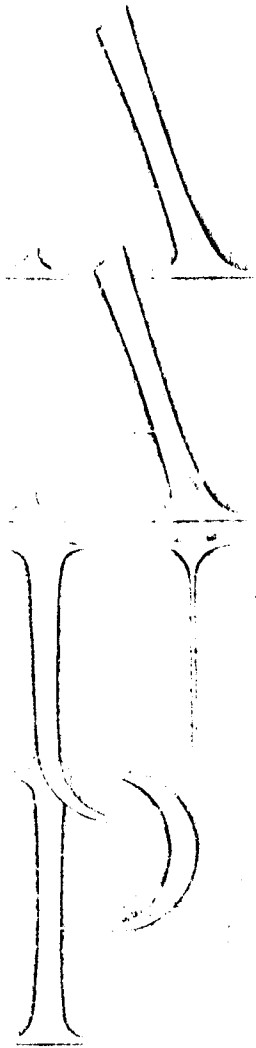
I thought you might be interested in reading this and possibly sending it on to President Coffelt, should neither of you have had the opportunity to see it.

At this juncture, by the way, I do not think I could predict what the Executive Committee is going to recommend, although I have apprised them of the President's desire to see any resolution prior to its going to the floor of the Senate.

WRM:we

cc: Robert Ameduri, Chairman
Executive Committee, Faculty Senate

RECEIVED
NOV 30 1976
DR. EARL E. EDGAR
VICE PRESIDENT
FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS



BULLETIN

**William Van Alstyne on
THE STRENGTHS OF THE AAUP:
A BICENTENNIAL REPORT**

**NEARLY KEEPING UP:
The Economic Status of
the Profession, 1975-76**

**1976 RECOMMENDED INSTITUTIONAL
REGULATIONS ON ACADEMIC
FREEDOM AND TENURE**

63-45738
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540
1976

a publication of

the American Association of University Professors

the Labor Department in its fact-finding hearings on the Department's contract-compliance program. The concern for affirmative action has grown more acute in the face of retrenchment occurring at some colleges and universities.

Resolution on the Equal Rights Amendment. The Amendment has not gained additional support; one state has withdrawn its support and six others are considering similar action, although it is not yet clear whether such rescission is possible.

Resolution on Inflation and National Budget Priorities. While Congress has failed to take any substantial action on this issue, the Committee noted that the proposed Democratic Platform calls for a reduction of \$5-\$7 billion in military and defense spending.

Resolution on Censure and Accreditation. The Chancellor of the Virginia Community College System took office as President of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Resolutions Adopted by the Sixty-Second Annual Meeting June, 1976 Calif.

The Sixty-second Annual Meeting resolutions were then presented by Professor Brown, and after some modifications in the first, the following were adopted:

Resolution on Covert Intelligence Operations of the United States Government

The recent report of the Senate Select Committee on Foreign and Military Intelligence has drawn attention to the dangers which the activities of the covert intelligence agencies of the United States pose to the integrity of academic institutions and academic persons. The standing and reputation of academics have always depended on their dedication to the free search for truth and its free exposition; the exploitation by these agencies of academics and their research has risked undermining the credibility of published research and risked compromising the position of academics.

The Sixty-second Annual Meeting of the American Association of University Professors declares its firm opposition to any initiative by governmental agencies to involve academics in covert intelligence operations under the guise of academic research. Recognizing the importance of the academic community's participation in the conduct of government and the formulation of governmental policy, and mindful of the responsibilities of scholars and teachers, the Annual Meeting calls on all academics to participate only in those governmental activities whose sponsorship is fully disclosed, and to avoid any involvement which might conflict with their academic obligations and responsibilities. The Annual Meeting calls on all academics associated in any capacity with a governmental agency to disclose the nature of this association to professional colleagues, students, and others who are affected by it, as well as in publications resulting from this association.

Resolution on Free Circulation of Scholars

The free circulation of scholars to countries other

than their own, to participate in symposia and to accept invitations for temporary teaching assignments, is essential to ensure the exposure of faculty and students to the broadest spectrum of academic approaches and viewpoints. The Sixty-second Annual Meeting of the American Association of University Professors recommends extension to all scholars of guidelines such as those proposed by the International Council of Scientific Unions in 1974 to its national constituent members, the essential provisions of which are:

Before symposia or meetings are arranged, an assurance in writing should be obtained from the organizers in the country concerned that visas will be granted to *bona fide* scientists if proper applications are made, and the unfortunate consequences which may arise through failure to grant visas should be communicated to the organizers of the symposia or meetings involved.

