

## For the Record

# Proposed Constitutional Amendments

Four proposed amendments to the Association's Constitution, published here, have been put forth by the Council and the Committee on the Organization of the Association. Deletions are indicated by ~~strikeout~~, and substitutions and additions by boldface type. Amending the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote by the Association's annual meeting. These proposed amendments will accordingly be before the Ninety-second Annual Meeting for consideration in June.

### Article II—Membership, Section 1.a

*Active Members.* Any person who holds a professional position of teacher or researcher or ~~similar academic~~ **related professional** appointment, **excluding administrators but including any member of an AAUP-represented bargaining unit** in a college, university, or professional school of similar grade accredited in the United States or Canada, may be admitted to active membership in the Association.

### Article II—Membership, Section 1.c

*Retired Members.* An active member who retires ~~from a full-time teaching or research position~~ may choose to be transferred to retired membership. Retired members retain all rights and privileges accorded to active members under this

Constitution, including the right to hold office and to vote in national elections.

### Article III—Officers, Section 3

3. The foregoing officers shall have the duties usually associated with their respective offices. The president shall preside at meetings of the Association and the Council. The president shall appoint, ~~all committees of the Association~~ and shall be ex officio a member of, all **committees of the Association** except the Nominating Committee, the Election Committee, **and the Election Appeals Committee**. The president shall also be a nonvoting ex officio member of the governing bodies of all conferences.

### Article VII—Chapters, Section 3

3. All active, graduate student, and retired members in the institution, but not other members of the faculty **or student body**, shall be eligible for membership in the chapter. Associate members may attend meetings by invitation of the chapter. In collective bargaining chapters, only members of the bargaining unit may vote on matters pertaining to collective bargaining. /

## ***Institutions Sanctioned for Infringement of Governance Standards***

Reports of an Association investigation at the institutions listed below have revealed serious infringements of generally accepted standards of college and university government endorsed by this Association, as set forth in the *Statement on Government of Colleges and Universities* and derivative governance documents. Institutions are placed on or removed from this sanction list by vote of the Association's annual meeting.

The publication of these sanctions is for the purpose of informing Association members, the profession at large, and the public that unsatisfactory conditions of academic government exist at the institutions in question.

The sanctioned institutions and the date of sanctioning are listed, along with the citation of the report which formed the basis for the sanction.

<b>Lindenwood University (Missouri) (<i>Academe</i>, May–June 1994, 60–69)</b>	<b>1994</b>
<b>Elmira College (New York) (<i>Academe</i>, September–October 1993, 42–52)</b>	<b>1995</b>
<b>Miami-Dade College (Florida) (<i>Academe</i>, May–June 2000, 73–88)</b>	<b>2000</b>

THERE'S NOT ENOUGH ART IN OUR SCHOOLS.

NO WONDER PEOPLE THINK  
**LOUIS ARMSTRONG**  
WAS THE FIRST MAN TO  
WALK ON THE MOON.

It's a long way from the Apollo Theatre to the Apollo program. And while his playing may have been "as lofty as a moon flight," as *Time* magazine once suggested, that would be as close as Louis Daniel Armstrong would ever get to taking "one small step for man."



the trumpet was as a guest in a correctional home for wayward boys. If only today's schools were as enlightened and informed as that reformatory was.

Alas, the arts are dismissed as extravagant in today's schools. This, despite all the studies that show parents believe music and dance and art and drama make

But as the jazz musician of the



Armstrong left his footprints on the jazz world, wearing lace-up oxfords.

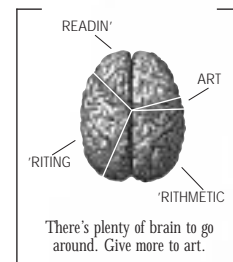
20th century, giant leaps were simply a matter of course for Satchmo. For no one has ever embodied the art form the way he did. It was he who helped make virtuoso solos a part of the vocabulary. It was he who was honored with the title "American goodwill ambassador" by the State Department. It was he who was the last jazz musician to hit #1 on the Billboard pop chart.

Instead of a giant leap, Louis Armstrong delivered one giant free-form crazy jazz groove for mankind.

their children much better students and better people.

If you feel like your kids aren't getting their fair share, make some noise. To find out how, or for more information about the benefits of arts education, please visit us on the web at

AmericansForTheArts.org. Just like the great Louis Armstrong, all you need is a little brass.



ART. ASK FOR MORE.



For more information about the importance of arts education, contact [www.AmericansForTheArts.org](http://www.AmericansForTheArts.org).



Photo used with permission, Louis Armstrong Educational Foundation.



# Censured Administrations

Investigations by the American Association of University Professors of the administrations of the institutions listed below show that, as evidenced by a past violation, they are not observing the generally recognized principles of academic freedom and tenure endorsed by this Association, the Association of American Colleges and Universities, and over 180 other professional and educational organizations. The 1940 *Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure* can be found on the AAUP Web site at [www.aaup.org](http://www.aaup.org).

This list is published for the purpose of informing Association members, the profession at large, and the public that unsatisfactory conditions of academic freedom and tenure have been found to prevail at these institutions. Names are placed on or removed from this censure list by vote of the Association's annual meeting.

Placing the name of an institution on this list does not mean that censure is visited either upon the whole of the institution or upon the faculty, but specifically upon its present administration. The term "administration" includes the administrative officers and the governing board of the institution. This censure does not affect the eligibility of non-

members for membership in the Association, nor does it affect the individual rights of members at the institution in question.

