

From: AAUP 1994 statement “On the Relationship of Faculty Governance to Academic Freedom”

“The academic freedom of faculty members includes the freedom to express their views (1) on academic matters in the classroom and in the conduct of research, (2) **on matters having to do with their institution and its policies**, and (3) **on issues of public interest generally, and to do so even if their views are in conflict with one or another received wisdom.** Association policy documents over the years before and since the adoption of the 1940 *Statement of Principles* have described the reasons why this freedom should be accorded and rights to it protected. In the case (1) of academic matters, good teaching requires developing critical ability in one’s students and an understanding of the methods for resolving disputes within the discipline; good research requires permitting the expression of contrary views in order that the evidence for and against a hypothesis can be weighed responsibly. In the case (2) **of institutional matters, grounds for thinking an institutional policy desirable or undesirable must be heard and assessed if the community is to have confidence that its policies are appropriate.** In the case (3) **of issues of public interest generally, the faculty member must be free to exercise the rights accorded to all citizens.”**

Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students (1967)

(endorsers include: *American Association of University Professors, Association of American Colleges and Universities*)

Student Participation in Institutional Government.

As constituents of the academic community, students should be free, individually and collectively, to express their views on issues of institutional policy and on matters of general interest to the student body.

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Institutional Authority and Civil Penalties.

Activities of students may upon occasion result in violation of law. In such cases, institutional officials should be prepared to apprise students of sources of legal counsel and may offer other assistance. Students who violate the law may incur penalties prescribed by civil authorities, but institutional authority should never be used merely to duplicate the function of general laws. Only where the institution's interests as an academic community are distinct and clearly involved should the special authority of the institution be asserted.

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Investigation of Student Conduct

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Students detected or arrested in the course of serious violations of institutional regulations, or infractions of ordinary law, should be informed of their rights.¹⁵ No form of harassment should be used by institutional representatives to coerce admissions of guilt or disclosure of information about conduct of other suspected persons.

15. This provision is intended to protect students' rights under both institutional codes and applicable law. * * *