Applications for visas should be made to the appropriate authorities not less than three months before the date of the symposium or meeting, and if these visas are not granted or promised in writing one month before the date of the event, sponsorship should be withdrawn, and arrangements for future meetings in any country found unable to comply with these principles should be suspended until more satisfactory circumstances exist.

The free circulation of scholars has been impeded by the recent denial by the State Department of a waiver of visa for the Belgian economist Ernest E. Mandel to teach two university-approved courses at Stanford University. This action was taken despite representations from the Associated Students of Stanford University, the President and the AAUP Chapter of Stanford University, and the General Secretary of the AAUP. The Annual Meeting calls on the Department of State to exercise favorably the broad discretion accorded it by the Supreme Court in the granting of waivers to *bona fide* scholars who need such waivers to attend symposia and accept temporary teaching positions in the United States.

Resolution in Appreciation of William Van Alstyne

The Sixty-second Annual Meeting of the American Association of University Professors expresses its sincere gratitude to a person who has served the Association first as a member of Committee S, then as General Counsel, then as Chairman of Committee A, and now in another position. With wit and wisdom, eloquence and style, fairness and firmness, he has, during the past two challenging years, provided the leadership that has enabled the Association to hold the critical center. In addition, he has made signal contributions to the literature of education and constitutional law.

He has done all this, attired in leather pants and boots, astride his Kawasaki Z-1.

Bill Van Alstyne, we thank you.

On Saturday evening a banquet was held at the El Paseo Restaurant in Santa Barbara for delegates, members, and guests. Past-President Walter Adams was master of ceremonies. Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Distinguished Professor of Psychology Emeritus of City College of the City University of New York, spoke on "Higher Education and Social Responsibility."

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

TO President
FROM Em E

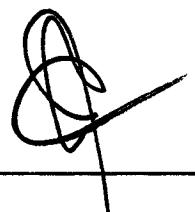
7-1-76

I am referring the attached

for your comment
for your attention
for your information
for your suggestions as to reply

Please return.

Please retain for your files.



DATE 12/1/76

RECEIVED

DEC 1 1976

President's Office

YSU 6/72

YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY
Office of Vice President - Academic Affairs

TO: President

Date 10/29

You have already seen this. McGraw, administrative representative on the Executive Committee of the Senate, wants to know our attitude on the action requested in the next to last paragraph of the letter, so I can advise the Committee (Zaccaro is not any way to take this to the Senate)

Could I have no knowledge of such activities at YSU of course would be concerned if such exist. Nevertheless, I hesitate to concern in some way a proposal or withdrawal of the proposal be resolved. I suggest a staff which might be studied.

Edgar



YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY

DATE: Nov. 8, 76

To: Vice President Edgar

From: Dr. Taylor Alderman



Re: Attached

I can't imagine any difficulty in the Senate passing something on the order of the AAUP resolution--as long as it's understood that we are making a statement of policy and posture, rather than an intention to administer a program through which we monitor such activities. As the President says, we can't go on a witch hunt.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

ONE DUPONT CIRCLE - SUITE 500

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

Telephone 202-466-8030

President

WILLIAM W. VAN ALSTYNE
Duke University

General Secretary

JOSEPH DUFFEY
Washington Office

May 4, 1976

Mr. George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Bush:

The recent report of the Senate Select Committee on Foreign and Military Intelligence has confirmed what was already published elsewhere: that the CIA has for years covertly used academic institutions and employed academic persons in ways which compromise institutional and professional integrity. Universities and scholars have been paid to lie about the sources of their support, to mislead others, to induce betrayed confidences, to misstate the true objects of their interest, and to misrepresent the actual objectives of their work.

In ending the practice of CIA employment of missionaries and journalists for covert operations, you have demonstrated your concern for and your willingness to protect the integrity and independence of those institutions. As national President of the American Association of University Professors, I call upon you now to provide the same guarantees against misuse and subversion for our colleges and universities so that they may be freed of the stigma of covert, and often unknowing, participation in manipulative government operations conducted by the CIA.

The American Association of University Professors espouses the professional freedom of teachers and scholars not as some peculiar entitlement of their own but as a duty that they owe to their students and to the community as a whole. For this reason, the 1940 Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure, issued jointly by the AAUP and the Association of American Colleges and endorsed by approximately a hundred learned and professional associations, provides:

"Institutions of higher education are conducted for the common good and not to further the interest of either the individual teacher or the institution as a whole. The common good depends upon the free search for truth and its free exposition."