Members of the Association have often considered it to be their duty, in order to indicate their support of the principles violated, to refrain from accepting appointment to an institution so long as it remains on the censure list. Since circumstances differ widely from case to case, the Association does not assert that such an unqualified obligation exists for its members; it does urge that, before accepting appointments, they seek information on present conditions of academic freedom and tenure from the Association's Washington office and prospective departmental colleagues. The Association leaves it to the discretion of the individual, possessed of the facts, to make the proper decision.

The censured administrations, with dates of censuring, are listed below. Reports were published as indicated by the *Bulletin* or *Academe* citations in parentheses following each listing. Reference should also be made to "Developments Relating to Censure by the Association" and to the "Report of Committee A," each of which appears annually in *Academe*.

<b>Grove City College</b> (Pennsylvania) (March 1963, 15–24) . . . . .	1963
<b>Frank Phillips College</b> (Texas) (December 1968, 433–38) . . . . .	1969
<b>Concordia Seminary</b> (Missouri) (April 1975, 49–59) . . . . .	1975
<b>Murray State University</b> (Kentucky) (December 1975, 322–28) . . . . .	1976
<b>Des Moines University–Osteopathic Medical Center</b> (Iowa) (April 1977, 82–87) . . . . .	1977
<b>State University of New York</b> (August 1977, 237–60) . . . . .	1978
<b>Phillips Community College of the University of Arkansas</b> (May 1978, 93–98) . . . . .	1978
<b>Nichols College</b> (Massachusetts) (May 1980, 207–12) . . . . .	1980
<b>Yeshiva University</b> (New York) (August 1981, 186–95) . . . . .	1982
<b>American International College</b> (Massachusetts) (May–June 1983, 42–46) . . . . .	1983
<b>Metropolitan Community Colleges</b> (Missouri) (March–April 1984, 23a–32a) . . . . .	1984
<b>Westminster College</b> (Utah) (November–December 1984, 1a–10a) . . . . .	1985
<b>Talladega College</b> (Alabama) (May–June 1986, 6a–14a) . . . . .	1986
<b>Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico</b> (May–June 1987, 33–38) . . . . .	1987
<b>Husson College</b> (Maine) (May–June 1987, 45–50) . . . . .	1987
<b>Hillsdale College</b> (Michigan) (May–June 1988, 29–33) . . . . .	1988
<b>Maryland Institute, College of Art</b> (May–June 1988, 49–54) . . . . .	1988
<b>Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary</b> (North Carolina) (May–June 1989, 35–45) . . . . .	1989
<b>The Catholic University of America</b> (September–October 1989, 27–40) . . . . .	1990
<b>Dean College</b> (Massachusetts) (May–June 1991, 27–32) . . . . .	1992
<b>Baltimore City Community College</b> (May–June 1992, 37–41) . . . . .	1992
<b>Loma Linda University</b> (California) (May–June 1992, 42–49) . . . . .	1992
<b>Clarkson College</b> (Nebraska) (May–June 1993, 46–53) . . . . .	1993
<b>North Greenville College</b> (South Carolina) (May–June 1993, 54–64) . . . . .	1993
<b>Savannah College of Art and Design</b> (May–June 1993, 65–70) . . . . .	1993
<b>University of Bridgeport</b> (November–December 1993, 37–45) . . . . .	1994
<b>Benedict College</b> (South Carolina) (May–June 1994, 37–46) . . . . .	1994
<b>Nyack College</b> (New York) (September–October 1994, 73–79) . . . . .	1995
<b>Bennington College</b> (March–April 1995, 91–103) . . . . .	1995
<b>Alaska Pacific University</b> (May–June 1995, 32–39) . . . . .	1995
<b>Community College of Baltimore County–Essex</b> (Maryland) (May–June 1995, 40–50) . . . . .	1995
<b>St. Bonaventure University</b> (New York) (July–August 1995, 65–73) . . . . .	1996
<b>National Park Community College</b> (Arkansas) (May–June 1996, 41–46) . . . . .	1996
<b>Saint Meinrad School of Theology</b> (Indiana) (July–August 1996, 51–60) . . . . .	1997
<b>Minneapolis College of Art and Design</b> (May–June 1997, 53–58) . . . . .	1997
<b>Brigham Young University</b> (September–October 1997, 52–71) . . . . .	1998
<b>University of the District of Columbia</b> (May–June 1998, 46–55) . . . . .	1998
<b>Lawrence Technological University</b> (Michigan) (May–June 1998, 56–62) . . . . .	1998
<b>Johnson &amp; Wales University</b> (Rhode Island) (May–June 1999, 46–50) . . . . .	1999
<b>Albertus Magnus College</b> (Connecticut) (January–February 2000, 54–62) . . . . .	2000
<b>Charleston Southern University</b> (South Carolina) (January–February 2001, 63–77) . . . . .	2001
<b>University of Dubuque</b> (September–October 2001, 62–73) . . . . .	2002
<b>Tiffin University</b> (Ohio) (January–February 2002, 53–63) . . . . .	2002
<b>Philander Smith College</b> (Arkansas) (January–February 2004, 57–68) . . . . .	2004
<b>Meharry Medical College</b> (Tennessee) (November–December 2004, 56–78) . . . . .	2005
<b>University of the Cumberlands</b> (Kentucky) (March–April 2005, 99–113) . . . . .	2005
<b>Virginia State University</b> (May–June 2005, 47–62) . . . . .	2005