

Meeting with recommendations that censure be removed. In each case the Annual Meeting voted to implement the recommended action.

*South Dakota State Colleges and Universities under South Dakota Board of Regents*

The 1962 Annual Meeting directed censure against the Board of Regents of Education of the State of South Dakota for having summarily dismissed, in 1958, a professor of agronomy with fifteen years of service on the faculty of South Dakota State University. The 1969 Annual Meeting voted censure on the administration of Northern State College, also under the jurisdiction of the South Dakota Board of Regents, following the summary dismissal in 1966 of a newly appointed political science professor. The 1982 Annual Meeting determined that the outgoing and incoming presidents of Northern State College had done what they could to resolve the case which led to this censure and that the responsibility henceforth rested solely with the board of regents.

This past year, officers of the board of regents engaged in extensive discussions with the Association's staff and with concerned parties in an effort to resolve long-outstanding issues. In February, the executive director of the board informed the staff of the resolution of the two cases of concern. The professor who was dismissed from South Dakota State University thirty-three years ago had died in 1988, and a suitable form of redress was worked out with his surviving daughters. A scholarship fund has been established by the board of regents to "acknowledge and to commemorate the enduring contributions that he made to South Dakota State University and to the citizens of South Dakota." The board's officers met with the professor who was dismissed from Northern State College twenty-five years ago and then offered him a financial settlement, which he has accepted.

Concerns over official institutional policies on academic freedom and tenure had been the subject of extensive discussions between the Association's staff and the board's officers. Last month the board's executive director provided the Association with the texts of newly adopted policies that comport with the staff's recommendations. They establish a maximum of seven years of probation in accordance with the 1940 *Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure*. They entitle faculty members currently holding term appointments who have served beyond seven years to the rights of due process associated with tenure in the event that nonrenewal of appointment is contemplated. They afford all faculty members subject to dismissal with opportunity for a hearing of record before a faculty committee. These policies, incorporated into the board's regulations, will be reflected in the 1991-93 collective bargaining agreement in force at all institutions under the jurisdiction of the board.

Committee A recommends to the Seventy-seventh Annual Meeting that the South Dakota State Colleges and Universities under the South Dakota Board of Regents be removed from the Association's list of Censured Administrations.

*Onondaga Community College (New York)*

sociation's list of Censured Administrations by action of the 1972 Annual Meeting. The case which led to censure involved a faculty member whose services were terminated for reasons which the investigating committee found to have been in violation of his academic freedom. The investigating committee found further that the administration declined to cooperate with a faculty hearing committee which had concluded that *prima facie* evidence of such a violation existed, thus depriving the faculty member of the requisite protections of academic due process.

The current administration of Onondaga Community College has been in active communication with the Association in recent years with a view toward resolving outstanding issues. With regard to redress for the faculty member whose case was investigated, the administration made an initial offer that the faculty member deemed unacceptable. A new offer, however, tendered by the administration this past winter with the encouragement of the Association's staff, has been accepted by the faculty member as a settlement of his case.

With regard to differences over the college's official policies, discussions this past year led to a March meeting at which a member of the Association's staff, the president of the college, and representatives of the faculty reviewed outstanding concerns. Association-recommended modifications in college policies proved acceptable in principle, and in the ensuing weeks the president has provided the Association with specific written commitments to policies and practices protective of academic freedom and tenure. These include assurances that a faculty member alleging a violation of academic freedom or improper discrimination in a decision against retention will be afforded meaningful procedures for appeal. They also include assurances that a dismissal action will not be initiated without prior consultation with a representative body of the faculty.

An Association representative visited Onondaga Community College last month and met with members of the faculty. He has reported favorably on current conditions. Officials of the Association's New York Conference have also been consulted with respect to current conditions at the college, and they have conveyed no reservations.

Committee A recommends to the Seventy-seventh Annual Meeting that Onondaga Community College be removed from the Association's list of Censured Administrations.

*Alvernia College (Pennsylvania)*

Censure was imposed on the administration of Alvernia College by the 1990 Annual Meeting. It was based on an investigating committee's report dealing with the case of an assistant professor who, upon returning to begin his second year at the college, was informed by the president that his appointment had terminated and he was not to teach his previously scheduled classes. The report found that the faculty member had been denied due process, including the opportunity to submit a grievance, and that he received no severance salary. The report concluded that the president acted against the faculty member because of statements he had made that warranted protection un-