A government which corrupts its colleges and universities by making political fronts of them has betrayed academic freedom and compromised all who teach. When colleges and universities are made conduits of deceit and when faculty members are paid to lie, there is an end to the common good of higher education.

On behalf of the American Association of University Professors, I write to express my dismay and utter repugnance at the disregard for the integrity of institutions of higher education shown by the CIA. The practice of shamelessly exploiting the reputation of American academics for trustworthiness, which has characterized CIA activity in the past, evidently continues today. I see no reason whatsoever why higher education should not be treated with the same regard previously shown in your action ending the covert use of missionaries and journalists by the CIA. I ask you to take steps to end the exploitation of the academic community and to disengage the Agency from covert activities which induce academics to betray their professional trust.

The American academic community awaits the necessary forthright CIA guarantees that its integrity will not be further compromised.

Sincerely,



William W. Van Alstyne

WVA:mjw

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

11 May 1976

Professor William W. Van Alstyne
American Association of University Professors
One Dupont Circle - Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Professor Van Alstyne:

I received your letter of May 4, 1976, concerning CIA relations with the academic community on the same day that you released it to the press and gave a press interview about it. The fact that you did not await a response from me before making your letter public is somewhat troubling. Unfortunately, your doing this could suggest to others that your purpose is something other than the resolution of the problem you perceive.

Having said that, I firmly reject your allegations that CIA corrupts American "colleges and universities by making political fronts of them," that they "are made conduits of deceit" and that "faculty members are paid to lie." These charges reflect your ignorance of the true nature of the relationships we now have with American educational institutions and their faculties. To issue a statement that I am taking "steps to end the exploitation of the academic community," as you request, would give credibility to the series of erroneous assumptions and allegations in your letter. Whatever you have heard about the past, I can assure you that there is now no reason for the members of your association to fear any threat to their integrity or their high sense of purpose from CIA.

The Agency has several kinds of relationships with scholars and scholarly institutions. They include negotiated contracts for scientific research and development, contracts for social science research on the many matters that affect foreign policy, paid and unpaid consultations between scholars and CIA research analysts, contacts with individuals who have travelled abroad, and other similar contacts that help us fulfill our primary responsibility; i.e., to provide the policy makers of our government with information and assessments of foreign developments.



We seek the voluntary and witting cooperation of individuals who can help the foreign policy processes of the United States. Those who help are expressing a freedom of choice. Occasionally such relationships are confidential at our request, but more often they are discreet at the scholar's request because of his concern that he will be badgered by those who feel he should not be free to make this particular choice.

None of the relationships are intended to influence either what is taught or any other aspect of a scholar's work. We specifically do not try to inhibit the "free search for truth and its free exposition." Indeed, we would be foolish to do so, for it is the truth we seek. We know that we have no monopoly on fact or on understanding, and to restrict the search for the truth would be extremely detrimental to our own purposes. If CIA were to isolate itself from the good counsel of the best scholars in our country, we would surely become a narrow organization that could give only inferior service to the government. The complexity of international relations today requires that our research be strong, and we intend to keep it strong by seeking the best perspectives from inside and outside the government.

Your letter indicates a serious lack of confidence in people in your own profession--a view that I do not share; that is, your belief that your academic colleagues, including members of your association, would accept pay "to lie about the sources of their support, to mislead others, to induce betrayed confidences, to misstate the true objects of their interest, and to misrepresent the actual objectives of their work." It is precisely that kind of irresponsible charge that tends to drive responsible relationships away from openness and toward the secretiveness that you seem to abhor.

Finally, Professor Van Alstyne, the seriousness of your charges demands that we find a way toward better understanding. Because we owe that to both our organizations, I invite you to meet with a few senior officials of this Agency for that purpose.

Sincerely,



George Bush
Director

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

ONE DUPONT CIRCLE - SUITE 500

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

Telephone 202-466-8050

001100

Associate General Secretary
JORDAN E. KURLAND

President

WILLIAM W. VAN ALSTYNE
Duke University

General Secretary

JOSEPH DUFFY
Washington Office

May 20, 1976

Mr. George Bush, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Bush:

According to the Final Report of the Senate Select Committee To Study Governmental Operations with respect to Intelligence Activities (i.e., the "Church Committee"), the CIA has involved American academics and academic institutions in at least three respects which compromise their professional integrity. In addition, there are intimations in the Report in its italicized passages (which a footnote identifies as having been heavily edited "at the request of executive agencies") and a separate statement by Senators Phillip Hart, Walter Mondale, and Gary Hart suggesting still further involvement which, in the view of those Committee members, implies still other improper uses. (E.g., at p. 568 they write: "The discussion of the role of U.S. academics in the CIA's clandestine activities has been so diluted that its scope and impact on the American academic institutions is no longer clear . . . modified to the point where the Committee's concern about the CIA's blurring of the line between overt and covert, foreign and domestic activities, has been lost.")

