

ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY

The Faculty of California State University, Sacramento recognizes that academic freedom is essential to the functioning of the University. The Faculty also recognizes that with academic freedom comes responsibility. The Sacramento State Policy on Academic Freedom and Responsibility includes excerpts from the *1940 AAUP Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure* (including notes from the *1970 Interpretive Comments*), which serves as a Guiding Principle for Sacramento State’s Academic Freedom and Responsibility policy. Sacramento State’s policy does not include any language from the Tenure section of the AAUP Statement because matters related to tenure and promotion are governed by the MOU and not policy.

<p>ACADEMIC FREEDOM (Sacramento State Policy: July 1, 1987)</p> <p>ACADEMIC FREEDOM</p> <p>The teacher is entitled to full freedom in research and in the publication of the results, subject to the adequate performance of other assigned academic duties; but research for pecuniary return should be based upon an understanding with the authorities of the institution.</p> <p>ACADEMIC RESPONSIBILITY</p> <p>The concept of freedom should be accompanied by an equally demanding concept of responsibility. The University teacher is a citizen, a member of a learned profession, and an officer of an educational institution. When speaking or writing as a citizen, the teacher should be free from institutional censorship or discipline, but recognizing that special position in the community imposes special obligations.</p>	<p>ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY (excerpted from the 1940 AAUP Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure (including notes from the 1970 Interpretive Comments)</p> <p>“a. Teachers are entitled to full freedom in research and in the publication of the results, subject to the adequate performance of their other academic duties; but research for pecuniary return should be based upon an understanding with the authorities of the institution.</p> <p>“b. Teachers are entitled to freedom in the classroom in discussing their subject, but they should be careful not to introduce into their teaching controversial matter which has no relation to their subject.”¹</p> <p>“The intent of this statement is not to discourage what is ‘controversial.’ Controversy is at the heart of the free academic inquiry[,] which the entire statement is designed to foster. The passage serves to underscore the need for teachers to avoid persistently intruding material which has no relation to their subject.”²</p> <p>“c. College and university teachers are citizens, members of a learned profession, and officers of an educational institution. When they speak or write as citizens, they should be free from institutional censorship or discipline, but their special position in the community imposes special obligations.</p>
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¹ 1940 AAUP *Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure*
<http://www.aaup.org/AAUP/pubsres/policydocs/contents/1940statement.htm>

² 1970 *Interpretive Comments*

<p>As a person of learning and an educational officer, it should be remembered that the public may judge this profession and this institution by the instructor's utterances. Hence the instructor at all times should be accurate, exercise appropriate restraint, show respect for the opinions of others, and make every effort to indicate that the institution is not being officially represented.</p>	<p>“As scholars and educational officers, they should remember that the public may judge their profession and their institution by their utterances. Hence they should at all times be accurate, should exercise appropriate restraint, should show respect for the opinions of others, and should make every effort to indicate that they are not speaking for the institution.”³</p> <p>“The controlling principle is that a faculty member’s expression of opinion as a citizen cannot constitute grounds for dismissal unless it clearly demonstrates the faculty member’s unfitness for his or her position. Extramural utterances rarely bear upon the faculty member’s fitness for the position. Moreover, a final decision should take into account the faculty member’s entire record as a teacher and scholar.</p> <p>“Paragraph 5 of the <i>Statement on Professional Ethics</i> also deals with the nature of the ‘special obligations’ of the teacher. The paragraph reads as follows:</p> <p>“As members of their community, professors have the rights and obligations of other citizens. Professors measure the urgency of other obligations in the light of their responsibilities to their subject, to their students, to their profession, and to their institution. When they speak or act as private persons they avoid creating the impression of speaking or acting for their college or university. As citizens engaged in a profession that depends upon freedom for its health and integrity, professors have a particular obligation to promote conditions of free inquiry and to further public understanding of academic freedom.”⁴</p> <p>“Both the protection of academic freedom and the requirements of academic responsibility apply not only to the full-time probationary and the tenured teacher, but also to all others, such as part-time faculty and teaching assistants, who exercise teaching responsibilities.”</p>
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³ 1940 AAUP *Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure*

⁴ 1970 *Interpretive Comments*