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Chicago, Ill., March 14. The Carnegie Commission of Higher Education proposed yesterday adoption of "Bills of Rights and Responsibilities" for members of American colleges and universities, and suggested new guidelines for campus responses to dissent and disruption.

At a press briefing here on a report to be published by McGraw-Hill in April, Dr. Clark Kerr, the Commission's chairman, said the Commission found that, in recent years, American campuses have been in "the greatest turmoil in all of their history." Dissatisfaction and disaffection that reflect concerns for many current problems in American society and many problems faced by the colleges persist, and are expected to be present on campuses for the foreseeable future. The Commission's new report is addressed principally to the students, faculties, trustees, and administrators of the nation's campuses, and recommends procedures designed to assure that dissent and protest on campuses be expressed in constructive ways and in accord with the principles of a free society.

Specifically, the report recommends these three steps:

1. Adoption, campus by campus, of "A Bill of Rights and Responsibilities for Members of the Institution." A model bill is suggested.

2. Development by each campus of effective measures for consultation and contingency planning in the event of disruptive emergencies. In particular, the Commission says, "a campus is not and cannot be a sanctuary from the general law, and thus, must relate more consciously and effectively with the police than it did

in earlier periods."

3. Creation by each campus of effective judicial procedures: Consideration of using external panels and persons, and of the general courts for certain types of cases is suggested.

One of the difficulties in dealing with "campus unrest", the Commission reports, is that the American public seems to show limited tolerance for mass protest activities, even when they are within the bounds of the law. The Commission report distinguishes between dissent and disruption and proposes that responses to events on a campus be based on this distinction.

The Commission defines DISSENT as: "Individual or organized activity which expresses grievances held against, or changes desired in, society, or a campus, or both. The activity is carried on within the limits of the democratic processes of freedom of speech, assembly, and petition. Dissent may be more generalized than around a single grievance or remedy and may have an ideological base. It often includes proposed solutions as well as complaints."

The Commission's report says that dissent "lies at the foundation of a university," and that "organized dissent and protest activity within the law, are basic rights which must be protected on the campuses -- as they should be for all citizens everywhere."

DISRUPTION is defined by the Commission as: "Activity which is not protected by the First Amendment and which interferes with the rights of others. Whereas dissent relies on persuasion, disruption is based on coercion and sometimes violence." The report

says that disruption "is utterly contradictory to the values and purposes of the campus, and to the processes of a democratic society... It must be morally condemned and met promptly by the efforts of the campus and, when necessary, by application of the general law."

Society's reaction to instances of coercion and violence should "be undertaken only with reference to those specific individuals and groups who engage in them," the report says. "A campus as a whole, a system as a whole, or higher education as a whole, should not be penalized."

The Commission calls upon the campuses to reform themselves and to develop their own rules and procedures to protect dissent and prevent and control disruption.

To this end, the Commission recommends that members of each campus endeavor to agree on a bill of rights and responsibilities applying equally to faculty, students, administrators, staff and trustees. "Too often, in the past," the Commission says, "faculty members have set rules for the students but not for themselves; or trustees have set rules for the faculty but not for themselves. We believe the time is appropriate for certain rights and responsibilities to be applied equally to all members of a campus."

The Commission's bill treats with rights and responsibilities simultaneously "for one person's rights are only effective as other people recognize them and accept responsibility to guarantee them."

It also establishes the principle that the greater the privileges of members of the institution, the more responsible they

should be for maintenance of high standards of conduct and an environment conducive to extending, sharing, and examining knowledge and values. This applies particularly to faculty members with tenure and to trustees.

In its review of emergency situations on campuses, the Commission found that (1) grievance procedures are often too slow or nonexistent; (2) rules governing protest activities have often been unwise or imprecise or both; (3) too many members of the campus have been reluctant to give up "the myth of uninterrupted serenity," and thus too few campuses have thought through the handling of emergencies; (5) the view that a campus is some kind of sanctuary from the law has been held "for too long by too many;" (6) police relations have been treated on an arms-length basis that encourages improvisation, rather than accepted as an essential part of campus life, as they are elsewhere in the society; (7) and campuses have often failed to consider temporary closure as a last resort in situations of clear danger of violence to persons or property.

The report recommends that in cases of nonviolent disruption, to the extent possible, procedures internal to the campuses be used initially, and that nonviolent actions be met by responses which do not use physical force. But violent actions involving injury to persons or more than incidental damage to property should be met immediately by enforcement of the law, using internal and external personnel to the full extent (7) and campuses have often failed to consider temporary closure as a last resort in situations

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The Commission urges that significant actions which could be construed as violations of the general law be handled by the outside courts.

On the campus, the Commission suggests the appointment of ombudsmen to handle complaints made by faculty, students, or administrators informally. If an ombudsman's recommendations are not accepted, the case at issue could go to a campus hearing officer for more formal investigation of the facts before a provisional decision is reached; a member of the campus community could bring charges to the hearing officer. Campuses might also consider appointing "campus attorneys" to prosecute cases of alleged violations of campus rules.

If solutions recommended by the hearing officer are not accepted by parties to a case, the matter should be referred to some higher tribunal. The Commission suggests that in cases which could result in suspension or dismissal, the tribunal might be composed partially or totally of persons external to the

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THE LAST POETS:

THIS IS MADNESS

When the Last Poets' first album was released last year we had to stomp our feet into the ground and hold fast against indignant distributors, skeptical editors and confused retailers -- all of whom were thrown back by the unusual musical form and its accompanying language.

The only thing on our side was the fact that everyone who looked past the shadow of the album's heavy-but-justified language recognized the album as among the significant and communicative recordings ever made.

As it were, after the initial brunt, channels opened up and the album quickly shot up the charts (where it stood for over nine months) thanks to excited word-of-mouth on the street level, honest references in print, and a little help from friends (like Mick Jagger, who included 'WAKE UP NIGGERS' in 'PERFORMANCE,' and Jimi Hendrix, who wrote and recorded the radio spots).

Because of the language most of the cuts couldn't get airplay; the total number of spins were few.

THIS IS MADNESS is the Poets' second album. It is also Douglas' first release through Columbia Records' distribution. Most of the cuts on this release can be played; the first album by the Poets dealt exclusively with Black situations -- it was a record by Black poets for Black people -- on this second LP the Poets focus their insights into America - at large.

We believe that 'This Is Madness' is a particularly positive album, and an important one. It makes people think. It confronts. It challenges. And it uses the record medium like it should once-in-a-while be used.

-- KBS