The three respects that appear to be evident from what was not abridged in the Report are these:

a) Generally, an academic is expected to note his relation with an outside sponsor in reporting or publishing the results of his work in order to enable the reader to take that sponsorship into account. (Among law reviews, for instance, the standard rule is that an article subsidized by an interested party, or even a manuscript submitted by an attorney whose firm represents a client with an interest in the subject with which the article is concerned, must, at a minimum, disclose that relationship.) It is, of course, no answer at all that the author might himself prefer that the sponsorship not be disclosed. It is my understanding that the CIA has involved itself in this kind of unprofessional conduct. The general awareness that it is done necessarily undermines the credibility of all published research.

b) The Report speaks directly also of CIA contracting with scholars for publication to be used as "propaganda" which nonetheless appears to be professionally detached and reliable scholarly publication. Of course one can readily appreciate the exploitative value of trading

May 20, 1976

upon the reputation of scholarly work to induce greater readership credibility than more forthright disclosure of its sponsorship and propaganda intention would bear. Insofar as there is a deliberate withholding of the true object of such publication, and a willful omission of disclosure that professional ethical standards would otherwise require, I believe it not too strong to have described these practices as calculated to mislead and to misrepresent. They are, in my profession, grounds for reproof and reprimand.

Additionally, the Report indicates that "operational use" is made of academics in "covert" fashion and that still others "are used in an unwitting manner for minor activities," involving, in the aggregate, academics from more than 100 institutions. In each of these respects (and the passages in which they are chronicled are heavily italicized -- indicating the substantial censorship of which several Committee members complained), the Committee again drew attention to its own concern (which I fully share) "that American academics involved in such activities may undermine public confidence." It is quite impossible to infer from these passages that all that is involved is an admirable desire by the CIA not "to isolate itself from the good counsel of the best scholars in our country" (as you say in your letter), rather than, as the Committee says, much more ulterior uses.

The massive censoring of the Committee Report, the separate disclosures that the CIA disregarded its statutory mandate to confine itself to intelligence and to exercise no "police" powers within the United States (as in fact it did), the established fact that the agency clearly has not confined itself "to provide the policy makers of our government with information and assessments of foreign developments" but has, rather, pursued horrendous military operations abroad, and the concurrent unravelling of remarkable illegal domestic activity by the FBI as well, are, respectfully, not reassuring.

You write that "whatever you have heard about the past, I can assure you that there is now no reason for the members of your association to fear any threat to their integrity . . . from the CIA." (Emphasis added.) In anticipation, I expressed interest that you have announced that accredited journalists will no longer be used for covert operations, and asked specifically that an identical policy be announced as well in respect to academics. Your letter is doubtless written with care, yet I do not find within it even the facsimile of such an assurance. Whether by further correspondence or on the occasion of meeting "with a few senior officials of this Agency," as you suggest, I would be much relieved by that assurance of equal protection for the integrity of academics. Through the General Secretary of AAUP, Dr. Joseph Duffey, I shall provide every encouragement for such a meeting.

Finally, I appreciate your concern that my letter was released prior to receiving a reply from you. It was exceptional, albeit not exactly in the way you suggested (namely, that it suggests that my purpose was "something other than the resolution of the problem"). Rather, the point was additional to the immediate problem. The Church Committee, in issuing its Report, expressly and publicly solicited the response of academic organizations, suggesting that they had a public duty of their own to

Mr. George Bush, Director
Central Intelligence Agency

-3-

May 20, 1976

comment on its disclosures. The American Association of University Professors has, for sixty years, defended the freedom of teachers and scholars. To have treated the disclosures of the Church Committee as worthy of no public comment, and to have proceeded solely by private correspondence, seemed to me to invite public cynicism that the AAUP was itself complacent about the witting and unwitting involvement of the profession in the matters which the Church Committee had drawn so explicitly to the profession's attention and on which it has sought some timely response. The release of my letter was meant to indicate that we do care.

Sincerely,



William Van Alstyne

WVA:em

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

ONE DUPONT CIRCLE - SUITE 500

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

Telephone 202-462-8050

President

WILLIAM W. VAN ALSTYNE
Duke University

General Secretary

JOSEPH DUFFY
Washington Office

February 2, 1975

(Statement by William Van Alstyne, President of the American Association of University Professors, in response to a confirmed report that an authorized agent of the F.B.I. furtively attempted to secure the dismissal of an American professor of philosophy from his university post by means of anonymous letters to discredit him, pursuant to a plan of deliberate political harassment.)

The deliberate effort of an unidentified F.B.I. agent to destroy the academic career of Professor Morris Starsky at Arizona State University was a thoroughly contemptible act. That the Phoenix office of the F.B.I. has declined to comment on the facts (which came to light only because of Professor Starsky's own efforts under the Freedom of Information Act and on order of the Attorney General) cannot possibly end the matter.

When a member of the F.B.I. can come to believe (and to be encouraged in that belief by the Agency's own Director) that the national security will be advanced by posing anonymously as "a concerned alumnus," to slip in his furtive accusations against a teacher and thereby to try to influence against that person the judgment of those upon whom he depends for his whole career and livelihood, the least reaction called for is one of utter disgust. It was to protect our civil liberties, rather than to have them subverted by sleazy and surreptitious campaigns of F.B.I. harassment, that the taxpayers and citizens of this country accepted the expense and intrinsic hazard of this national police agency. If we are to have an F.B.I. at all, clearly we cannot have it this way.

As President of the American Association of University Professors, I am asking the Attorney General at once to take every step necessary to insure that dismissal proceedings are brought against any person still within the F.B.I. connected with this reprehensible episode, to provide enforceable assurances that the F.B.I. will be controlled in a manner precluding the possibility of such abuses in the future, and to provide by public statement the basis upon which the people of this country can believe that they are genuinely protected from the abuse of their liberties by their own national police. I would hope that Congress will itself also insist upon the same course on its own behalf, as indeed it has the right and power to do, most especially in the duty it holds that money shall not be appropriated for agencies that corrupt, rather than secure, our rights. Unless firm steps are taken to provide a far better basis for greater confidence than can now be maintained in the operation of the F.B.I., that agency itself cannot expect the cooperation of people who must, in conscience, have reason to doubt the purposes to which their help and information may be turned.

William W. Van Alstyne

Spec. Del

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

ONE DUPONT CIRCLE - SUITE 500
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
Telephone 202-466-8050

Attn: <u>51</u> Act
Return To _____
REC 4 1975
776

President
WILLIAM W. VAN ALSTYNE
Duke University

General Secretary
JOSEPH DUFFEY
Washington Office

February 2, 1975

Mr. William Saxbe, Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and 10th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The enclosed news story from the New York Times Service, the essential facts of which have evidently been confirmed by the current Director of the F.B.I., provides the occasion of this letter and of the enclosed statement which I have released today as President of the American Association of University Professors. Following on the criminal conviction of two immediate past Attorneys General for involvement in Water-gate-related offenses, and recent confirmation of former Director Hoover's personal practice of utilizing F.B.I. files in near blackmail fashion to intimidate those whose political views he disliked, this latest revelation of authorized and anonymous accusation calculated to encourage the dismissal of an American philosophy professor by influencing his colleagues against him at Arizona State University comes simply as a confirming outrage. The current Director of the F.B.I. is quoted as declaring that the particular practice involved in the Starsky case "can only be considered abhorrent in a free society." That is obviously correct --but far from sufficient.

Expressions of anguish long after the fact do little by themselves to provide any assurance that our national police will be required to respect the rights of citizens, that those who fail to do so will be at once dismissed and treated as any other wrongdoer, or that steps will be taken to insure that means will not be employed by the F.B.I. which generate an ever-present and intolerable likelihood of abuse. I respect your personal decision facilitating discovery of the documents in this case which brought this matter to light, but in behalf of the 85,000 members of the AAUP I cannot escape my own responsibility as President of that Association — to ask you directly to advise us of appropriate and enforceable assurances that have been (or will be) taken that the F.B.I. will be controlled in a manner precluding the possibility of such abuses in the future. I earnestly request that you respond to our concern, as I am con-

Mr. William Saxbe

2

February 2, 1975

fidant that you will understand the basis and legitimacy of that concern.

Sincerely,

William Van Alstyne, President
American Association of University
Professors

WVA:ac
Enclosures

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 12, 1975

Mr. William W. Van Alstyne
President
American Association of
University Professors
Suite 500
One Dupont Circle
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Van Alstyne:

Your letter, with enclosures, addressed to former Attorney General Saxbe under date February 2nd, has been forwarded to me for my information and observations regarding the case involving the FBI and Professor Morris Starsky.

There are various reasons that prevent me from making full disclosure of the factors which resulted in Professor Starsky becoming a subject of an FBI counterintelligence program. I can state, however, this was not part of a planned attack on the academic community, nor a program designed to stifle dissent or freedom of expression with regard to United States Vietnam or other policies during the pertinent period.

I have studied the FBI's counterintelligence program, as implemented during the period 1956-71 and which included the incident involving Professor Starsky, with great interest and concern. The comment that certain FBI activity in this regard could only be considered "abhorrent in a free society," which you referred to in your letter, was made by former Attorney General Saxbe on November 18, 1974, in connection with his release of the report regarding FBI counterintelligence activities. On the same date, I issued a statement calling attention to the fact this program was designed to counter the conspiratorial efforts of revolutionary elements in this country, as well as to neutralize extremists of both the Left and the Right who

Mr. William W. Van Alstyne

were threatening, and in many instances fomenting, acts of violence. I also expressed my view in this statement that FBI employees involved acted entirely in good faith, and noted that each of these counterintelligence programs bore the approval of the then Director J. Edgar Hoover.

There is current discussion being publicly aired concerning the scope and limitations of the operations of our various investigative agencies with responsibilities in the national security field. Basic to these discussions is the question of balancing the interests of self-preservation of the U. S. with the constitutional guarantees of individual liberty. I will be appearing soon before Congressional Committees looking into intelligence operations and FBI procedures, and I anticipate this will be discussed further at that time.

I wish to thank you for having brought to the attention of the Department of Justice, and to me, your thoughts in this very sensitive and vital area. With regard to future practice and direction of the FBI in this area, I am enclosing a statement of my policy furnished to all our employees on December 5, 1973. I trust this will be of assistance and assurance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosure



UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

December 5, 1973

MEMORANDUM TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE

(A) CONDUCT AND ACTIVITIES OF EMPLOYEES -- In consideration of recently exposed events and the resultant atmosphere of public concern for the protection of individuals' rights to privacy, I feel it advisable to point out to you the continuing need to assure that citizens be given full recognition of their Constitutional rights and privileges.

As members of a Federal investigative agency, FBI employees must at all times zealously guard and defend the rights and liberties guaranteed to all individuals by the Constitution. Therefore, FBI employees must not engage in any investigative activity which could abridge in any way the rights guaranteed to a citizen of the United States by the Constitution and under no circumstance shall employees of the FBI engage in any conduct which may result in defaming the character, reputation, integrity, or dignity of any citizen or organization of citizens of the United States.

Fundamental to all investigations by the FBI is the need to protect the Constitutional rights of our citizens while still thoroughly and expeditiously discharging those responsibilities with which it is charged by statutes and Directives of the President and the Attorney General.

These principles must be kept in mind by you at all times. Again, the spirit as well as the letter of the law is our goal.

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

ONE DUPONT CIRCLE - SUITE 500

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

Telephone 202-466-8350

President

WILLIAM W. VAN ALSTINE
Duke University

General Secretary

JOSEPH DUFFY
Washington Office

February 27, 1975

Mr. Edward H. Levi, Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and 10th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Levi:

Very shortly before Mr. Saxbe was confirmed in his nomination as Ambassador to India, I wrote to him on behalf of the American Association of University Professors. (A copy of that letter and the accompanying press release are enclosed.) The subject of my letter was the public revelation of a deliberate, authorized attempt by an undisclosed agent of the F.B.I. to prejudice the career of an Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Arizona State University. Acting with the approval of Director J. Edgar Hoover, the agent, without knowledge of or notice to the faculty member, sought furtively to influence a faculty committee at Arizona State University to terminate Professor Morris Starsky's appointment. The agent did so by posing disingenuously as a "concerned alumnus," and by directing an anonymous letter to each member of the faculty committee, in which he insinuated criminal activity by Professor Starsky, accused Professor Starsky of activity "that Himmler or Beria could accept with pride," and called upon the members of the faculty committee to act against Professor Starsky. A follow-up memorandum noted (with evident satisfaction), that although the faculty committee did not find sufficient basis to terminate Professor Starsky, he was nonetheless dismissed by the Board of Trustees. The follow-up memorandum concludes "that the various charges against Starsky brought out during this hearing and other anonymous charges received by the faculty committee members greatly tarnished Starsky's reputation and standing in the academic community." (Emphasis added.)

From the background memoranda, it is quite clear that this furtive campaign was a calculated effort in retaliation against political activity by Professor Starsky for which COINTELPRO agents sought by these starkly illegal means to discredit him. On the occasion of the release of this information under the Freedom of Information Act, which release was opposed by Mr. Clarence Kelley and facilitated by action of Attorney General Saxbe, Mr. Saxbe disassociated himself from the perfidy of the F.B.I.

February 27, 1975

by describing the practice of what was done in this case as "abhorrent in a free society." He did not have an opportunity to respond to my inquiry in behalf of the AAUP, however, and the sole response I have received is instead from the current Director of the F.B.I., Mr. Kelley. (A copy of his letter to me is also enclosed.)

Mr. Kelley's response is not at all reassuring. Having previously resisted discovery of information about this case, he notes in his letter to me that, unlike Mr. Saxbe's response at the time, his own response was to issue "a statement calling attention to the fact that this program was designed to counter the conspiratorial efforts of revolutionary elements in this country." He further notes his own view "that FBI employees involved acted entirely in good faith."

Even in isolation the attempt to destroy the career of an American professor by ex parte anonymous accusation calculated to influence a university proceeding would be an outrage. Obliquely to express satisfaction (as was done here in the follow-up COINTELPRO memo) that the harrassment succeeded so far as it damaged that person's public reputation and professional standing, is a chilling comment on the condition of the national police agency now under your authority. In the wider context of additional recent, established constitutional abuses by the F.B.I. and its former Director, it is much more. Propped up, once again, by the canard that these techniques are "a good faith" means to counter "revolutionary elements," it is utterly dismaying.

I sincerely hope that as the new Attorney General, with an extraordinarily distinguished career in academic law, university administration, and a deserved reputation for your work in the legal process, you would welcome an opportunity to state your own response, to indicate what disciplinary and corrective steps will be taken within the Department of Justice, and to provide some basis for restored confidence in our own national police. As President of the A.A.U.P., I would be grateful to hear from you by letter and I wish specifically to invite you to address the Annual Meeting of the Association (which will be held this year near the first of June, in Washington), on the future relationship of the Department of Justice to higher education in the United States. I will be pleased, of course, to arrange the particular date and time of the proposed address to accommodate your own schedule.

Sincerely,



William Van Alstyne

WVA:ac
Enclosures (3)

APR 3 1975

Professor William Van Alstyne, President
American Association of University Professors
1 Dupont Circle, Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Professor Van Alstyne:

Thank you for your letter of February 27, which I am sorry for reaching so late.

I feel I must decline your invitation to address your annual meeting on June 6 or 7. My schedule for the next several months is so full that I cannot add another commitment to it.

What your letter fundamentally seeks, I presume, is some assurance that for the future it will not be the practice of the Department of Justice to engage in practices of the sort described in your letter. I am happy to provide that assurance. The FBI and all investigatory units of the Department have been instructed to that effect.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Edward H. Levi
Attorney General

February 24, 1976

Hon. Edward H. Levi
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and 10th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

You may recall correspondence early in 1975 with Professor Van Alstyne, the President of our Association, on the clandestine efforts by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to effect the dismissal and otherwise damage the reputation of Professor Morris J. Stansky at Arizona State University. For your convenience, copies of that correspondence are enclosed.

The Association subsequently authorized the appointment of an ad hoc committee to investigate Professor Stansky's case and prepare a report. The enclosed draft text has been approved for publication by our Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure, and it is now being sent to the principal parties in the case, with an invitation to them to offer corrections of any error of fact and any other comments they may wish to make, prior to publication of the report in the AAUP Bulletin.

We would welcome any corrections or comments on this text, from you or from the Director of the FBI (to whom I am sending a copy of this letter and the text), on those sections dealing with the FBI's involvement in the case. Please note pages 5, 34-36, and 40. We would be most interested in being apprised of the information bearing on the FBI activities concerning Professor Stansky that our report finds to be still withheld, and we would welcome any information on specific disciplinary or corrective steps that have been taken. We would appreciate having your response by March 17, so that we can take it into account in preparing the final version of the text for publication.

Sincerely,

Jordan E. Kurland

JEK:em
Enclosures

cc: Director Clarence M. Kelley,
Federal Bureau of Investigation (w/encl.)
Professor William W. Van Alstyne



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
MAY 18 1976
FBI - WASH DC

May 17, 1976

Mr. Jordan E. Kurland
Associate General Secretary
American Association of
University Professors
One Duport Circle, Suite 500
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Kurland:

Reference is made to your letter of February 24, 1976, welcoming our comments on the draft text of the Report by your Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure concerning Professor Morris J. Starsky. In particular, you invited our attention to pages 5, 34-38 and 40 of the Report and requested information excised from previously furnished documents revealing the identity of an individual who had expressed interest and concern with respect to Professor Starsky.

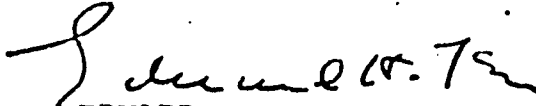
The Report asserts that the essential facts and issues have been adjudicated and that the anonymous letter had no direct influence on the hearing committee one way or the other but apparently seeks information concerning the identity of the undisclosed individual to round out the Report.

However, as you undoubtedly know, Professor Starsky currently is working for the Political Rights Defense Fund, the legal arm of the Socialist Workers Party (which is presently engaged in civil litigation with the government in the Southern District of New York). He has also filed a \$100,000.00 claim against the government for alleged violation of his First Amendment rights in connection with the incident.

We have previously furnished the Committee all information which can properly be made public. The individual's right

to privacy requires that we not reveal his identity. And because of the pending litigation, it would not be appropriate for the Department to comment on the factual assertions and conclusions contained in the Report.

Sincerely,


EDWARD H. LEVI

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

ONE DUPONT CIRCLE - SUITE 500

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

Telephone 202-466-8050

Handwritten initials: JOP

May 27 1976

File _____

President

WILLIAM W. VAN ALSTYNE
Duke University

General Secretary

JOSEPH DUFFY
Washington Office

May 25, 1976

Mr. Edward Levi, Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Levi:

The annual meeting of the AAUP takes place next month, in California. I understand fully why your schedule made it difficult for you to accept our earlier invitation to address that meeting, and why (as reflected in your recent letter to Dr. Jordan Kurland) you deem it inappropriate to identify particular individuals immediately involved in Professor Starsky's own litigation. Rather, I am writing to ask whether you are able to provide some degree of clarification and assurance beyond the general observation in your letter of April 3, 1975, "that for the future it will not be the practice of the Department of Justice to engage in practices of the sort described in [my letter of February 27, 1975]."

Press reports and sections of the Church Committee Report which have appeared since we corresponded last year have not been reassuring. Among the press reports are disclosures of regularized burglaries of a legal political party and, most recently, a suggestion that political infiltration of various voluntary associations may still continue. Nothing we have seen reflects any actual or contemplated effort to secure indictments under appropriate federal statutes for criminal wrongdoing by the implicated agents, to identify them, or otherwise to secure their removal from federal service. Additionally, we are not aware that specific regulations have been adopted internally to preclude a recurrence of COINTELPRO-type activities, even at the same time that there has been some resistance to proposed federal legislation affecting the subject.

In brief, because of what we do not know to have been done, we share a good deal of the same anxiety noted in the following closing passage of the New York Times editorial of May 12, 1976:

In the absence of any visible internal effort by the bureau to make officials accountable, it is difficult to be entirely comfortable either about the F.B.I., or the liberties of American citizens.

Mr. Edward Levi, Attorney General

May 25, 1976

Page 2

Again, even as last year, I do not mean to minimize the enormous difficulties of your position or to imply any personal disrespect. I believe you will understand the very great uneasiness we cannot avoid, however, under all these circumstances. Before the Association considers the matter next month, I am hopeful that you will wish to say something more.

If there are firmly established regulations better governing the FBI than before, for instance, it would be helpful at least to know what they are. If there is some compelling reason for continuing in federal service FBI agents previously involved in the deprivation of civil rights, we should wish to know of such reasons. As matters now stand, I cannot help but feel that the admitted disclosures respecting FBI abuses have overwhelmed the presumption of integrity that the Bureau formerly enjoyed, despite your own appointment as Attorney General which I personally felt to be a very favorable development more than a year ago. My letter is not written in any spirit to add to the Department of Justice's difficulties, but simply to ask whether there is any additional clarification and assurance you may be able to provide.

Sincerely,



William Van Alstyne

WVA:ehb .